The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1883—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE

MILLINERY BOOM

IS AT ITS HEIGHT AT THE

BEE HIVE

STATE STREET,

Opposite Palmer House Entrance,

Where thousands are made happy daily by being enabled to obtain the best quality of goods at less than the most ordinary in the market.

Our prices remain the same. No one has had the courage to try to beat us this season.

Fine Wool Felt Hats, any shape or color desired, at 29c each.
Fur Felt Hats, the very finest quality, sold elsewhere from $1.50 to $2.75; our price, 63c each.
Fancy Feather almost given away.
Real Ostrich Tips, in black and colors. Dollar Tips at 49c, for a bunch of three feathers.

Ribbons for the Million!

All-Silk Ribbon at less than cotton-mixed goods.
Nos. 4 and 5 at..... 7c per yard.
Nos. 7 and 9 at..... 11c per yard.
Nos. 12, 16, and 22 at..... 15c per yard.

Special Saturday Bargains

IN SOME OF OUR OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

150 dozen Real Irish Guipure Collars, fully worth 50c, sold today at 21c each.
To introduce our Worsted and Ladies' Fancy Hand-Work Department we shall offer German Knitting Yarn, best quality, all colors, at 25c per skein, weighing one-quarter pound.
Germantown Yarn, in all colors, at 12c per skein (eight skeins to the pound).
Kid Gauntlets at 75c per pair.
Six and eight button length Mousquetaires, in all colors and black, at 77c per pair.

HOSIERY.

250 dozen Children's and Misses' Cashmere Hose, full regular made, sizes 5 to 8 1-2, at 50c per pair (fully worth from 75c to $1.00).
100 dozen Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, full regular made, three pairs for $1.00.
75 dozen Men's Merino Hose, full regular made, at 25c per pair.
100 dozen Men's heavy Scotch Mixed Shirts and Drawers at 30c each (good value at 50c).
50 dozen Men's Shetland Merino Shirts and Drawers, the celebrated make of M. G. Medlicott & Co., at 95c each (cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than $1.50).

OUR GREAT SHOE SALE

Continues to attract attention. Remember, we sell this week:
Infants' Leather Shoes at 19c per pair. Children's Shoes at 69c and 89c.
Ladies' Button and Lace Shoes at 89c per pair.
Henderson's at $1.97 per pair. Rogers' at $2.95 per pair.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

If you desire to save some money on your boys' outfit this fall, it will pay you to examine our stock before making your purchases. Elegant Suits at $5.50. Fine Overcoats at $3.00.

Don't fail to visit our BASEMENT FLOOR, where you will find a complete assortment of everything needed for housekeeping, from a Goblet to a Cook Stove. Cheap China a specialty.

Morgenthau, Bauland & Co.

174 & 176 STATE-ST.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT AND FAITHFUL ATTENTION.

A Great Day's Trotting!

THE LAST OF THE SEASON.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK

Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1883.

JAY-EYE-SEE, 2:10½
AND
JOHNSTON, 2:10.

FIRST RACE—Free-for-All Trot, $1,000—Fanny Witherspoon, Wilson, Phallas, Monroe Chief.

SECOND RACE—JAY-EYE-SEE vs. 2:10 1-4, $5,000.

It is the desire of the owner to reduce the Trotting record this season, if possible; and as JAY-EYE-SEE is in the best of condition it is confidently expected he will accomplish the feat with GOOD DAY AND TRACK.

THIRD RACE—JOHNSTON vs. 2:11 3-4, 2:11 3-4, 2:12 1-2.

The phenomenal Pacer, JOHNSTON, will be sent three heats, to beat the three heats of Little Brown Jug, the best on record. If he accomplishes the feat, he is sold for $35,000. With good day and track his owners are confident he can and will succeed.

Trotting to commence promptly at 2 p. m.

Admission, including Grand Stand, $1.00. Madison-st. cars from the centre of the city to the Track Gate.

The C., B. & Q. R. R. will run a train from the Union Depot, on Canal-st., to the Track Gate, leaving the Depot at 1:30 p. m., arriving at the Track at 2 p. m., and returning ten minutes after the close of the Races.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

58 Madison-st., Tribune Building.
Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Lorgnettes, Electrical Batteries, &c.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.

Manufacturers of
PIANOS, ORGANS,
And all kinds of Musical Merchandise,
116 & 118 Wabash-av., between Monroe & Adams-sts., CHICAGO.

HATS.—FALL STYLES Gentlemen's Silk, Cassimere, Stiff, and Soft Hats, finest qualities, lowest prices at BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

WHY

PRICES ARE THE LOWEST AND OUR GOODS THE BEST

FIRST—*We manufacture all the Mahogany, Cherry, Walnut, and Oak*

SECOND—*By so doing we save you one or more Profits—selling you the goods as low as other dealers BUY INFERIOR goods at;*

THIRD—*As we Manufacture these goods EXCLUSIVELY FOR OUR OWN TRADE you can rely upon their being made upon honor.*

HILDRETH & CO.,

221 & 223 State-st.

FACTORY—Corner of Jefferson and Randolph.

BETHESDA

Mineral Water from Waukesha is Nature's remedy for Indigestion, Diabetes, Kidney complaints, etc., etc., and has effected thousands of cures where strong medicines have utterly failed. Delicate ladies suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex will find certain relief in this

Wonderful Water.

Sold by the gallon in quantities to suit. Pamphlet mailed free to any address.

Bethesda is also carbonated and bottled at the Spring, and is now used by nearly every hotel, club, and bar in Chicago. As a genuine, fresh, and pure effervescent Mineral Water it stands

WITHOUT A RIVAL.

Send for Price-List.

CHAS. H. BAKER, Agent,
175 Wabash-av.
Telephone 5,452.

COON & CO.'S

New Side Clip COLLAR effectively holds the Tie or Scarf in place. For sale by leading Men's Furnishers.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Av., Chicago.
Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Guaranteed Quality"

Kid Gloves!

In shades difficult to obtain, such as

Marron Dore! Ardoise!
Afghan! Plomb!
Pigeon! Fer! Etc.

We still continue to sell

At $1.00, $1.25 & $1.50!

3, 4, and 6 Button Lengths

Kid Gloves!

Worth $1.90! $2.20! $2.70!

And include at the same scale of prices:

"Opera Assortments"
IN
Porcelain! Ivory White! Cream White!
Tea Leaf Green! Tea Rose! Corn Color! Etc.

Also offer

Ladies' Cashmere Gloves!

In Blacks and Colors,
"Full 8-Button Lengths,"

At 50c!

Worth not less than 75c!

French Silk Mitts!

At $1.00 up.

Kid Gauntlets!
Misses' Kid Gloves!
Very best imported, at $1.00.

Misses' Satin Gloves!
For Party use.

Foster Hook Electric Cord Kid Gloves!

Gents' Brode Kid Gloves!
At $1.00! worth $2.00.

Boys' Brode Kid Gloves!

And everything appertaining to a first-class

Kid Glove Stock!

State & Madison-sts.

MEN'S
UNDERWEAR,

Hosiery, Gloves,
Neckwear, Handkfs., &c.

No one can fail to make satisfactory selections from the unequaled varieties now shown by

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

NECKWEAR,

MANUFACTURED BY
Tomlinson, Smith & Co.,
156 and 158 Fifth-av.

AVOID HIGH RENTS BY GOING TO

Morgan Park

And buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments, with low interest; convenient to Stations, Schools, Churches, etc.; 40 minutes ride to new Board of Trade Building in the highest ground within 12 miles of Court-House. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 120 Dearborn-st., Agts for the D. L. Land & Building Co.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

PALACE OF TRADE

117 TO 123 STATE ST.

Significant and Attractive
OFFERING OF
LADIES', MISSES',
AND
CHILDREN'S
CLOAKS
AND
DRESSES!

ON THIS SATURDAY we shall present the most complete and varied stock of

LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S

Cloaks and Dresses

Ever before offered in Chicago.

Included in this display are many Novelties and Styles not to be found elsewhere.

ALL THESE SUBSTANTIAL AND ELEGANT GARMENTS will be sold at our usual POPULAR PRICES.

The assortment and sizes of these Garments being too extensive for detail, we

WITHHOLD QUOTING PRICES.

117 to 123 State-st.

Heating Stoves.

Westminster, Crown, Denmark, Hecla, New Sterling, and Midnight.

Parlor Suits,

In Plush and Raw Silk.

Chamber Suits,

In Mahogany, Cherry, Oak, and Black Walnut.

Carpets.

Moquette, Velvet, Body and Tapestry Brussels.

Cooking Ranges.

Crockery, Glassware, &c.

A HOME furnished complete on one day's notice CHEAP for Cash or on Easy Payments.

J. W. & J. B. STORY,
245 & 247 State-st.
Open Evenings. Goods cheerfully shown.

BALLENBERG'S MILLINERY OPENING,

135 State-st.,

WILL CONTINUE TODAY.

Best Set Teeth, $8.

NO PAIN EXTRACTING.
The only reliable teeth without a plate. Visitors to Exposition leaving impression for teeth in the morning can have same day.
DRS. McCHESNEY,
Corner Randolph and Clark-sts.

Safe Investment.

I have a good opportunity for the investment of a few thousand dollars in the stock of a well-established and successful manufacturing company of Chicago now increasing its capital to meet the demands of its trade. First-class applicants for large or small amounts will be given an opportunity to investigate,
Address P 9, Tribune office.

DR. DAY, 133 E. Madison-st.

Full Rubber or Celluloid. $5

Extracting without pain. Filling one-fourth old rates. All roots crowned. Nearly 30 years' practice.

C. A. COUTANT & CO.,

Offer Saturday, at 35c, 250 Dozens Men's Fine English and French 1-2 Hose, Plain and Fancy, in Lisle, Cotton, Balbriggan, &c., &c. These are of Morley's, Brettle's, and C. & G. famous makes and worth 75c.

Special Sale of Misses', Children's, and Infants' Hose at 25c, Guaranteed the Greatest Bargains ever offered.

Ladies' Cotton Hose at 50c, Worth 75c.

Ladies' Lisle in Black and Colors, Plain and Fancy, At 65c.

Ladies' Merino Vests, the best in the city, at 50c.

LEATHER SHOPPING BAGS.

Alligator Leather Bags, with both in and outside pocket, leather lined, at 95c, worth $1.50.

Real Grained Leather Bags, in and outside pockets, leather-lined, stitched bellows, extra size, at $1.25, would be good value at $2.50.

C. A. COUTANT & CO.,

145 STATE-ST.

Bankrupt Prices!

CROCKERY

DEPARTMENT.

Genuine Imported

ENGLISH STONE CHINA.

Handled Tea Cups and Saucers, per pair, 6 cts.
Pie Plates, each 4 cts.
Tea Plates, each 5 cts.
Dinner Plates, each 6 cts.
Meat Platters, each 6, 11, 16, 22, 27 cts.
Oval Vegetable Dishes, each 6, 9, 11, 16 cts.
Scallops, each 9, 11, 16, 22 cts.
Cov'd Vegetable Dishes, each 37, 43, 48 cts.
Cov'd Butters, each 33 cts.
Sugars, each 23 cts.
Large Water Pitcher, 33c.
Cream Pitcher, 9 cts.
Cov'd Chambers, 44 cts.

E. J. LEHMANN,

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

WRITERS The Ideal Caligraph may be obtained at 79 Randolph-st. It stands at the head. Buy no other writing-machine.
JNO. M. FAIRFIELD,
Northwestern Agent.

N. MATSON & CO.

State and Monroe-sts.,
CHICAGO.

Diamonds

And other Precious Stones, Set and Unset.

New Designs
IN
Jewelry.

Jurgensen,
Patek, Philippe & Co.,
Waltham and Elgin
Watches,

In Gold and Silver Cases.

Sterling Silverware.

The largest stock ever exhibited in the West.

New Designs
IN
Spoons and Forks.

French Mantel Clocks
AND
Traveling Clocks.

A new invoice just received.

We shall receive new goods every day direct from the manufacturers in Europe and this country, from this time until Christmas.

Every Article Marked in Plain Figures.

An Examination

Of our stock and prices is cordially solicited.

N. MATSON & CO.

BOW LEGS Are very unsightly. Easily Cured with with proper Braces. Send for circulars.
S. S. BLISS.
79 Randolph-st., Chicago.
Trusses, Elastic Stockings, etc.

BLOODY BUSINESS.

The Murder at Lincoln, Illinois, More of a Mystery than Ever.

Letters Which the Dead Girl Wrote to Her Lover in Indiana.

Her Presentiment that Something Evil Would Happen to Her—Her Imprecations.

Not an Iota of Evidence to Implicate the Recipient of the Love-Letters.

The Oxford Fiend Who Killed Ada Atkinson Believed to Be Preparing Another Confession.

ZORA BURNS.

THE MYSTERY OF HER MURDER STILL UNSOLVED.

LINCOLN, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Zora Burns' mangled body was taken to St. Elmo this morning for burial. It was placed in an imitation rosewood coffin, with silver-plated handles, incased in a white pine box, and left about a quarter after 9 on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Road. Old man Burns had it in charge, and looked a trifle more haggard than usual as he set out on his sad journey home. Quite a little crowd congregated at the Coroner's office and at the depot, and took a last look at the box which held the victim of Logan County's latest and most mysterious murder.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

Before going away Burns made what, if it turned out to be true, promised to give the case a decidedly sensational turn. The gist of his story was that Zora while at home, had received three letters from Carpenter. They bore the Lincoln Post-Office mark and were signed O. A. Carpenter. The first and second, according to Burns, urged her to come to Lincoln. The third inclosed some money to pay her expenses, and said that he had received no answer to his previous letters, and that if she had not received them they had been tampered with. On reading this Zora is said to have become very much agitated. At her stepmother's request she read it aloud. Hesitating now and then over the pronunciation of a word, her stepmother looked over her shoulder and saw Carpenter's name at the end. After thus reading the letter Zora tore off the signature, chewed it up, and put the letter in her cloak pocket. This is the mysterious letter which she is said to have received just before leaving home and to have had in the pocket of the missing cloak.

CARPENTER AGAIN INTERVIEWED.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent called on Mr. Carpenter again at his office this morning and laid before him this latest phase of the case. He was carelessly toying with an old, pearl-handled, three-bladed pocket-knife. Its chief use, apparently, was to pare finger-nails and cut off plug tobacco.

"Did you ever write any letters to Zora Burns?" asked the correspondent.

"No, sir."

"It is claimed that you did so—sent her money and urged her to come here."

"I never wrote her a letter in my life, and if anybody pretends to produce a letter from me it is a forgery."

"You are perfectly positive about this?"

"Entirely so."

The correspondent made an effort to draw out the grain merchant again as to his whereabouts Sunday evening, but it resulted only in a repetition of yesterday's interview. When an attempt was made to get at the matter a little more systematically by showing just where he was from the time he got up Suday morning until the hour he retired Sunday night, he suddenly shut up like a clam.

"I don't believe I ought to say anything more," said he. "Personally, I am perfectly willing to do so, as I have been, you know, all along, but my attorney has advised me not to talk any more. I have never said anything to a lawyer about this matter until yesterday, when I consulted an attorney, who advised me that it was the best thing not to notice all the stories which are being put in circulation. I will only say this: That this miserable attempt to fasten a stain upon me will come to nothing. I don't believe they will bring charges against me, but if that time ever should come I know I can prove my innocence and brush them away."

The fact that Mr. Carpenter had actually consulted a lawyer received confirmation later on in the forenoon, when he again visited the office of Beach & Hodnett, local attorneys, and was closeted with them fully an hour. This, of course, while not in any way inconsistent with the course an innocent man would pursue under such circumstances as now hedge the grain merchant round about, had its effect on the already suspicious populace, and there was many an ominous shake of the head accompanied with the remark: "What does a man who hasn't had a lawyer for years, and who claims to know nothing about this thing, want with a lawyer now?"

There were two things, however, which Mr. Carpenter further denied. The first was a fresh story that some one had seen him about 7:30 Sunday evening driving in from the same general direction in which Zora's body was found towards town. At that hour, he claimed he was at his office. The second was a statement that he was seen about 7:30 Monday morning half way on the road to Hartsburg. Mr. Carpenter met this with the counter statement that he was in town at that time and did not leave his office for Hartsburg until 8 o'clock.

His willingness to talk seemed to get the better of his attorney's advice on all points except his whereabouts at different times Sunday. On that his lips were closed. Mr. Carpenter's office stands immediately east of the Alton Railroad track and his grain elevator. His back or private office is partially cut off from either a front or a side view by the main office itself and by a trestle-work and platform by which loaded grain-wagons approach the elevator. A light in his front office Saturday and Sunday evenings could have been seen by any one passing on the street east or south of it.

During the interview Mr. Carpenter explained that he was working on the books those evenings in his back office, though he got the books out of the safe, which is in the main office, and carried the lamp while he did so. The police observed no light in the office either evening, but this might easily have happened had they passed after he got out the books and while he was in his private office. The window-curtains there, he insisted, were not pulled down, but hung precisely as usual during the day time. He repeated his former statement that he was alone both evenings and rather significantly added: "It might have been better, I suppose, if somebody had been with me."

On leaving the office the correspondent turned to an unprovised shed under the trestle-work where Carpenter's horse and

buggy were standing. It has been said that the supposed buggy-tracks in the lane were evidently made by an unusually wide tire. That on Mr. Carpenter's buggy wheels proved to be of only the average width. There were no spots or stains on the rig, barring a plentiful but recent spattering of mud. The only thing under the seat was a man's heavy waterproof coat. The covering once on the butt-end of the whip was considerably worn, exposing the metallic surface. One of the many theories afloat is, that the wounds on Zora's forehead may have been inflicted by a whip-handle, though it is doubtful whether such a weapon would have been sufficiently heavy or could have been so wielded as to have produced the fracture in the skull.

THE GRAIN-DEALER'S WIFE.

From Mr. Carpenter's office the correspondent went to Mr. Carpenter's house, where he had a long interview with the grain-dealer's wife, a pleasant-featured though plain-looking lady of middle age. She received the correspondent cordially, but was evidently rather deeply impressed with the serious nature of the suspicions directed against her husband. She was under no sort of excitement, however, and her statements were cool and collected. It has been said that on coming from the inquest Mrs. Carpenter reeled and remarked to one of the officials that they seemed to suspect her husband. This she absolutely denied. In speaking of Zora she described her as a girl who could and did get very mad on occasions, and instanced one or two cases in point. It was reported that she was to marry Dukes, but this the girl always denied. When she went away, however, she said she intended to get married, but did not state to whom.

It has been stated heretofore that the girl left Carpenter's of her own free will. Mrs. Carpenter rather contradicted this by the statement that on finding the girl complaining of sickness and neglecting her work she told her she might as well quit then as any other time. Zora did not object, but in leaving for her sister's, said she would like to do washing outside and make some extra money, and Mrs. Carpenter agreed to help her in this way. The girl's symptoms were such that Mrs. Carpenter suspected she was in trouble. Coming down to the present, she positively declared that her husband came home Sunday night not far from 9:30, the fact that his mother had just returned from church a little while before enabling her to fix the time. They all retired about 10, and her husband did not again leave the house until about 7 in the morning, when he went down-town to his office and subsequently went over to Hartsburg.

Mrs. Carpenter also flatly denied the story that her husband exhibited unusual signs of nervousness Sunday, and declared that his demeanor was the same as usual.

"Did Mr. Carpenter mention Saturday evening that Zora had called on him that day?" asked the correspondent.

"No," was the reply.

"Was it not rather an unusual proceeding for her to go to his office instead of coming here, where she had worked?"

"No, I think not. When she worked with us she went to the office to get her wages. That is the custom in our family, and previous servants have always done so. Her business Saturday seemed to be to find out where her sister was, and as my husband had had business relations with Mrs. Dukes it was only natural that the girl should go to him instead of coming to us."

Shortly after the interview closed a couple of policemen put in an appearance and asked to be shown the clothes Mr. Carpenter wore Sunday. Mrs. Carpenter promptly produced her husband's Sunday-go-to-meeting suit, and the officers inspected it piece by piece. They found nothing. Even if the clothing had borne any suspicious marks Sunday night it was highly improbable that they still remained five days afterwards.

After this the searchers went back through the side yard to the stable, one of them actually crawling for a part of the way on his hands and knees with the inspired idea that he might find something. He got nothing. The search of the stable was not any more successful than that of Press Butler, the Bloomington detective, who had been there before them and made a thoroughly exhaustive but futile examination of the surroundings.

MYSTERIOUS CORRESPONDENT.

During the afternoon the correspondent had a long talk with Mr. E. D. Blinn, the special counsel for the people. While expressing himself with his usual lawyer-like caution Mr. Blinn seemed to lay considerable stress on old man Burns' story about the letters, and went so far as to say that their identity would be established by witnesses from other points. He declined to name them, but subsequent developments have led to the conclusion that the officials rely on the Burns family for proof of their reception, and upon a Mrs. Rebecca Carpenter, of Decatur, a sister of Carpenter, for their identification. It is strongly hinted that the writer of these alleged letters attempted to disguise his handwriting, and the alleged reason for calling upon Mrs. Carpenter, of Decatur, is her superior ability to identify it. Carpenter has lived here, however, several years, and his handwriting is so well known to bankers and business-men generally that the reasoning, even if the handwriting were somewhat disguised, strikes a good many as decidedly thin.

RUMORS.

The afternoon brought with it no end of fresh rumors. First, Zora's gossamer was said to have been found. It turned out that a man riding along a road about six miles southeast of Lincoln had picked up a lady's gossamer and brought it to town. It was the usual black rubber garment, and had evidently been dropped by the wearer. Nothing was found in the pocket.

It will be remembered that Zora's body was found about a mile northwest of Lincoln, and that, according to all previous statements, hers was a light-colored garment. These little discrepancies rather discounted the supposed value of the find.

Shortly afterwards it was rumored the alleged arrest at Mount Pulaski last night of a young man named Lucas would have an important bearing on the case. Mount Pulaski is in the same general direction as the spot where the gossamer was found. It was further stated that Lucas had been sent to Lincoln. The young man did not put in an appearance, however, nor did the Lincoln officials receive any authoritative advices from Mount Pulaski, and the rumor was exceedingly short-lived.

The startling story of the day, however, was that a little boy had found a blood-stained pocket-knife in an alleyway west of the city, and had given it to his father, who turned it over to one of the detectives. The detective in question admitted that he had a knife answering to this general description, but his failure to show it up or to locate any more definitly the place in which it was said to have been found provoked a feeling of general incredulity, and the knife story was likewise soon forgotten.

A suicide Monday at Carlinville was tortured into the remorseful self-destruction of Zora's murderer, but the inhabitants of Lincoln refused to have a good sensation spoiled in that way, and the suicide story went to join the other discarded fancies which have at one time or another entered into the case.

A grain dealer from Hartsburg was in Lincoln during the afternoon and let out the information that he hadn't known Carpenter to drive over there in a buggy within a year until he saw him in his buggy last Monday. The Peoria, Decatur & Evansville runs through Hartsburg, and Carpenter seems to have uniformly taken the train at Lincoln when going over. This little chunk of testimony had its due effect wherever it was circulated.

Mr. Carpenter refused to even see the newspaper correspondents during the afternoon, and when shown the statement about the letters in print the best that could be got from him was a second-hand but emphatic denial from Carpenter through his clerk that he had ever written to Zora.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUEST.

The inquest resumed business at the court-house this evening. It was generally understood that Mr. Carpenter would be called as a witness, and the popular interest in the case was naturally revived. Quite a little knot of curious people gathered in and about the court-house and impatiently awaited results. Mr. Carpenter did not present himself in the capacity of a voluntary witness. He came with Deputy-Sheriff Phillips and in response to a subpœna. He entered the jury-room at a quarter to 8 and emerged a quarter of an hour afterwards. When he had walked a short distance down the street he turned back, went into the Sheriff's office, called Deputy-Sheriff Cunningham, and the two drove away in a buggy. From this grew the rumor that the grain merchant had been arrested. The more rational explanation is that Carpenter had perhaps heard some loud and rather personal references on the street, and had applied to the Deputy-Sheriff to see him home. It was offered subsequently, and the crowd reluctantly settled back into the conviction that there had been no arrest after all, and that they had been fooled. The only other witness examined was a mysterious veiled lady whom rumor credited with being Mrs. Carpenter, from Decatur.

After sitting until nearly half-past 10 the jury adjourned until morning.

The officials scattered in all directions immediately after the jury broke up, and the secrecy thrown around the proceedings in the case from the very beginning was now redoubled. Lawyer Blinn and the two detectives, Butler and McCoy, went to Blinn's office, where they were closeted for an hour. The consultation showed pretty conclusively that whatever the testimony offered it didn't cover all the points in the case, but perhaps suggested new ones, or at least opened up further avenues for investigation. This much is known: that the testimony adduced was deemed highly important, though its importance seems to have grown not out of what Mr. Carpenter said, but what was said by the veiled lady. Mr. Carpenter, according to the best information obtainable, neither corroborated what he has been telling the newspaper men for the last two or three days nor did he break down. This, in connection with the fact that he was hardly before the jury long enough to allow of a long examination, much less of a thorough cross-examination, has led to the conclusion that he did not testify at all, but declined to do so, at least until he could have his attorney present to protect him in his legal rights. Indeed, the latest is that he was given until 9 o'clock tomorrow to be present with his attorney and tell what he knows.

SUPPOSED IMPORTANCE OF MRS. CARPENTER'S TESTIMONY.

The veiled lady—while it is pretty generally know that she was Mrs. Rebecca Carpenter, and that she had just come over on the evening train from Decatur—was not, as previously supposed, a sister of Carpenter, and indeed no relative at all, the similarity of names being purely accidental.

It will be remembered that when Zora Burns left here she spoke of going to Decatur, and that the brakeman of the train which brought her here testified that she got on at Decatur. Mrs. Carpenter, it appears, is a widow, and Zora is supposed to have stopped with her on previous visits to Decatur, and where she was the last Friday afternoon and evening and early Saturday morning. In short, the girl appears to have made a confidante of Mrs. Carpenter, and told her all her troubles. There is the very best authority for the statement, obtained at a late hour tonight, that Mrs. Carpenter not only testified to all the girl had told her, and that it at least went far towards confirming the now rather prevalent belief that the most intimate relations existed between her and Carpenter, but that she identified certain letters which Zora had shown her as having been written to her by Carpenter. It is alleged that these letters contained money, and that the inclosures were referred to in the text. Mrs. Carpenter's story was a long one, but it is not ended. She will take the stand again tomorrow morning, and even more sensational developments are said to be imminent.

THE SITUATION AT MIDNIGHT.

The situation tonight, in view of these disclosures and what is promised in the near future, indicates that the threatened explosion in business and social circles in Lincoln is not far off. There is a rather ugly-looking feature in the business which has but just come to light. Mr. Carpenter employed a stable boy by the name of Pollock. There have been several hints that Pollock had suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. Gilman Mitchell, a laboring man living somewhere in the vicinity of Carpenter's house, has come to the front with a story that a mutual friend told him that Pollock skipped Monday morning and has not been seen since then. The fact that Carpenter had a stable boy was not very generally known, but the story that he had and the boy had made himself scarce has lent additional force to the dark suspicions which centre about the case.

THE DEAD GIRL'S LETTERS.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH HER LOVER, THOMAS DUKES.

ROCHESTER, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Since the brief report to THE TRIBUNE of the 18th other facts and evidence have been obtained. Andrew E. Dukes resides six miles southwest of Kewanna, Ind., in Wayne Township, and is a man whose reputation for honesty and upright character is beyond question. He is unfortunately the father of several sons, all of whom are known throughout the entire neighborhood as hard nuts. One of these sons, Thomas by name, is the man who had been for some time paying his addresses to Zora Burns, the young lady who was recently murdered at Lincoln, Ill.

MISS FREAL.

He learned that Dukes had been for several months visiting a Miss Freal, who is a servant girl at the house of Jesse C. Carter in Kewanna. She was sought out and interviewed.

"Are you acquainted with Thomas Dukes?"

"I am."

"How long have you known him?"

"For a number of years."

"Has Thomas Dukes been paying attentions to you in the last year?"

"He has."

"Did he at any time while waiting upon you say anything about having a girl in Lincoln, Ill., by the name of Zora Burns?"

"He told me he had a girl there by that name with whom he was corresponding."

"What is the fact, if you know, about him (Thomas) at any time going out to visit Miss Burns?"

"I know of his being there at three different times, or at least he said he had gone there."

"Did he at any time say to you that he loved Zora Burns?"

"He said he thought a great deal of her."

"Did you ever see any letters written by Dukes to Zora and letters from Zora written to Dukes?"

"I have seen letters written by both."

"What, if any, indecent or improper language was used in the letters you read written by Zora to Dukes?"

"None at all."

"Did you read any such language in letters written by Dukes to Zora?"

"I don't like to answer that question, and I don't believe I will answer it."

"What, if any, conversation have you had with Thomas Dukes about Zora Burns?"

"Mr. Dukes has been keeping company with me for some time, and at one particular time, the date of which I do not now remember, but think it was some time during the last nine months, Mr. Dukes said he was very much troubled. I asked him what he was troubled about. He said there was something bad going to happen this fall in Illinois. I asked him to tell me what it was. He said he could not do it, and did not."

"Are you engaged to marry Thomas Dukes?"

"I won't answer that question."

Miss Freal is rather pretty and intelligent, and appeared to be a lady. Her age is probably 22. She has dark eyes and hair. During the interview she showed unmistakable signs of being deeply in love with Dukes, and it was subsequently learned that she was engaged to marry Dukes.

THOMAS DUKES.

A visit was then made to the Dukes home, and he was at once admitted by the father. The reporter's mission was stated at once. He was informed that Thomas was half a mile away on an adjoining farm engaged in ditching. When the old gentleman was informed that an interview was wanted with his son Thomas relative to the murder of Zora Burns he evinced some uneasiness and said that he wanted to be present at the interview. Accordingly they started in search of Thomas. They drove down the road to a vacant house. The young man was found some distance back of the house in a patch of underbrush. Upon being interrogated as to whether he had been keeping company with Zora Burns he answered in the affirmative. When told that she had been murdered he said that he had received a telegram the day before stating that she was wounded, but that he did not know that there was anything serious. He said he knew she was pregnant, but a few minutes afterward denied all knowledge of the same. He produced the two letters, which will appear hereafter. He remarked that he had other letters but would not produce them. He reluctantly consented to show the girl's picture. During the interview the young man feigned great unconcern, but it was evident he was considerably disturbed. He is about five feet four inches in hight, of sandy complexion, with keen eyes. It is said that he remarked upon receipt of the telegram informing him of the murder of Zora Burns that he would not go to Lincoln for the State of Indiana.

The following is a copy of the letters referred to above:

EXPRESSIONS OF WARM LOVE.

ST. ELMO, Ill., Sept. 9, 1883.—DEAR TOMMY: Your letter received the 8th, and was glad to hear from you. I am glad you are all well, as this leaves me at present. I came home last Monday. I will be here about two weeks yet, then I have a job of sewing that I must do. It will take me five weeks at least, so you need not come after me until you get ready, as I am in no hurry. I bought a nice sewing-machine. It is a daisy. But I have had some bad luck. I was helping to get it out of the buggy, the horse began to kick, and my machine fell and came near killing me. It will cost $5 to get it fixed. I am very busy. I will make some quilts if I have time, but if I don't get time I will buy some blankets. I have a good feather bed, and then I will have such a warm bed-fellow to sleep with this winter. I will have plenty of sheets and everything in that line, and money to buy our carpet. You think I have been loafing. I have not. My brother gave me a black silk dress; it cost $30. He has gone to Colorado. Will teach school this winter. Fannie is moving to Dakota, and has taken a $5 picture of mine with her. Will has never paid me yet and never will.

Oh! I will be so happy, darling, when we get in our quiet home. It has been so lonely since I saw you. It seems like years instead of months. My fellow left for Kansas. He said he would give the world if he could take me with him, and asked me if I could not be his wife. I answered that I was promised to another. He's a good fellow, and I think a great deal of him, too, and I will be his friend as long as I live. I hope you will not feel jealous over the matter, but I am yours if you want me. But go with any girl you like until you come for me, then I want you to stay at home with me. I will do all I can to make you happy. Arrange things out there to suit yourself and that will suit me. You can wait until the last of October if you want to, as I have so much to do. Are you going to get the furniture before you come out, or are you going to wait until afterwards? I am glad Marion is going to get married, it will be better for him. He can be at home with his children. Give my love to all. I feel so queer. I fear that something will happen yet to spoil our happiness. Perhaps it is a superstitious idea of mine. I hope everything will be all right, but if not, I am used to disappointments. Let come what will I will try and be contented.

Now write as soon as you get this, and a long letter, for I am lonely since my brother has gone West. I have no place to go, and none to take me if I had, and I must go to Lincoln to do that sewing. Write and tell me how you are getting along, and a long letter. My love and the best of good wishes for you, my dear. Good-by. As ever, ZORA BURNS.

SHE MEANS BUSINESS.

ST. ELMO, Ill., Oct. 1, '83.—DEAR THOMAS: Your welcome letter came some time ago. I would have written you long ago, but supposing from what you say that your time is so precious with the girls you can't take time to write to me. I have found out that you care nothing for me at all. You think I can work and that is all I am fit for. Now, Thomas, I am going to talk business. You said when you left here you would come the 1st of October. You are doing just like you did last fall—disappointing me. You know I hate disappointments. Now I am getting tired. I want you, if you are coming, to come Oct. 15. If you don't then you need not come *at all—I mean to see me*—for if you don't come the 15th I will start the 17th for Reno Centre, Kas., where I will make my future home. Now, Tommy and I love you and would try to make you happy, but I don't want to wait until it's snow all the time and so cold to fix up the house. So the girl that is grieving so about you may get you yet. I shall leave this all with you, but I want you to come, if you are, the 15th. I am lonely, there is no one here I care much for since my brother has gone West. Remember I have no mother on earth, and a father that is no good. If my mother was living I would not marry any man. It's not that I can't take care of myself easy enough, but I want some one to love and some one to love me. If you want me to I will meet you at Logansport or any place along the road if it will save you money, and no one will know. Now write immediately and tell me what you will do. Please write soon and tell me if you want me to meet you, or will you come the 15th? Good-by. My love to all, ZORA BURNS.

NELLING.

IT IS BELIEVED HE WILL MAKE ANOTHER CONFESSION.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Coroner Hitzie came here from Fowler today to have an interview with Nelling, and was closeted with him in the jail dining-room for over half an hour. Information has reached THE TRIBUNE correspondent from a reliable source that Nelling has made an additional confession to Coroner Hitzie, in which he gives the full details of the fiendish deed and acknowledges that he ravished the girl first and murdered her afterwards. Hitzie was interviewed by your correspondent this evening. He denied that Nelling had made any further statement.

"Do you believe he will make one?" was asked.

"I believe he will," he replied.

"When do you expect it?"

"Probably inside of a week. Immediately it is written and signed. I shall tell you about it, but not sooner."

"Do you expect it will implicate any other person?"

"I can assure you it will not, for Nelling stands strongly to that point. The only thing I expect to learn is his motive. That story of Johnson's letter to Nelling is a lie."

"When will you come back here to see Nelling?"

"Not until Thursday or Friday next, unless I am sent for."

"Is there any danger of an attack on the Lafayette Jail?"

"Not the slightest."

"Will Nelling have to go back to Fowler to plead before getting a change of venue?"

"He will, and therein lies the danger. If a change of venue is granted I don't think he can be got out of the county alive."

The case comes before the grand jury at Fowler Monday, Nov. 19. On leaving the jail the Coroner went direct to the office of Coffroth, one of Cephas Atkinson's lawyers.

A TALK WITH NELLING.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent then visited Nelling. "I wanted to see you," said Nelling. "I want you to contradict the lies those one-hoss Lafayette papers are telling. I don't talk to them reporters. I am not going to plead insane. It's bad enough without a lot of lies put to it."

"Don't you think," said the correspondent, "it is possible that you outraged the girl and forgot all about it, seeing that you forgot all about the details of the deed."

"The doctors would have known if I had," he replied. Three doctors said she was not ravished."

"I believe you have made a statement to Coroner Hitzie?"

"No. Him and me has been talking about business."

"Do you think you will remember anything more about your insane act?"

"I don't know."

"Will you tell it if you do?"

"I suppose I will."

"Can you call up anything about that half hour's work except what you stated in the court-house?"

After some hesitation he replied: "Nothing worth telling comes to my mind now. I would rather you would talk of something else."

CURIOSITY.

Over 400 persons visited the jail during the earlier part of the day, brought thither by a morbid curiosity, the great majority being young women. Many of them shook hands with the murderer. He seems to enjoy the notoriety, but does not like being questioned. About midday Sheriff Manning put a notice on the jail door denying admittance for the remainder of the day. Nelling's jail companions today made some financial capital out of the public curiosity. They kept Nelling in the background when they could, and charged five cents or a cigar for bringing him forward.

A SPIRITUAL ADVISER.

Coroner Hitzie called this evening on the Rev. Harry Buchtel, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, this city, and requested him to call occasionally on Nelling and talk to him on religious matters.

Nelling possesses about $300 in property, cash, and money due, and has given Hitzie full charge of his worldly affairs. Hitzie left by the last train for Fowler. The same precautions are still observed at the jail.

A WEARY JOURNEY.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Elizabeth Pierce, 77 years of age, arrived here last night from Erie, Pa. She walked all the way from Holton, Me., to Erie, fully 1,600 miles, being, she says, too poor to pay her fare on the cars and ignorant of any other means of traveling. She was passed to Delaware, O., her destination, birthplace, and home of her son, who was too poor to aid her, even had he known she was coming. Her husband recently died in Maine, and she says she wanted to finish her life in Delaware. In her basket she carried a large Bible, and made a practice of reading it by the roadside for help. She is a bright, keen, cleanly old lady, with white locks, keen eyes, all her faculties about her, and no doubt is telling the truth. It took her eight weeks to make the journey.

WASHINGTON.

Representative Warner's Views on Trade and Standard Silver Dollars.

Statistics Regarding the Letter-Carrier System for the Year Ended June 30.

Senator Logan's Active Interest in the Champaign, Ill., Collectorship Contest.

Figures from the Pensions Bureau—The Cost of Maintaining the Office.

Lieut. Garlington's Official Report on the Conduct of the Greely Relief Expedition.

SILVER DOLLARS.

REPRESENTATIVE WARNER HAS FAITH IN THEIR FUTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Representative Warner, of Ohio, one of the fathers of the silver dollar, is here. He expresses the opinion that there will be no legislation in the Forty-eighth Congress on the subject of silver except such as will provide for the retirement of the trade-dollar. That, Mr. Warner says, ought to be done. That was based upon a false theory, and it has not benefited anybody. The result has been that it has bought no more in China than the equivalent number of grains of silver in the standard silver dollar would have purchased, and since it lost its legal-tender quality in sums of $5 the coin has been a mere football. Even now, Mr. Warner thinks, the bankers and brokers who control most of the dollars in this country will pay it out before long again at par, as they heretofore have done, and then buy it again at 85 cents, using it as a convenient means of fleecing the people. The coinage of the silver dollar, Mr. Warner says, will not be suspended. The amount now being coined is about $28,000,000 a year, and there is not enough of it to hurt anything. The report of the Director of the Mint will show that the highest estimate of the gold production for the whole world is but $110,000,000, and if this, from 66 to 75 per cent is consumed in the arts and manufactures, as against 25 per cent, which was the former estimate for consumption in the arts. Mr. Warner says that the silver dollar is in circulation by means of silver certificates, whatever may be said to the contrary, and that the people have a right to use the dollar in that way if they please; that the volume of currency is none too great for the population, and that the continuance of the coinage for a period of ten years will not furnish currency proportionate to the increase of the country in wealth and population.

Speaking of the contraction of the National bank currency, Mr. Warner said that it would have to continue if it was an incident of paying the debt, as the people were determined that the debt should be paid, and were not willing to make it permanent. If there was any deficiency in the volume it could be replaced by legal tenders. Mr. Warner's position among the silver men is such that his opinion as to their program in the Forty-eighth Congress may be regarded as authoritative.

POSTAL MATTERS.

STATISTICS FROM THE PRINCIPAL FREE DELIVERY OFFICES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—The annual report of the Superintendent of the free delivery letter-carrier system shows that 104 offices, employing 3,680 carriers, were in operation at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883. During the year 1,324,627,701 pieces of mail matter were delivered and collected, an increase of nearly 16 per cent over the number of pieces handled the preceding year. The total cost of the service for the year was $3,173,336, an increase of more than 29 per cent over the cost for 1882. The average cost per piece for the matter handled was 2 4-10 mills, an increase of 1-10 of a mill per piece over the cost the previous year. The excess of postage on local matter over the total cost of the service was $1,021,894. There were collected and delivered during the year 791,658,699 letters, 261,718,952 postal-cards, and 268,319,847 newspapers. The following table shows the aggregate number of pieces of mail matter handled at a number of the principal cities:

Baltimore...	39,212,496	New Orleans.	11,763,36
Boston.......	93,587,018	N. Y. City...	258,890,064
Brooklyn....	34,815,447	Omaha........	4,598,633
Chicago......	136,886,386	Philadelphia.	160,030,909
Cincinnati...	29,756,300	Pittsburg.....	15,111,853
Cleveland....	20,150,678	St. Louis.....	46,675,459
Columbus,O.	6,622,634	St. Paul......	9,193,215
Dayton, O...	5,436,442	S'n Francisco	24,727,771
Detroit.......	18,015,463	Sandusky, O.	492,597
Indianapolis	11,263,929	Springfield,O	2,135,759
Louisville...	16,560,264	Toledo, O....	7,010,801
Milwaukee..	13,858,372	Washington.	15,231,674
Nashville ...	5,831,909	Zanesville,O.	1,503,626

ILLINOIS OFFICES.

Chicago—Number carriers, 250; mail letters delivered, 37,365,582; mail postal-cards delivered, 8,592,350; local letters delivered, 7,824,553; local postal-cards delivered, 5,337,108; registered letters delivered, 320,438; newspapers, etc., delivered, 14,012,686; letters collected, 41,376,580; postal-cards collected, 11,130,695; newspapers, etc., collected, 10,926,394; aggregate pieces handled, 136,886,386; handled per carrier, 547,545; total cost, $225,328; cost per piece in mills, 1-6; cost per carrier, $901.31; postage on local matter collected, $336,690.

Bloomington—Aggregate pieces handled, 2,213,567; handled per carrier, 368,928; total cost, $4,916; cost per piece in mills, 2.2; postage on local matter, $2,077.

Springfield—Aggregate pieces handled 2,428,287; handled per carrier, 269,809; total cost, $6,719.85; cost per piece in mills, 2.7; postage collected on local matter, $1,837.

Quincy—Aggregate pieces handled, 2,805,492; handled per carrier, 311,721; total cost, $7,165; cost per piece in mills, 2.5; postage collected on local matter, $2,301.

Peoria—Aggregate pieces handled, 2,971,167; handled per carrier, 297,117; total cost, $8,680; cost per piece in mills, 2.9; postage collected on local matter, $2,472.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORS.

SOME NEW FACTS REGARDING THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPAIGN COLLECTORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Contest over the Champaign, Ill., Internal-Revenue Collectorship has aroused feelings of which something more may be heard in the State. The incident is, possibly, to be considered as one of the side contests in the next campaign for Governor and United States Senator. A gentleman familiar with the origin of the fight says substantially this: "The attempt to secure the appointment of Wilcox was an effort, as a matter of fact, on the part of the friends of Gov. Oglesby to break through the iron-bound rule of Senatorial dictation and to make it clear that it was not necessary to go to either of the Senators to secure everything in Illinois. In this respect the movement has failed, but the facts which were disclosed in connection with it will greatly tend to intensify the future rivalries within the party in the State. Dick Oglesby, you can say, is fairly in the field for the Governorship, has abundance of friends, and plenty of money. The suggestion was made to him the other day that he should make an alliance with Logan, and that it was possible that it could be arranged so that the Logan men would go for Oglesby for Governor if Oglesby would support Logan for reëlection. But "Old Dick" refused the suggestion. He said that he did not want to make any more entangling alliances; that he had friends enough, and money enough, and that he was going to work hereafter for himself. There is no doubt that Oglesby is quietly organizing a thorough canvass in the State, and that when the time comes he will be found to have surprising strength, and he will not lack money. It is believed that Farwell, or some one who is not friendly to Logan, has supplied Oglesby with whatever money he may need for the incidental expenses of his campaign, and that he is not to be troubled on that account. Oglesby's father-in-law appears to be quite willing to assist him to secure the nomination for Governor.

"The Champaign Collectorship fight will draw the line more sharply between Oglesby and the Cullom-Logan-Hamilton faction in the State. The purpose of the Logan, Cullom, and Hamilton trinity is to elect Hamilton Governor, reëlect Logan to the Senate, and to help Cullom to a fair share of patronage, and a sort of joint tenancy in the State with Logan."

"How about the Presidency?"

"Gen. Logan is not a fool. He would like to be President, but he does not propose to sacrifice any of his chances in the State in following that ambition. He will neglect no effort to secure his reëlection to the Senate, in order that he may be sure of continuing in public life if he should not be successful in the National Convention.

"There was a curious incident at the White House in connection with this campaign matter," continued this gentleman. "Cannon and Payson were with the President urging that the three Congressmen should be recognized, and that the Senators should not be permitted to dominate the State, when Payson suggested that for that matter he understood that Logan had merely given his assent to the request of Cullom that Jake Wheeler should be appointed Collector, and Payson added that there was nothing on file to indicate that Logan was taking any part in the matter, whereupon the President significantly said: 'Senator Logan has done very much more than to give his assent to Cullom's request. He has written a personal letter to me in which he not only urges the appointment of Wheeler to the Collectorship on party grounds, but states that he asks this as a personal favor to himself.' Judge Payson was surprised at this statement of the President, and remarked that Gen. Logan probably changed his views after a conference that he (Payson) had had with him in Chicago, at which he (Payson) asserted that Logan took little interest in the matter, and simply had intimated that he would assent to whatever was satisfactory to Cullom. The next day the two Congressmen visited the different places where the papers in the Champaign case might be expected to be found, and there found a letter from Senator Logan which had not been before put upon the files. It was not there the preceding day when the same gentlemen made a search. This letter was addressed to the President, and marked confidential. The contents of it had been substantially outlined by the President in his talk with the two Congressmen. The letter bore a date subsequent to the talk between Logan and Payson in Chicago. The President, evidently finding that the Congressmen were not informed as to the situation, had sent this private letter to the official files after the talk with the Congressmen. This letter had probably not been sent by the President to the files before that, as, on account of his long absence from Washington, the business of the Executive Mansion had fallen somewhat in arrears."

PENSIONS.

PRESENT EXPENDITURES AND VAST POSSIBILITIES FOR THE FUTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The importance of the pension lists to the claim agents may be seen from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, which states that there are 962,601 living soldiers and sailors who have not applied for pensions, and 72,340 pensionable relatives. The claim agents under the law are entitled to $10 fee from every pensioner whose claim is secured, so that if all the soldiers and sailors should apply it will be seen that a very large sum would go to the claim agents.

The report of the Commissioner for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, shows there were 303,658 pensioners on the roll at the end of the fiscal year. During the year the names of seventy-six whose pensions had been dropped previously were restored to the roll, making 38,958 pensioners added during the year, an excess of 10,645 over the preceding year. The average annual value of each pension is $106, and the aggregate annual value of all pensions $32,245,192, an increase of $2,904,090. The amount paid for pensions was $60,064,009, exceeding the annual value by several millions of dollars. The bulk of this excess was on account of arrears of pensions, covering the period prior to the allowance of claims. The appropriation for salaries and fees to pension-agents was exhausted, and there is a balance due agents. The whole number of claims filed since 1861 was 886,137, of which 51,938 were allowed. During the same time $621,073,297 was paid for pensions and costs of disbursement.

The percentage allowed of army claims filed has decreased from 76.7 per cent in 1865 to 39.4 per cent in 1880. The report next dwells upon the difficulties experienced in disciplining the large additional clerical force allowed by Congress to settle the arrears of pension cases. So large an addition to the force of the office consumed the time and attention of the more experienced examiners and clerks, yet so well was the work of instructing the new clerks pushed forward that they were soon efficient. Not only were all claims involving arrears examined and proper calls made for evidence, but it was done so rapidly that like examination and calls for testimony of one character or another were made in upwards of 100,000 claims filed since the Arrears act.

An examination showed that 204,299 cases were delayed by claimants, 9,935 by the Adjutant-General's office, 2,902 by the Surgeon-General's office, and 23,523 by the Pension Office, but a large proportion of the cases delayed in the Pension Office are in the hands of special examiners of the Board of Review, leaving but 8,161 in course of examination, most of which have been recently filed.

LIEUT. GARLINGTON.

HIS REPORT OF THE RECENT ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—The Secretary of War has received from the Chief Signal Officer the official report of Lieut. E. A. Garlington, commander of the recent Arctic expedition to Smith Sound for the relief of the signal-service party at Lady Franklin Bay. The report is very long, and goes fully into all details of the voyage and the wreck of the Proteus, and the retreat of her survivors in small boats to the North Greenland settlement of Upernavik. The principal points of the narrative have been covered by previous accounts from various sources, but the comments and explanations of Lieut. Garlington are new and interesting. Some additional particulars with regard to the management of the Proteus are also given and tend to show that Capt. Pike was not as careful and skilled a navigator as had been supposed. Among such particulars are the facts that July 6 Capt. Pike ran past the harbor of Godhaven in entire ignorance of its proximity although the weather was clear; that July 15 he ran his ship aground near the mouth of Disco fiord in consequence of neglecting to take soundings; and that the 19th he went entirely out of his course and ran in toward Cape Walker at the bottom of Melville Bay, supposing it to be Cape York, while the latter in reality lay 150 miles to the westward. Lieut. Garlington however does not charge Capt. Pike with any neglect or bad judgment in connection with the "nip" by which the Proteus was crushed. That he seems to regard as an accident pure and simple without contributory negligence on the part of any one. He confirms, however, the statements first made by Commander Wildes of the Yantic with regard to the behavior of Capt. Pike's crew at the first alarm of danger. He says those on duty abandoned their posts and ran to save their own property in the forecastle, and as soon as the stores began to go over the ship's side they commenced to appropriate everything they wanted, breaking open and rifling boxes and bags of private clothing and stealing their contents. Capt. Pike said in reply to Lieut. Garlington's protests that he was powerless to prevent this plundering of the ship, and that the men of his crew were "the worst lot of scoundrels he ever saw."

In explanation of his course in starting southward after the wreck of the Proteus, instead of waiting for the Yantic, Lieut. Garlington says that he did not believe the Yantic could get to Littleton Island through such ice as they had encountered, and that he expected to find at Cape York the Swedish steamer Sophia, and to avail himself of her assistance in carrying out as far as possible, notwithstanding the disaster, the plan for Lieut. Greely's relief.

With regard to the much discussed "supplementary orders," Lieut. Garlington says:

The only instructions I ever received are the original instructions published. At the time an unsigned written paper was inclosed in the envelope with my instructions. This paper is simply an authorized copy of the memorandum prepared by an officer in the signal office. I was informed this memorandum was to have been furnished the Secretary of the Navy to form the basis of instructions to be given the commander of the vessel ordered to accompany the Proteus. The paper was not addressed or signed. Indeed, it bore no official marks whatever. I have never at any time regarded it as an order, and I was surprised to find the statement published that this paper was the supplementary instructions.

Gen. Hazen, in transmitting Lieut. Garlington's report to the Secretary of War, has written a letter in which he says that the question of the supplementary orders referred to by Lieut Garlington as having been raised, and in unfairness to himself, is in substance correctly stated by him, and the strictures made upon him, so far as they refer to the question of disobedience, have been unwarranted. Gen. Hazen adds that with regard to several other points Lieut. Garlington has been asked for further explanations, which will be transmitted to the Secretary of War.

LORD COLERIDGE.

SHOWN EXTRAORDINARY HONORS BY THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge visited the United States Supreme Court today, entering the court-room in procession with the Justices at 12 o'clock, standing beside the Chief-Justice, and participating in the formal salutation with which the assembled court every day greets the bar. He then took his seat at Chief-Justice Waite's right hand in place of Justice Miller, who occupied the chair of Justice Field in the latter's absence. The court-room was crowded with spectators. After listening for a time to the argument in the case of the Board of Liquidation against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, the Lord Chief Justice took formal leave of the court, and was shown through the Capitol by a committee of the District Bar Association. This is said to be the first time any other person than a Justice of the court has occupied a seat on the Supreme Court bench.

This evening Lord Coleridge attended a dinner given in his honor by Chief-Justice Waite. Among those present were the Attorney-General, all the Justices of the United States Supreme Court with the exception of Justice Field and the Justices of the District Court. The dinner was followed by a reception, which was largely attended, among those present being Secretaries Teller and Lincoln, Postmaster-General Gresham, the British Minister, and Civil-Service-Commissioner Eaton. President Arthur was expected, but did not attend.

SURGEON-GENERALSHIP.

WHO ARE APPLICANTS FOR THE POSITION MADE VACANT BY THE DEATH OF GEN. CRANE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—Great interest is felt by the medical officers of the army in the unexpected vacancy caused by the death of Surgeon-General Crane, whose successor must be one of themselves, and the President is deluged with letters and beset with personal appeals and importunities in behalf of ambitious doctors who long to wear the star of a Brigadier-General. The President has the matter under consideration, but has not decided who shall receive the coveted honor. The appointment is to be made by selection from the corps. When Gen. Crane was appointed he happened to be the senior surgeon, but he was not promoted for that reason.

The senior medical officer at present is Col. J. H. Baxter, whose commission as Colonel bears the date of June 23, 1874. He was nominated to be Surgeon-General by President Garfield, but the nomination was withdrawn before the Senate had an opportunity to act upon it. Col. Baxter was an active competitor when Gen. Crane received the appointment, and he was strongly recommended for the place. He is now a candidate for the office, and strong influences favor his appointment. He is a Kentuckian and well liked.

Col. Robert Murray, who stands next in rank to Dr. Baxter, is another aspirant for the office, and it is understood that he has the support of a large majority of the junior officers of the corps. Col. Murray was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the army June 29, 1846, and is about 61 years of age. If he should be appointed he would go on the retired list in three or four years, thus giving a chance for the promotion of one of the junior Colonels.

Another candidate is Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, who was appointed an assistant surgeon in the army thirty-six years ago, and who is about 60 years of age. There are eight medical officers who are his seniors in rank.

A fourth competitor is Maj. John S. Billings, who was born in Indiana, and appointed an assistant surgeon in the army, from the army, April 16, 1862. There are reasons to believe that his prospects of promotion are fair, although Maj. Billings seems to be making no personal efforts. Strong recommendations and testimonials in his behalf are pouring in upon the President, not only from eminent men in the profession, but from literary and scientific men from all parts of the country.

CONTROLLER KNOX.

RESPONDING TO CRITICISMS UPON HIS RECENT SPEECH AT THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—Controller of the Currency Knox, in his speech before the Bankers' Convention, recently held in Louisville, made the proposition that in order to secure the permanency of the National-banking system the banks be allowed to deposit good foreign securities as their basis of circulation. A reporter today asked Mr. Knox if he intended to recommend the legislation to carry out that proposition in his annual report. "I don't know whether I will or not," he replied. "I have the matter under consideration, but I have not yet reached a final conclusion. I think, however, it is a subject worthy of full consideration."

"Have you noticed the objections raised to your proposition by the press?"

"I have. They made only two objections that really bear upon the subject. One is that its adoption would be 'going abroad.' It is urged that we are a seller, not a buyer, of good stocks and bonds, and that we should not resort to foreign goods. I don't see why the banks should not buy foreign bonds to secure their circulation as well as they and many individuals do for investment. We buy foreign bonds for investment; why not for banking purposes?"

"The other objection," suggested the reporter.

"That is somewhat similar to the first. It is that it would take too much money out of the country. I don't think so. I don't think that the fact that National banks could use foreign securities as the basis of circulation would, at least for one or two years, greatly increase investments."

"Something will have to be done at the next session to secure permanency for the banks, will there not?"

"I think there will," said Mr. Knox, "but we cannot tell exactly. You see, we do not know how the next Congress regards the National-banking system."

THE FUGITIVES.

NICKERSON AND HOWGATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The fact that the War Department has had a detective in the same house with Maj. Nickerson in Canada for some months, while the statement has been officially made at the department that nothing was known of Maj. Nickerson's whereabouts, has called attention to the case of Maj. Howgate, the absconding signal officer, and it is suggested that it is very possible that the authorities know the location of that officer. There have been some pretty well-authenticated reports that there were reasons why the return of Capt. Howgate is not desirable.

CIVIL SERVICE.

WHAT MR. FRELINGHUYSEN SUGGESTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—The Secretary of State has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Civil-Service Commission in reply to an inquiry as to what branches of the service in the several bureaus of the State Department will require special examinations for admission. He says, quoting ex-Secretary Fish, that the clerical force of the department is small, and should have the personal confidence of the head of the department, a knowledge of international law, and a practical familiarity with many foreign languages. A power of reticence is also requisit, which is ascertained only by the best of experience or intimate personal knowledge of the party. It can't be determined by any examination by a board. The Secretary then goes on to say: "It is necessary that most of the clerks of the Department of State should have at least sufficient knowledge of one or more foreign languages to read them in original documents; nevertheless, it is not absolutely necessary that every clerk should have this qualification, as his ability in other directions may more than compensate for its lack, but it is always necessary that twenty employés in this department should have a fair knowledge of French and German, Spanish or Italian, and under these circumstances I suggest that special examination be given to all applicants who may wish to follow this department which shall conform in some measure to the examination heretofore at one time required in the case of applicants for certain grades of Consulates, and now required in case of applicants for clerkships."

CALLED ON THE PRESIDENT.

At the request of the President the members of the Civil-Service Commission called at the White House this afternoon and had a long interview with him. The object of the conference is not known and the Commissioners are reticent this evening as to what transpired. A reporter asked Dorman B. Eaton, President of the commission, tonight what was the object of the conference and what had occurred at it. Eaton replied that he did not deem it proper to state what had occurred. He said the Commissioners had called at the request of the President, and that the interview was a long one.

DEPARTMENTAL GOSSIP.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

Secretary Folger says that it is too early to calculate the effect of the new tariff, but that the customs receipts are still quite large, and that it may be possible that another bond call may be necessary before the end of the fiscal year.

William Somerville, of Quincy, Ill., who was long time Internal-Revenue Agent stationed in Chicago, and who for some months has been attached to the Revenue Bureau here, has been appointed Chief Clerk of that bureau, succeeding Gen. M. T. Clarke. Mr. Somerville is one of the most experienced and capable officers of the service.

THE CREEK INDIANS.

An Election Conducted on the American Plan—Charges of "Counting Out."

VINITA, Ind. Ter., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Council of the Creek Nation, which has been in session at Okmulgee for some weeks canvassing the votes for Chief at the election last month, has completed the count and adjourned until Nov. 20. There were three candidates—Chicotee (present incumbent), Spiochee, and J. M. Perryman. On the face of the returns first received Spiochee was successful, but, according to the Council, Perryman is elected. The result is as follows: Sixteen towns which voted for him were thrown out on the ground of irregularity, but their ballots, so far as cast, could not have elected him. Thirty-one towns gave Perryman 699 and Chicotee 608. The total vote cast was 1,998. Perryman's majority over Spiochee and Chicotee is 32. The count was unanimously confirmed by the Council, thus establishing the claims of Perryman to the office so far as the power of that body extends. It is stated, however, that the announced result is by no means satisfactory to the friends of either Spiochee or Chicotee, and that steps will be taken to contest the election. Supporters of Spiochee declare he was counted out and say that, as their recent civil war was settled by the United States Commissioners with the understanding that there would be a free election and fair count, Spiochee should appeal to the United States Government for a commission to decide his claims to the office of Chief of the Creek Nation. The members of the Council which were chosen at the recent election are nearly all friends of Spiochee or Chicotee, and it is thought they will use every influence to reopen the count and unseat the choice of the outgoing Council. The new Council meets Dec. 6. Perryman, the newly-elected Chief, is a Creek Indian, intelligent, and well educated. He has been Treasurer of the Creek Nation for many years. He has been successful in business ventures, and has amassed a fortune estimated at from $40,000 to $60,000.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather preceded by light local rains, northerly winds shifting to easterly, stationary or rising barometer, and slight fall in temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Bismarck......	32	30	E....	Light...	0	Clear.
Buffalo.........	62	58	S.W.	Fresh..	.30	Cl'dy.
Cairo............	67	66	N.W.	Light...	0	Fair.
Cheyenne.....	45	35	S	Brisk...	0	Cl'dy.
Chicago........	67	50	N....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati.....	61	62	N.W.	Light...	.05	Cl'dy.
Davenport	59	47	N.W.	Light...	0	Cl'dy.
Deadwood......	..	..	......	....	....	....
Huron, Dak ...	38	28	N...	Light...	0	Clear.
Denver..........	54	46	S	Light...	0	Clear.
Des Moines....	48	35	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Dodge City....	56	41	N.E.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Escanaba.......	41	30	N.W.	Brisk...	0	Cl'dy.
Ft. Assinnibo'e	..	38	E....	Light...	0	Clear.
Fort Buford....	33	32	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Garry....	31	19	N....	Light...	0	Hazy.
Grand Haven..	58	41	N....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Keokuk....	65	45	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse......	48	37	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Leavenworth..	60	43	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Louisville......	64	62	S.W.	Light...	.05	Lt rain
Memphis........	68	66	N.E.	Light...	.01	Lt rain
Milwaukee.....	61	42	N.E.	Brisk...	.01	Lt rain
Nashville......	64	76	E....	Light...	.19	Fair.
North Platte...	49	38	E....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Omaha...........	47	38	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	70	48	N. ..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
St. Louis.......	70	56	N....	Brisk...	0	Clear.
St. Paul........	44	32	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Toledo.	68	52	S	Light...	0	Clear.
Toronto.........	62	53	N.W.	Brisk...	.06	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg......	80	68	....	....	.35	Cl'dy.
Yankton...	40	26	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Mackinaw..	46	33	N.W.	Brisk...	0	Cl'dy.
Salt Lake	54	48	....	....	0	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.042	59.0	93	S. W..	2	.57	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	30.059	62.5	81	S. W..	5	......	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.096	67.0	31	W......	12	...	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.195	58.0	47	N. W..	9	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.232	50.0	71	N......	13	.....	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 68.0.
Minimum temperature, 49.4.
Mean daily barometer, 30.143.
Mean daily thermometer, 58.7.
Mean daily humidity, 65.

A ROUGH EXPERIENCE.

Z. E. Harlen, of Lockport, O., While Stealing a Ride on a Freight-Train Badly Beaten by a Companion Who Attempted to Rob Him.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Z. E. Harlen, of Lockport, O., was taken to the city hospital yesterday from the switch-yard of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Road. He was badly beaten, but is able to tell his story, which is unusual. He says he has been at work on a farm in Indiana and accumulated $300. Desiring to visit his friends in Ohio he journeyed to Indianapolis, where he fell in with a stranger who gave the name of Smith, and proposed that they should "beat" their way to Cincinnati by stealing a ride on a freight-train. They broke open a car with a coupling-pin which went out on the night train. After they had been riding for a while Harlen went to sleep. He was awakened by some one turning his pockets wrong side out. Jumping to his feet he found that it was his traveling companion, who was trying to rob him. The crook held the coupling-pin aloft and threatened to brain Harlen if he did not give up his money. A terrific struggle followed, and Harlen received several ugly blows from the coupling-pin over his head. The car-door stood open, and as they struggled Harlen gave the robber a push which sent him out of the door backwards. The train was moving rapidly and the man was probably killed by the fall. Harlen says he fainted soon after the struggle ended and was unconscious for some time.

THE HALIFAX DYNAMITERS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 19.—Since the arrest of Holmes and Bracken, suspected of connection with the dynamite conspiracy, the six British war ships in port are carefully guarded from any secret operations that might be directed on them. At night particularly extra precautions are taken, boats with strong forces of men being placed about the ships. Vice-Admiral Commerell today made an inspection of suspicious articles found on the prisoners, and stated they were exactly suited for intentions such as the men are suspected of. Tomorrow he will order the chief gun instructor on the flagship Northampton to fully explain to the law officers the serious harm that could be caused by the proper used of the confiscated explosives and apparatus.

NEW YOR[K]

Disgraceful Riot at a Churc[h] Supper in a Long-Is[land] Village.

The Lamps Extinguished D[uring the] Fight—Ten Persons, Inclu[ding] the Pastor, Injured.

"Billy" Porter Acquitted of [the Mur]der of John Walsh, t[he] Burglar.

The Latter's Funeral Largely [Attended] by Notorious Professional C[rafts]men from Various Citi[es].

Ostrich Farming About to Be [Tried in] Georgia—Arrival of Gerald [Mas]sey, the Poet.

A RIOT IN CHURC[H]

TEN PERSONS INJURE[D]

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.] a little village on Long Island night the scene of a serious r[iot] which several persons were sever[ely injured] by being beaten and clubbed. peace generally prevails among itants of the thrifty little village everything is excitement. The took place in the Methodist Chu[rch] an oyster-supper was in prog[ress]. church was crowded with peopl[e] those present being women and There is but one means of exit. A o'clock, while the main body of t[he room] was filled with people, upwards whom were seated at the supper- turbance suddenly arose betwe[en] Henry Smith and Capt. John Sac[kett] ers-in-law and old residents of Words were followed by blows. of each joined in the fray, creatin[g a] free fight, which lasted for ne[arly] minutes. A rush was made f[or] and in the frantic efforts of the children to reach the open were knocked down and upon. In the mêlée the which the church was lighted w[ere] out of their brackets and bro[ken] darkness and excitement the fi[ght car]ried on with terrible effect. upset, and oyster-pans, crocke[ry and ta]bles were strewn upon the floo[r. The com]batants fought their way out of and into the street, where they separated. The list of injured persons, one of them being t[he] the church, the Rev. William while acting the part of peac[emaker] kicked and beaten in a se[vere man]ner. It is claimed by the Capt. Sackett, who has heretofo[re] in respect by his neighbors, th[at he was] assaulted by Smith and acted in A family feud, it is said, has exi[sted between] the two men for several month[s] have been issued for the arrest sons who are known to have ta[ken part in] the fracas. Smith was so badly Capt. Sackett that he had to b[e taken to] his home on a stretcher. Sacke[tt] to his bed today, suffering fro[m a] scalp wound, inflicted by being the head with the handle of a b

TUESDAY'S TRAG[EDY]

PORTER ACQUITTED

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.] oner's jury who have been inve[stigating the] shooting affray at "Shang" Dra[per's] whereby John Irving and John their lives, took testimony today of associates of the dead men. be found to swear that "Billy" is supposed to have killed Walsh saloon. This was in the face of a bullet fitting his pistol wa[s found in] Walsh's heart. The jury acq[uitted him] of the crime.

PORTER'S CAREER.

Porter was born in Bosto[n] learned his trade—that of a ma[chinist] 10, 1871, Porter, together with named respectively Hayes, Swan, were arrested in that cit[y] of breaking and entering numer[ous places of] business, among which was a on Washington street. While the Tombs awaiting trial, all ex[cept] escaped. The men cut their the court-room, which floor. One of the tiles being cape was easy for so experienc[ed] house breakers. Hayes, Port[er] climbed up through the ape[rture] tempted to pull McCarty up, b[ut the] pols was too great for the hole not squeeze through. Chagrin[ed at his com]rades' escape, he set up a cry caping," and when the keeper arrived opposit his cell told hi[m] pals' hurried departure, but ju[st in time to] effect their recapture. Porter for some five years, when term of two years in the S[tate Prison at] Charlestown for receiving sto[len goods]. The day after his escape fro[m] Porter sent, through his attor[ney, to the de]tectives' office a box of stolen taining several gold and si[lver] rings, breastpins, etc. Six wee[ks later he] went to Boston to settle up estate, and upon his arrival spector's office and told the was in town to attend Court and arrange his fairs, not for any crooke[d] had given up a crooked life. his mother's will probated New York, and last week aga[in] Boston. He at that time told ton that his days as a crook mother, who resided at the S[outh End] left him between $8,000 and folks were dead, and he was make an honest living; that w[ould] help him live an honest sentence was over, and he wa[nted] York to see the gentleman.

FUNERAL OF JOHN [WALSH]

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Di[spatch to St.] Louis *Republican*.]—The Walsh, the burglar, who was Draper's saloon just after Burglar John Irving, lay this mother's simple home, which floor of a tenement-house on of East Tenth street, betwe[en avenues B] and C. A stream of men and the narrow stairs and went parlor where the body lay. drum on which burned sev[eral candles] lighted the room. The men as they entered, gazed for Walsh's face, and then we[nt into the] street.

Among the first to come burgh, who was drinking w[ith] the first of the fatal shot[s], "Gilly the Blue," who step[ped in front of the] body as he ran from the salo[on], Sheeny Mike, Abe Coakle[y], Shang Draper, Billy Train[or], Johnny Farrell, Billy Bar[rett], Allen, all associates of W[alsh], arrived in great numbers, a[nd] the street soon became imp[assable]. 2,000 persons had come to se[e the] burglar, highwayman, and fashionably-dressed men wit[h] canes pushed their way thr[ough] and went into the house. T[he] cracksmen, friends of Porter to look at the man Porter is ing. Following upon their Mosier, Mat Hynes, and Ja[mes] had come from Philadelphi[a to the] funeral. Then came crack[smen from east]ern cities. There was also cians. Among them were Timothy Conners, Edward O'Brien, John and James M[c] ward Clarkson.

Thirty carriages followe[d to] Calvary Cemetery. The co[ffin was taken] into the mortuary chapel an[d] in front of the altar railing

NEW YORK.

Disgraceful Riot at a Church Oyster-Supper in a Long-Island Village.

The Lamps Extinguished During the Fight—Ten Persons, Including the Pastor, Injured.

"Billy" Porter Acquitted of the Murder of John Walsh, the Burglar.

The Latter's Funeral Largely Attended by Notorious Professional Cracksmen from Various Cities.

Ostrich Farming About to Be Tried in Georgia—Arrival of Gerald Massey, the Poet.

A RIOT IN CHURCH.

TEN PERSONS INJURED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Bayville, a little village on Long Island, was last night the scene of a serious riot, during which several persons were severely injured by being beaten and clubbed. Quiet and peace generally prevails among the inhabitants of the thrifty little village, but today everything is excitement. The disturbance took place in the Methodist Church, where an oyster-supper was in progress. The church was crowded with people, many of those present being women and children. There is but one means of exit. At about 9:30 o'clock, while the main body of the building was filled with people, upwards of 150 of whom were seated at the supper-table, a disturbance suddenly arose between William Henry Smith and Capt. John Sackett, brothers-in-law and old residents of the village. Words were followed by blows. The friends of each joined in the fray, creating a general free fight, which lasted for nearly twenty minutes. A rush was made for the door, and in the frantic efforts of the women and children to reach the open air many were knocked down and trampled upon. In the mêlée the lamps with which the church was lighted were knocked out of their brackets and broken. In the darkness and excitement the fight was carried on with terrible effect. Tables were upset, and oyster-pans, crockery, and eatables were strewn upon the floor. The combatants fought their way out of the church and into the street, where they were finally separated. The list of injured numbers ten persons, one of them being the pastor of the church, the Rev. William Taft, who while acting the part of peace-maker was kicked and beaten in a serious manner. It is claimed by the friends of Capt. Sackett, who has heretofore been held in respect by his neighbors, that he was first assaulted by Smith and acted in self-defense. A family feud, it is said, has existed between the two men for several months. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of all persons who are known to have taken part in the fracas. Smith was so badly used up by Capt. Sackett that he had to be carried to his home on a stretcher. Sackett is confined to his bed today, suffering from a terrible scalp wound, inflicted by being struck over the head with the handle of a bucksaw.

TUESDAY'S TRAGEDY.

PORTER ACQUITTED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Coroner's jury who have been investigating the shooting affray at "Shang" Draper's saloon, whereby John Irving and John Walsh lost their lives, took testimony today of a number of associates of the dead men. No one could be found to swear that "Billy" Porter, who is supposed to have killed Walsh, was in the saloon. This was in the face of the fact that a bullet fitting his pistol was found in Walsh's heart. The jury acquitted Porter of the crime.

PORTER'S CAREER.

Porter was born in Boston, and there learned his trade—that of a machinist. April 19, 1871, Porter, together with three others, named respectively Hayes, McCarty, and Swan, were arrested in that city on a charge of breaking and entering numerous places of business, among which was a jewelry store on Washington street. While locked up in the Tombs awaiting trial, all except McCarty escaped. The men cut their way up into the court-room, which has a tile floor. One of the tiles being loose, the escape was easy for so experienced store and house breakers. Hayes, Porter, and Swan climbed up through the aperture and attempted to pull McCarty up, but his avoirdupois was too great for the hole and he could not squeeze through. Chagrined at his comrades' escape, he set up a cry of "man escaping," and when the keeper of the Tombs arrived opposit his cell told him of his three pals' hurried departure, but just too late to effect their recapture. Porter was not caught for some five years, when he served a term of two years in the State prison of Charlestown for receiving stolen property. The day after his escape from the Tombs Porter sent, through his attorney, to the detectives' office a box of stolen jewelry, containing several gold and silver watches, rings, breastpins, etc. Six weeks ago Porter went to Boston to settle up his mother's estate, and upon his arrival went to the Inspector's office and told the Chief that he was in town to attend the Probate Court and arrange his mother's affairs, not for any crooked work, and had given up a crooked life. After getting his mother's will probated he returned to New York, and last week again returned to Boston. He at that time told friends in Boston that his days as a crook were over; his mother, who resided at the South End, had left him between $8,000 and $10,000; all his debts were dead, and he was going to try to make an honest living; that while in prison in Brooklyn a New York man promised to help him live an honest life when his sentence was over, and he was going to New York to see the gentleman.

FUNERAL OF JOHN WALSH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Dispatch to St. Louis *Republican*.]—The body of John Walsh, the burglar, who was killed in Shang Draper's saloon just after he had killed Sergeant Irving, lay this evening in his mother's simple home, which is on the first floor of a tenement-house on the south side of East Tenth street, between Avenues B and C. A stream of men and women climbed the narrow stairs and went into the small parlor where the body lay. A brass candelabrum on which burned seven wax tapers lighted the room. The men lifted their hats as they entered, gazed for a moment at Walsh's face, and then went back to the street.

Among the first to come were Billy Vosburgh, who was drinking with Walsh when the first of the fatal shots was fired, and "Billy the Blue," who stepped over Irving's body as he ran from the saloon. Then came Sheeny Mike, Abe Coakley, Red Leary, Shang Draper, Billy Train, Johnny Shea, Johnny Farrell, Billy Barry, and George Allen, all associates of Walsh. Carriages arrived in great numbers, and both sides of the street soon became impassable. Nearly 5,000 persons had come to see the last of the burglar, highwayman, and politician. Four fashionably-dressed men with kid gloves and canes pushed their way through the crowd and went into the house. They were Boston cracksmen, friends of Porter, who had come to look at the man Porter is accused of killing. Following upon their heels were Billy Mosier, Mat Hynes, and Jack Adams, who had come from Philadelphia to attend the funeral. Then came cracksmen from Western cities. There was also a host of politicians. Among them were Thomas Hershal, Timothy Conners, Edward Bennett, Joseph O'Brien, John and James McManus, and Edward Clarkson.

Thirty carriages followed the hearse to Calvary Cemetery. The coffin was carried into the mortuary chapel and set on the bier in front of the altar railing. A white-robed priest chanted a mass and sprinkled the coffin with holy water. "The St. Joseph's Home for the Aged," the priest said at the conclusion of the mass, "is in need of funds. It is a worthy institution. Contributions may be placed in the box at the door." Abe Coakley threw a handful of silver into the box and others followed suit. Then the burglar's coffin was carried out into the cemetery, where a grave had been dug. Dusk had begun to creep along the sky and the sun shone from the west through rifts of purplish clouds. A fringe of maple trees with almost leafless branches cast skeleton shadows on the graves. The coffin was lowered. Walsh's relatives wept aloud as the grave was filled. Then the mound was made, and on it were set a floral anchor, a pillow, a broken column, and a cross worked in bittersweet with "My Son," "Brother," and "At Rest." The grave-diggers moved off, and the relatives knelt about the grave. The dead man's professional friends withdrew to a distance of fifty feet from the family and knelt with uncovered heads until the family arose.

OSTRICH-FARMING.

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The stock of the first ostrich farm in the United States was shipped from this city yesterday. It consisted of three pair of 3-year-old ostriches, which were sent to Sylvan Lake, Orange County, Fla., on the steamer Western Texas. The birds shipped weighed from 150 to 200 pounds each, and stood about seven feet high without any stockings. They are natives of Nubia, in Upper Africa. It took eight months to transport safely the birds from Nubia to this city. They reached here Sept. 10, and the last six weeks have been reviving in a diet of a fine quality of hay and a delicious mash of bran, oats, and cracked corn, in the wilds of Hoboken. Their first crop of feathers will be due next year. After they have molted their present wholly unmarketable coat and got to work at the feather business in earnest a year later, or when 5 years old, they are expected to be able to furnish two crops annually and begin the raising of families. The result of this experiment will be watched with much interest by scientific and business men.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

BRIEF DISPATCHES.

Gerald Massey, the poet, has arrived from Liverpool.

A certificate of association of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has been filed. The capital is fixed at $50,000, and it may be increased not to exceed $30,000,000.

A representative of Pim, Forward & Co., of this city, whose steamship was fired upon at Jeremie, Hayti, while taking on board refugees from the Haytian revolt, said yesterday: "Our firm will not claim damages against the Haytian Government, as that nation is poor, and it would be cruel to undertake to collect a pecuniary recompense in this case. We are informed that the British Government is also willing to accept a suitable apology on account of the insult to a vessel sailing under her Majesty's flag."

Last evening Henry W. Gwinner, President of the Hoole Manufacturing Company and the National Railroad Publication Company, whose offices are at No. 46 Bond street, committed suicide by shooting himself in the right side of the head with a revolver ball. He died in ten minutes. Mr. Gwinner was in early life a printer, but gave up that business to enter the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, where he remained twenty years. In 1880 he became President of the Hoole Manufacturing Company. The shooting occurred in the company's office. No cause for the deed can be assigned.

A BOMBSHELL IN A SYNOD.

Presbyterians Asked to Criticise the Actions of Catholics.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church, meeting at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, was occupied yesterday morning in the appointment of committees and the hearing of reports. On the motion of Dr. S. Irenæus Prime, it was agreed that the anniversary of Martin Luther's birthday, Nov. 11, should be observed. The Rev. Dr. Hopkins, President of the Auburn Theological Seminary, offered a resolution declaring that the synod hailed with gratification the evidences of increasing patriotism and Christian progress exhibited in the pastoral letter of the Council of the Roman Catholic Church of the Province of New York, and heartily commended the sentiments with regard to the pastoral supervision over the young. The resolution congratulated the church on the repeated emphasis with which the Bishops and Archbishops emphasized the glory of this Protestant country, but regretted that such sentiments should be marred by the assertion of the Pope's right of unlimited despotism over Italy. It acknowledged the service of the church to Christian morality, the consistent testimony to the sacred nature of the marriage relation, and the condemnation of oath-bound conspiracies that interfere with the rights of labor. It commended the deprecation of the contraction of church debts and the speculation in trust funds. The resolution also applauded the expressions on the liquor traffic, and the concession of the right of congregational singing. In conclusion it hoped that the church service would soon be permitted in a known tongue.

The resolution met with disfavor, and a motion was made to refer it to the Committee on Bills and Overtures. A warm debate followed, and the motion was withdrawn. "I do not want to see this motion adopted," Dr. Crosby said. "We are not the critics of the Roman Catholics. I think it will lower the tone of the synod to consider this letter. It should be ignored."

"We care nothing for the titles of the Roman Catholic Church," said Dr. Hopkins, "but its influence is enormous. We cannot ignore that. It is the barrier to improvement in civilized countries, and we have yet to fight out the battle on the public-school question. Our pastors are confronted at every turn with the Roman Catholic priesthood. They cannot be ignored, and in this city you are confronted with their great cathedral, built on ground that was stolen from the city a few years ago."

The Rev. John H. Dey supported the resolution, and mentioned an occasion when like action was taken by the synod with excellent result. He pronounced the idea of ignoring it ridiculous and not in the proper Christian spirit. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost, and eventually it was referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

THE FIRE RECORD.

AKRON, O., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The carriage-factory of James A. Baldwin, located in the Village of Tallmadge, four miles from this city, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss will reach fully $10,000, as a large amount of finished work was destroyed. Insurance $6,000, equally divided between the New Hampshire and British American companies.

COLDWATER, Mich., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The large frame planing-mill located on the flats at Union City, this county, and owned by Ripley & Brace, burned last night. Loss, $6,000; no insurance.

ST. GEORGE, N. B., Oct. 19.—Fire on Portage street caused a loss of $25,000. The telegraph and post offices, Baptist Church, and some business places were burned. Partly insured.

A FATAL ENCOUNTER.

FORT GAINES, Ga., Oct. 19.—A startling tragedy occurred three miles east of this place yesterday evening. B. A. Jester was going home on horseback when he was met by B. I. Hudspeth. There had existed a feud between them for some time; the quarrel was renewed. Hudspeth seized a piece of fence-rail and struck Jester, when the latter sprang from his horse and stabbed his assailant to the heart. Hudspeth then drew a pistol and fired two shots, one of which struck Jester in the forehead, the ball ranging under the skin to the back of the head. Jester again closed with him and stabbed him in the right breast, when Hudspeth fell and almost immediately expired. Jester has not been arrested.

STRUCK BY A CYCLONE.

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 19.—Parties are here from the scene of the wreck on the East Line Narrow Gage Railroad last night, a few miles east of Sulphur Springs. One lady and two children were severely injured. There were a number of other passengers aboard, several of whom were quite badly hurt. The recovery of the lady is doubtful. The train wrecked was a freight. It was moving eighteen miles an hour when struck by a cyclone, blown over, and almost completely demolished.

CREMATION.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The remains of a man named Kronberg, who died in August, will be incinerated here tomorrow. The body had been embalmed and buried.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution at Calhoun, Ga., of Margaret Harris, a One-Eyed African Female.

The Rope Placed About Her Neck to the Tune of the "Sweet By-and-By."

The Penalty of a Beastly Crime Paid by Taylor Bryant, at Monroe, Georgia.

Edward Hovey, the New York Assassin, Dosed with Whisky Before Departing This Life.

MARGARET HARRIS.

THE CLERGYMEN SANG "IN THE SWEET BY-AND-BY."

CALHOUN, Ga., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Margaret Harris, aged but 18 years, as black as ebony, short, plump, and disfigured by the loss of an eye, was hanged in an open field half a mile from the jail in this city at noon today in the presence of 5,000 spectators. She marched from her cell to the scaffold guarded by sixty armed men, and was accompanied by a quartet of preachers, two of whom were white and two colored. The trap was dropped at 12:07 o'clock, and the fall, a distance of eight feet, broke her neck. Life was pronounced extinct in fourteen minutes after she mounted the scaffold. Prayers were said, and at her request the clergymen sang "In the Sweet By-and-By," the prisoner and the spectators joining in the chorus. She appeared intensely nervous, but manifested no trepidation at her fate. In a long harangue she protested her own innocence, and expressed the hope that she would meet all the spectators, whom she characterized as constituting the largest congregation she had ever seen, in Heaven, where she also expected to embrace the child victim of her poisonous decoction. She proved her loyalty to her accomplice by asserting his innocence and expressing the hope that he would not be made to suffer in the chain-gang. Her death was apparently almost painless, and the remains were taken in charge by friends. Several of the women in the crowd are reported to have fainted when the drop fell, but the throng as a whole was orderly.

THE CRIME.

Sunday night, Sept. 19, after Mrs. Nancy Barnwell, a widow living near Fairmount, and her two grandchildren, had eaten supper all became suddenly ill, and upon examination it was found that the family had been poisoned, from the effects of which one of the children died. Margaret Harris, who had been bound over to Mrs. Barnwell when a child, was suspected of administering the poison and was held for trial. In court it was developed that David Dukes, colored, wanted the girl to leave Mrs. Barnwell and live with him, and in order to free her from her indentures proposed to poison the whole family. The first trial, the poison being put in the family coffee-pot, nauseated the widow and her children, but failed to kill. The second attempt was made on the date already mentioned. Dukes gave her the poison, and, while she was alone in the kitchen, she poured the fatal fluid over some rice which was boiling for supper, and threw the bottle under the table. It has never been decided what the poison was, but it is believed to have been a vegetable decoction. After being sentenced to death the girl, at some one's suggestion, as a ruse to gain time, said that she had not told the truth on the witness stand, and charged Richard Barnes with being her accomplice instead of David Dukes. Seeing that her effort profited her little she a few days ago confessed the falsity of her charge against Barnes. Dukes was sentenced to lifelong servitude in the chain-gang. A petition was sent to the Governor a few days ago asking a commutation of the girl's sentence, but as there has lately been a perfect avalanche of poisoning cases no such example was needed it proved of no avail. It will be noticed that the crime was expiated in just two months to a day, from its perpetration. Additional interest attached to it on account of the sex of the victim, she being the first woman to hang in this State since the execution of the Eastman rioters. It was the first hanging in the county since 1858, when a white man named Hawkins died for murdering a companion.

TAYLOR BRYANT.

HE PROTESTED HIS INNOCENCE AND SOLD HIS BODY TO THE DOCTORS.

MONROE, Ga., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Ten thousand spectators were present at Taylor Bryant's hanging in an open field, half a mile distant from the court-house, in this place today. The prisoner was escorted by a guard of fifty men, the line of march being hemmed in by thousands of negro women, who rent the air with weird shrieks, songs, and prayers. The crowd was still shouting when the Sheriff cut the fatal rope and Bryant was dangling in the convulsive agonies of strangulation, his neck not being broken by the fall, before half the crowd realized that the dreaded moment had passed. Bryant protested his innocence to the last, and said that his death was attributable to the prejudice of the whites against the negroes. His last hours in jail were uneventful. Previous to his death Bryant sold his body to an Atlanta medical college, and three doctors from that city packed the corpse in a large trunk and shipped it direct to the dissecting-table.

WHY HE WAS STRANGLED.

The night of Wednesday, Aug. 9, the house of Mrs. Elizabeth V. Swords, in Walton County, was entered by a negro subsequently sworn to be Taylor Bryant, who made his way to the lady's bedroom. Drawing a pistol she pointed it at the intruder's head and pulled the trigger. The weapon held fire and before she could recock it the negro seized her by the throat, and, despite her struggles, accomplished the purpose of his visit. Word went on an adjoining plantation, was arrested the next morning and identified by Mrs. Swords as her assailant. He denied his guilt but his shoes were found to tally exactly with tracks made beneath the window through which the ravisher had effected his entrance to the lady's house. Bryant had been released from jail just a few days before after serving a long term for the same offense. On his way to jail he remarked that he had given the other woman h—l," but was innocent in this case. It was at first intended to lynch the prisoner, but the intention was not carried out, and the law was allowed to take its course, with the result already narrated. Bryant was a short, unprepossessing negro 25 years of age, and the perpetrator of many crimes.

JAMES STANLEY.

A TEXAS HANGING.

COLUMBUS, Tex., Oct. 19.—At 2:58 this afternoon James Stanley, colored, was hanged for the murder of Robert Strickland, white, aged 16, in November, 1882. Yielding to the persuasions of the Rev. Mr. McKenna, colored, Stanley left a full written confession. Though a married man, he had become infatuated with a colored girl named Sarah Walker. The confession reads: "I listened to the woman and went astray, letting the words she uttered, that I would do anything if I really loved her and would find money enough to take her off to Mexico, overpower every other feeling." The paper details how Stanley casually went to Strickland's store, and the latter asked him to cook supper. While Stanley was cooking supper, Strickland went to a shed and took out a jug containing $64, and showed it to parties in the street. About 11 o'clock the two were alone amusing themselves with a banjo. Stanley picked up an ax to knock the boy on the head, but his courage failed. The two soon after retired, the boy in bed, Stanley on the floor. When the murderer thought the boy asleep, he got up and went out to see if anybody was around. He saw no one, returned, picked up the ax again, but his heart failed a second time. He went out again, and when he returned brained the sleeping boy with the ax. "I struck him a second blow with the back of the ax. He struggled and died. I then fell back unconscious of myself for a time, and then went back to the door, stood and looked out. Seeing no one, I came back and fastened the door, lit the lamp, sat down and put on my shoes, got my coat and hat and put them on. I took Strickland's pants from under his head while the blood ran down on the side of his pillow and bed. I took from the pocket the key of the trunk; took the money out, which was in a shot-bag; went out and locked the door, taking the ax and key. I threw them into the bayou about 300 yards from the store."

Stanley was escorted to the gallows by a guard of thirty men, followed by a crowd of 4,000 people. The gallows was erected a mile from town in a clump of large live oaks. The condemned man ascended the steps with a firm tread, and, facing the multitude, said: "I have found my way to glory. I have repented my sins, and God will send angels from Heaven to meet me. I am going straight home to glory. Whisky, cards, and women have brought me to this. I'm going home to Heaven—won't you meet me there?" [Shouts from the colored crowd, "Bless God, we will."] My spirit will be flying around in glory, and you sinners that drink whisky, play cards, and attend balls had better repent and pray, or God will damn your souls. I forgive my enemies, God waits for me; wave your lights; I shall have golden slippers and a golden ring."

After a couple of hymns by the minister, and as the cap was being adjusted, Stanley said: "Let me see Sarah Walker." The woman was brought to the foot of the scaffold, and Stanley exclaimed: "Oh! Sarah, see what you have brought me to. You did not tell me to commit this crime, but I did it for you. Pray, Sarah! Farewell! I'll see you again in Heaven." Stanley was trembling violently, and could scarcely stand when the drop fell. He died without a struggle. The body was delivered to Dr. Byars, who had purchased it.

EDWARD HOVEY.

A PITIABLE SCENE AT THE SCAFFOLD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Edward Hovey, the slayer of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Fanny Vermilye, was hanged in the Tombs Prison this morning.

Notwithstanding a physician's treatment and the efforts of his spiritual adviser the murderer spent a restless night. Two Deputy-Sheriffs kept constant vigil. Hovey looked more dead than alive when he arose to dress himself. When his breakfast was brought him Hovey dragged his chair toward the table upon which the meal was placed and seated himself in the chair with a heavy sigh. He hesitated, drew back from the table, and said he would eat nothing. Father Duranquet, the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, and the Deputy Warden finally prevailed on Hovey to sip the coffee. Soon after arising he had been given a dose of chloral, and he now wanted whisky. It was agreed that he should have some stimulant before being led out to the gallows. Hovey had to be supported from his cell to the gallows. He presented an awful picture of despair and woe. The moment he was placed under the gallows his legs were tied, the black cap drawn down, the noose adjusted, and, quicker than it takes to tell, the rope was cut and Hovey hanged.

FUTURES.

A BRACE OF NEBRASKA MURDERERS TO BE EXECUTED IN DECEMBER.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 19.—The execution of Polin and Hart, the two condemned murderers, has been postponed until Dec. 21 and Dec. 28, respectively. The Supreme Court has rendered its final decision in the case of each, and the executions will now certainly take place. Polin was the keeper of a restaurant at Plattsmouth, and killed the seducer of his wife; Hart was a citizen of Grand Island, and while intoxicated shot and killed a man with whom he was quarreling. Both murders were deliberate.

INDUSTRIAL.

Illinois Mine Inspectors.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The newly-appointed Inspectors of Mines assembled here today for the purpose of submitting their bonds and receiving their commissions from the Governor. Following are the Inspectors and their fields of labor:

First District (the Braidwood, Streator, and La Salle coal-fields)—Mr. Alexander Ronald.

Second District (the coal-producing counties in Northwestern Illinois)—Thomas Hudson, of Gaiva.

Third District (Peoria, Fulton, McLean, and other counties)—James Cumming.

Fourth District (Madison, Macoupin, Sangamon, and contiguous counties)—Walton Rutledge, of Alton.

Fifth District (St. Clair, Randolph, and Jackson Counties)—Robert Winning.

The Inspectors begin work Monday morning.

Railway Conductors' Convention.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19.—The Railway Conductors this afternoon elected Grand officers as follows:

Chief Conductor—C. S. Wheaton, of Elmira, N. Y.

Assistant—Samuel H. Detries, of Toronto.

Secretary and Treasurer—W. P. Daniels, of Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Senior Conductor—James Laughlin, of Kansas City, Mo.

Junior Conductor—E. H. Belknap, of Galesburg, Ill.

Sentinels—L. P. Martin, of St. Louis, D. Hamilton, of Canada.

MODEL DWELLINGS FOR POOR PEOPLE.

New York Correspondence Boston *Journal*: The first experiment of the Improved Dwellings Association, in its attempt to provide buildings which at the same time afford decent homes for poor people and pay a reasonable interest on the investment to the owners, has resulted most favorably in New York. A number of gentlemen forming the association were convinced that such buildings were possible. The sum of $250,000 was subscribed for the purpose of making the experiment, and a block was put up at First avenue and Seventy-second street. The building was thrown open a year ago and almost immediately filled with tenants. There are accommodations for 218 families. Last week when I made the establishment a visit there were 206 apartments occupied. As the building is only six stories high there is plenty of sunshine and light falling inside the large court, upon which face all the inside apartments. The rents vary from $7.50 a month for two good-sized rooms on the top floor to $14.50 for four rooms on the lower floor. There is not a room in the whole building which has not a front window upon the open air. Each apartment, no matter how small, has its private closet, running water, and an ash-shute, into which all refuse is poured. Upon the top floor was shown a superb laundry, with hot water, which is at the use of the tenants, each tenant having a chance to wash once during the week. The bath-room is managed somewhat on the same principle, the tenants receiving a bath-ticket once a month for each room they occupy, and as many more as they want at 10 cents apiece. The bath-house is as neat and as inviting a place as can be found anywhere. As all the bath-tubs may be taken at the same time a pretty large waiting-room is provided, where magazines and papers are on the tables. The club-room of the building is one of its great features—a handsome, nicely-furnished room, where fifty persons can play games. It is lighted by gas and heated by steam, and is open to all tenants every afternoon and evening. There is also a free circulating library of 400 volumes. The halls of this model tenement are lighted and heated, but the tenants are required to sweep them out. No tenants are allowed to remain unless they are sober and regular in paying their rents. The result of the first year's working is, that the investment will pay about 6 per cent interest. Compared with what the poor people of the city receive for their money in the way of homes, these model apartments are superb.

CURED WITH SNAKE-VENOM.

The last number of the Philadelphia *Medical News* contains a recital of a successful experiment with snake-venom as a curative for tetanus by Dr. A. O. Ameden, of Glens Falls, N. Y. Being in a locality in which rattlesnakes were fearfully numerous, and having previously given some thought to the subject, Dr. Amedan resolved to make the test. "Availing myself of the services of an experienced snake-catcher," he says, "I soon obtained venom fresh from the fangs of one of these reptiles with this I moistened the point of a hypodermic syringe and inserted it beneath the cuticle in the upper dorsal region near the spine. Symptoms of snake-poisoning rapidly followed, with a decided amelioration of the tetanic spasms and rigidity, which entirely ceased at the end of ten hours, and the patient enjoyed a quiet sleep of six hours' duration. Thirty hours after the insertion of the poison, however, rigidity with slight spasms again came on. A second introduction of the venom was made as before, and no further trouble with tetanus was experienced, and the patient made a fairly rapid recovery. But extreme prostration followed the last introduction of venom, which necessitated active alcoholic stimulation, as in all cases of accidental snake-poisoning. There was no diffuse inflammation from the wounds, as frequently happens when persons are bitten in the limbs by these snakes, and no other remedies would deter me from making a second experiment in the same manner. I am of the opinion that the second insertion of the venom was too much, and might have been withheld. I believe that this snake-venom, which has been properly called 'crotaline,' can be used with comparative safety, and may yet prove to be a valuable remedial agent in tetanus, and possibly in some other spasmodic diseases."

RAILROADS.

Uniform Rates to Common Southern Points Via the Ohio River.

The Canadian Pacific Completed to the Summit of the Rocky Mountains.

A Flurry in the Trunk Line Pool Caused by the Delaware & Lackawanna.

An Ingenious Method of Cutting Passenger Rates Between Indianapolis and Chicago.

Uniform Rates on Southern Through Business Via Ohio River Points.

A meeting of representatives of the roads running to Southern points via Evansville and Cairo held a meeting yesterday at the office of Mr. J. F. Tucker, of the Illinois Central, for the purpose of confirming the freight rates adopted by the Ohio River Traffic Commission (Ohio River pool). When the Ohio River pool was formed a week or two ago it was decided the business for Southern points going via Evansville and Cairo should not go into the pool, but the roads running via those points were requested to meet and adopt the same rates on Southern through business as those made by the pool lines. There were present J. F. Tucker, General Traffic Manager, and W. J. Young, Contracting Agent, Illinois Central; Robert Forsyth, Traffic Manager Chicago & Eastern Illinois; H. C. Parker, Traffic Manager, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville; C. L. Wellington, Assistant General Freight Agent Wabash; G. J. Grammer, General Freight Agent Evansville & Terre Haute; B. E. Hand, representing Mr. L. D. Richardson, Commissioner of the Ohio River Traffic Commission. The meeting was a harmonious one and all present seemed to be anxious to take such action as would enable the Ohio River pool lines to carry out their agreement. It was resolved that the roads running via Evansville and Cairo will adhere to and strictly maintain all rates on Southern business made by the Ohio River Commission.

"The reports regarding new complications among the Ohio River roads are pronounced to be without foundation. There is no difficulty among the pool lines regarding freight business, and the roads not in the pool, as stated above, seem to be anxious to maintain rates and assist the pool lines in carrying out their agreement. There has been some talk concerning regarding passenger affairs, but nothing of a serious nature. At the meeting of the General Passenger Agents, a week or two ago, it was decided to allow the Chicago & Eastern Illinois a differential rate. The Louisville & Nashville took exceptions to this arrangement, and claimed the right to also make a differential rate via the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis and Indian, Bloomington & Western. This exasperated the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, which took the ground that if the Louisville & Nashville charged a differential rate via the above-named road it would be entitled to the same rate. Commissioner Richardson went to Indianapolis a few days ago to consult President Malloit and the officers of the various roads regarding this matter, and it is understood that a satisfactory compromise has been effected.

It is understood that it has been definitly decided to remove the headquarters of the Commissioner of the Ohio River pool from Chicago to Indianapolis. This, it is believed will prove a serious mistake as the proper place for the Commissioner's office is Chicago, where most of the business originates, and where violations of the agreement can be much more readily detected than at any other point.

Progress of Construction on the Canadian Pacific—Grading of the Road Now Completed to the Summit of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. W. C. Van Horne, General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, arrived in this city yesterday from a tour of inspection over the lines of his road. A representative of THE TRIBUNE met Mr. Van Horne at the Grand Pacific Hotel and asked him how construction on his road is progressing.

"We are making excellent headway," replied Mr. Van Horne. "Grading has been completed to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, 903 miles west of Winnipeg, and the tracklaying will commence at once. Track has been completed eastward from Thunder Bay to Nipigon. The main line of the Eastern Division is now completed from Montreal to a point about 100 miles west of Lake Nipissing. Thus by the end of this season only 617 miles of main line will remain to be completed, 263 miles of which is west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains and the remainder on the north shore of Lake Superior."

"Will you work all winter on the Eastern Division?"

"Yes; we will keep 9,000 men at work there. It is only a question of men and nitroglycerine, and we are shoving them in as fast as we can use them."

"When will the road be completed?"

"In about two years, or in October 1885."

"Do you look for a large immigration next year?"

"We have well-authenticated assurances that there will be a large Scotch and English immigration into Manitoba and the Northwest next spring, and, in a word, Canadian affairs were never more promising and its future more surely guaranteed. The crops this year turned out magnificently, and there will be a good business for the completed portion of the road."

Mr. Van Horne also stated that the new line of his road between Toronto and Montreal will be completed and opened for freight traffic about Jan. 1 next. For passenger traffic it will be opened about March 1 next. This line, in connection with the Michigan Central and Canada Southern via St. Thomas, Ont., will open up a new route to all parts of Canada and Northern New England, which territory is now almost exclusively controlled by the Grand Trunk.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Continues to Seriously Embarrass the Trunk Lines.

It is feared among Eastern railway officials that the independent course the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western is pursuing will soon cause serious complications regarding west-bound freight and passenger rates. The freight rates have been cut by the Lackawanna for several months past, and all efforts on the part of the trunk lines to stop it have proved unavailing. So far the trunk lines have taken no decisive steps against the Lackawanna, but they will hardly be able to ignore the matter much longer, as in about a month the West Shore Road will also be opened for business, and this line will no doubt pursue the same course as the Lackawanna. An effort will probably be made at an early day to induce both these roads to join the trunk-line pool, but the prospects are not good that this can be accomplished. Should the new roads refuse to join the pool, and continue to make such rates as they choose, the trunk-line combination will find itself in a bad position, and a war on west-bound rates is sure to be inaugurated. Whether this would affect east-bound rates or not will greatly depend upon the attitude taken by the Grand Trunk. The latter has recently entered into a traffic agreement with the West Shore Road, and also interchanges business with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and it will hardly be able to carry out the provisions of the Eastern pools and at the same time fulfill its agreements with the West Shore and Lackawanna Roads. Everything indicates that upon the completion of the West Shore a fight between this road and the Grand Trunk on the one side and the Vanderbilt roads on the other will be inaugurated, and in such contest the other lines between Chicago and New York will necessarily become implicated.

On passenger business the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western has made but little trouble so far. Since the opening of its road its has confined itself principally to the emigrant business, and has succeeded in getting away with a large share of this traffic. Still rather than demoralize the rates completely the trunk lines have allowed it to do as it pleased. During the last week, however, the Lackawanna has also commenced to actively compete for the regular passenger business, and it is reported that it is selling tickets from New York to Chicago for $17.50, which is $1 less than by the cheapest trunk line, and $2.50 less than by the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines. The pool roads have become considerably alarmed over this new move on the part of the Lackawanna, and they seem to be at a loss how to meet this rate without reducing their own figures and inviting a demoralization of passenger rates. It is understood that a meeting of the trunk-line pool is to be held this week to consider the advisability of meeting any rates the Lackawanna may make.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—An immediate war of railroad passenger rates was prophesied about town today on the strength of the rumor that the Pennsylvania Railroad had cut its rate to St. Louis from this city to meet the cut of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. Notwithstanding the absurdity of such a rumor on its face, it found some believers. The Lackawanna Road is not yet strong enough to force the Pennsylvania to such a course. The facts in the case are that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Road's agents are selling tickets by their route from this city to St. Louis at their regular agencies in this city, according to report made to commissioner Fink, at $1 less than the lowest differential fare made by the Joint Executive Committee. This is being done to meet the rate made by the brokers, who sell tickets to St. Louis at $1 less than the schedule rates over all the roads except the Pennsylvania. The cut is not one that at all alarms the rival lines, but they will probably take steps to punish the Western roads which accept the tickets sold at this cut, unless they refuse all tickets issued by the Lackawanna Road. The Pennsylvania Road has made no cut in its rates.

The Chicago & Niagara Falls Route—Mr. J. H. Whitman Offered the Position of General Agent of the Passenger Department.

A meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the roads forming the "Chicago & Niagara Falls Short-Line," was held yesterday at the office of the Wabash in the Methodist Church Block, for the purpose of arranging for a more thorough working up of the passenger business of the line. There were present William Edgar, Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk; C. K. Lord, Baltimore & Ohio; and H. C. Townsend and France Chandler, Wabash. The principal subject under discussion was the appointment of a General Agent for the line at Chicago to take full charge of the business via the new route. After a lengthy discussion it was decided to offer the position to Mr. J. A. Whitman, at present Western Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk in this city. Mr. Whitman has had charge of the Grand Trunk's passenger affairs in this city for many years, and he will prove an excellent man for the new position if he accepts it.

The question of running through sleepers between Chicago and New York via the new line was also under consideration, but no definit action was taken. If through sleepers are put on, which is likely to be done before long, they will run over the New York Central, the new route using Wagner cars.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE asked Mr. Whitman last evening whether he would accept the new position. Mr. Whitman stated that he did not solicit the place, nor was he desirous of having it. But if the officers of the Grand Trunk desired him to take the position he would do so, and do the best he could.

Alleged Rate-Cutting.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—During the stay of General-Passenger-Agent Kellar, of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, in this city yesterday he satisfied Commissioner Richardson, of the Chicago & Ohio River pools, that rates between Indianapolis and Chicago were being cut by competitors of the Air-Line, who resort to a most ingenious scheme. A scalper buys at the union office a one-day limited ticket to Kansas City via Chicago for $15.25. He sells it to his customer for $13.50, and also gives him a rebate payable in Chicago for $9. The one-day limit expires in Chicago, but the rebate is paid and the customer is satisfied, as he only intended going that far. Thus he secures his ticket for $4.50 in the face of the pool rate of $5.50, and 25 cents cheaper than by the Danville route (different). It is only done, of course, through a preconcerted arrangement between the scalper or seller and the road furnishing the ticket. A meeting of all interested parties was hastily called in Louisville. President Young, of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; Mr. Kellar, and other officials will demand that the one-day limited Kansas City ticket be abolished, and the immediate abatement of all cause for grievance will be insisted upon. Commissioner Richardson proposes to investigate the entire subject, and will submit his discoveries before Tuesday's meeting of the managers in Chicago.

The Value of the Lands Still Unsold That is Pledged to the Extinction of Northern Pacific Preferred.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—In response to inquiries as to the value of the lands that are held by the Northern Pacific to secure its preferred stockholders, Col. Lamborn estimates that the Northern Pacific Company has 4,000,000 acres unsold land in Minnesota and in Dakota east of the Missouri, the proceeds of which when sold go to extinction of the preferred stock. These lands are rated on the books at prices varying

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily (excluding Sunday) one year........$10.00
Parts of a year (including Sunday) per month 1.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year. 5.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year.. 5.00
Saturday edition, double sheet........ 2.00
Sunday, sixteen to twenty-four pages........ 2.00
Weekly TRIBUNE, one year........ 1.00

PREMIUMS TO AGENTS.

For five weeklies (one free to agent)........ 5.00
For 50 weeklies, the daily free one year.
For 25 weeklies, the daily free six months.
For 13 weeklies, the daily free three months.
Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, Post-Office order, American Express money-order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 20 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 25 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

Foreign and Domestic. *Per Copy.*
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper...2 cents.
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper....3 cents.
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper......4 cents

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Rooms 63 and 64 *Tribune* Building. J. T. MCFADDEN, Manager.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—411 Broadway, M. A. ALDRICH, Manager.
GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.
PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. W. J. Ferguson in "A Friendly Tip." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Salsbury's Troubadours in "My Chum." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Robson and Crane in "Our Boarding-House." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. The Union-Square Theatre Company in "A Parisian Romance." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "Humpty-Dumpty." Afternoon and evening.

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner of State and Randolph streets. Concert by Miss Emma Thursby and Chevalier Antoine De' Kontski at 2 p. m.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum.
Clark street, near Madison. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Exposition Building.
Lake-Front, opposit Adams street. Inter-State Exposition. Open day and evening.

Chicago Driving Park.
Course at terminus of Madison street car-track. Buffalo Bill and Dr. Carver's Wild West at 2:30 p. m.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1883.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

The issue of THE TRIBUNE tomorrow will consist of twenty-four pages. THE TRIBUNE last Sunday contained eighty-five columns of advertisements. Even a larger quantity is expected tomorrow.

Owing to this unusual pressure upon its columns THE TRIBUNE cannot guarantee the classification of advertisements handed in at its branch offices after 9 p. m., or at the main office after 10 p. m.

FAIR and cooler weather today.

AFFAIRS in Madagascar are again getting badly mixed.

MEXICO is negotiating a $10,000,000 loan in New York City.

PETER MCGEOCH'S mother died at Tomah, Wis., yesterday morning, aged 73 years.

TWO OF a crowd of riotous miners at Kimberly, near Cape Town, were killed by the constabulary.

LIEUT. GARLINGTON, of the lost Proteus, has submitted the report of his Arctic expedition to the Secretary of War.

BRIGANDAGE in Sicily is not looked upon with so much of favor as formerly, twelve outlaws having just been sentenced to death and others to the galleys.

AN explosion occurred at a colliery in Wharncliff, Yorkshire, Eng., yesterday, and twenty miners were killed. Five who were in the shaft escaped with their lives.

CHOLERA has reappeared in an Egyptian village. It is attributed to the drinking of water drained from the cemetery where victims of the summer's plague had been buried.

SAIL vessels were almost entirely excluded from the service of the grain-shippers yesterday. Although nearly half-a-million bushels were taken out of this port only one schooner got a load.

DURING the year ending June 30, 1883, the Chicago Post-Office handled 137,000,000 pieces of mail matter, an amount of stuff only exceeded by the "output" of the offices at New York and Philadelphia.

MR. W. C. VAN HORNE, General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, is in this city. He states that the grading of the road is complete to the summit of the Rocky Mountain range, 962 miles west of Winnipeg.

BOYS at a Naperville College persist in wearing knee-breeches in the face of a positive prohibition by the Professors. An imbroglio is foretold, with the danger of the war spreading to larger educational institutions.

DESIRING to be on the safe side in case of success, the local Democratic managers have conditionally engaged the Exposition Building for the session of the Democratic National Convention, should it be decided to hold it in this city.

THE Committee on Police yesterday refused to confirm two of Mayor Harrison's appointments of Police-Court Clerks. It is the intention to make a test case for the purpose of finding out how much strength the Mayor can muster in the Council.

EDWARD HOVEY, a murderer, was hanged early yesterday morning in the Tombs at New York City. Death appalled him so greatly that he was unable to walk to the gallows unsupported. Margaret Harris, a colored girl, was hanged for murder at Calhoun, Ga. Her method was by poison, and several of her victims narrowly escaped death, only one dying. She also exhibited great dread of death, which she had so unsparingly dealt to others. Taylor Bryant, colored, was hanged at Monroe, Ga., for criminally assaulting Mrs. Elizabeth V. Soards the 30th of last August. Ten thousand people witnessed the execution. James Stanley was hanged at Columbus, Tex.

THE life of "Red Bill," alias "Razor Joe," a thief who has just died in a Philadelphia prison, is printed in another column. It is recommended to the young as less likely to inspire a criminal inclination than the current histories of Jesse James and "Cowboy Charley."

AT the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1883, there were 303,658 pensioners, drawing in the aggregate $32,245,192 annually, but there are still left 962,601 living soldiers and sailors and 62,340 pensionable relatives who have not forwarded their applications for assistance.

IN the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines yesterday, B. F. Allen was defeated in a suit brought against the estate by a former partner, growing out of a sale of real estate which, it was claimed, was effected by fraudulent misrepresentations. The case has been before the court for years.

OSTRICH-FARMING has begun. Three pair of 3-year-old birds were yesterday shipped from New York to Sylvan Lake, Orange County, Fla. They come from Africa, weigh about 200 pounds, stand seven feet high, and eat hay, following the time-honored custom of the catfish of the Lower Mississippi.

THE Probate Court yesterday empowered the conservatrix of the estate of Perry H. Smith, of this city, to dispose of unproductive property valued at $20,000, the money being needed in the settlement of various claims against the estate of the afflicted gentleman. Mr. Smith's health, it is understood, is steadily bettering.

BUSINESS failures during the week were unusually numerous, exceeding the record of the previous week by fifty-six, according to Dun's report, and being 243 in all. The squeeze is the hardest in Canada. In New York money is plenty for everybody except speculation. The deposits of the banks of that city amount to half a billion. Businessmen are still far from despondent.

THE noble red men in the Indian Territory are fast learning all the refinements of civilization. In the recent election for Chief Spiochee was successful on the face of the returns, but the Council resolved itself into a returning board, threw out a score of towns on the ground of irregularity, and declared J. M. Perryman elected. And now is to be heard the charge that Spiochee was "counted out."

THE Woman's Congress closed yesterday. Julia Ward Howe was reëlected President. Papers discouraging the present excesses of fashionable and other people in times of domestic grief, and encouraging cremation, received many marks of approbation. The last session was devoted to the questions at the bottom of the agitation—the desire to vote, and the feeling that a woman ought to be able to earn as much as a man.

PETERS, the defaulting cashier, is still in jail, but the pourparlers are busily negotiating. The father-in-law, it is understood, wishes to secure his son-in-law's liberty at a bargain, and the employers who have been robbed are anxious to spare the family feelings if the sum of mony forthcoming shall prove satisfactory. Further developments show that the cashier beat the wheel, but "went broke" managing a church choir opera company.

THE GOVERNMENT AND WESTERN UNION.

The President of the Western Union Telegraph Company has an article in the last number of the *North American Review* which will probably excite the astonishment and ire of the principal stockholder of that concern, Mr. Jay Gould. The object of the paper seems to be to uphold the right of the Western Union to do what it chooses in controlling the electric mails of this country, despite the authority given to Congress to "establish post-offices and post-roads." Anything that would interfere with the monopoly enjoyed by that corporation would, Dr. Green thinks, be altogether unconstitutional. Wolves usually look upon shepherd dogs, and fences, and guns as horribly unconstitutional, and regard the shepherd himself as a trespasser and a dictator.

But while written thus as a defensive argument to protect the Western Union against the probable determination of the next Congress to establish a postal telegraph, it contains a strong argument against the propriety and constitutionality of Mr. Gould's darling scheme for selling his telegraph wires to the National Government for 100 millions. When Dr. Green arrived from Europe a few months ago and had to confess the failure of his negotiations to sell a large block of well-watered Western Union stock to British capitalists he made a bad matter worse by the explanation he gave. The English, he said, in substance, would not touch Western Union Telegraph stock because they had no confidence in the integrity of American corporate management.

This was a severe thing to say considering that the principal owner of the Western Union wires was the very gentleman who, as manager of the Erie and Wabash and Elevated Railroad wreckages, had done more than any one else to destroy the confidence of foreigners in American securities. After reading Dr. Green's argument against the constitutionality or the profitableness of the Government purchase of the Western Union wires and leases, Mr. Gould will, we fear, come to the conclusion that his President is a man of no "tact" whatever.

President Green takes the position that our Government has not the power, under its constitutional limitations, to assume the control of the telegraph wires and connect with the postal system. It has been done in all Europe he admits without colliding with any constitutional obstacle, but Europe is a very different place from the United States. The power to "establish post-offices and "post-roads" he insists "no more authorizes "the Government to 'own' a telegraph line, "equip it for operation, and employ the staff "of officers and agents that would be necessary to operate it, than it empowers it to "own and operate the railroads, and steamboats, and stage-coaches that are required "for the transmission of the mails," but this is the Doctor's opinion merely. A further objection that Dr. Green presses strongly against the consummation of Mr. Gould's carefully concocted plan for selling out his rusty wires and rotten poles to the Government for a round $100,000,000 is, that the telegraph is not a "postal" service. Mr. Gould should have thought of this himself. Sending the contents of a letter faster than railroad trains travel would in Dr. G.'s opinion knock a hole in the Constitution.

But there are other forcible reasons to be urged against this dangerous scheme of Gould's to sell out his wires and poles to Uncle Sam, and the fertile mind of the President of Western Union does not fail to see them. It has been urged that the Government might buy the lines under its power "to regulate commerce." But this our patent objector argues was never meant to carry the power to own the plant and operate a commercial business between the States. He says that the reservation of the power to regulate commerce among the States grew solely out of the apprehensions that States might impose burdens or restrictions improperly on commerce with other States. Dr. Green's argument reaches its finishing touch in a reductio ad absurdum. "If the Government," he says, "can appropriate the telegraph and connect it with the post-office it may also build or buy railroads and carry on railroad traffic, and if the railroads, then also the warehouses and grain elevators; and if these, why not the flour-mills, and with infinitly more benefit to the public the bakers' shops also?"

Whether or not the public accept these arguments about the constitutionality of the Government ownership of a postal telegraph, there will be no hesitation whatever in their joyful acceptance of President Green's help in defeating the Gould program for the sale of the Western Union at four times its cost to the Nation. Public opinion would much rather have the Western Union left out in the cold than taken into the warmth of the Federal Treasury at 100 millions. If Dr. Green's views are correct we shall have to redress whatever needs to be amended in the behavior of the telegraph monopoly by the exercise of the power to regulate its charges. He of course denies the existence of even that power, but there is fortunately a higher power in this country than the Western Union, and it can be relied upon to affirm the power of the Government to control its creatures.

THE SOCIAL RIGHTS DECISION.

The most conspicuous evidence of the misconstruction the negroes are disposed to put upon the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the supplemental Civil-Rights bill, socalled, to be unconstitutional, is furnished by Fred Douglass, because his comments thereon are apparently calm, deliberate, and devoid of rancor. He is reported by the Washington correspondent of THE TRIBUNE as saying:

> It is disheartening. I regard it as a step backward. The moral effect of the decision will certainly be mischievous. The country was going along smoothly, and the unification of the people was promised. I regard the decision, as far as I understand it, as a part of the general reaction naturally following the increased friendship between the North and the South which comes of the dying out of the old controversy on the subject of slavery. The decision is in the direction and interest of the old Calhoun doctrine of State rights as against Federal authority. I do not, however, despair of the ultimate return of the liberal spirit toward the colored people which prevailed immediately after the War. I think the decision has resulted largely from confounding social with civil rights. The decision seems to me a concession to a prejudice which belongs to an extinct institution, and places the American people and Government far in the rear of the civilizations of Europe, for nowhere in Europe, and nowhere outside of the United States, can any man be excluded from a hotel, or steamboat cabin, or any place of amusement or instruction, simply on account of his race or color.

Mr. Douglass is right when he says that social and civil rights have been confounded, but this was the fault of the law and not of the decision. The civil rights of the negroes had been defined clearly and comprehensively in the law which was passed by Congress prior to this supplementary act, and that law has been sustained by the courts. It guarantees to the blacks the same right of contract and the same recognition in the courts and civil institutions of the country which the whites enjoy. Those are the real *civil* rights, and wherever they are denied or constrained there is a violation of the laws of the Government and of humanity. But the power of a sleeping-car company, or a theatre, or a hotel to exclude negroes is neither more nor less, whatever it may be, than that which extends over other citizens. The proprietor of a Saratoga hotel a couple of seasons ago closed its doors against Jews for reasons which appeared sufficient to him or at least with a purpose which he thought would pay him, altho it did not. So far as we know, he has adhered to the rule. That was an instance in which a certain class or race of white citizens were denied privileges which the negroes maintain the General Government ought to enforce in their behalf. This course would involve the use of Government powers to secure to the blacks higher privileges than the whites can assert under the same protection. The theory of our Government does not warrant that any more than it warrants Congressional interference in social affairs of any kind. The Social Rights law has never secured for the negroes any encroachment upon the personal intercourse among the whites at any time the whites have resented it, and the failure of the law will not lead to any new demonstrations against the social privileges of the negroes on account of their race and color. The Constitution in its present shape does not warrant Congressional regulation of social affairs, nor does it authorize Congress to say what company any man shall keep or who he shall eat with, sleep with, sit beside in theatres, churches, colleges, hotels, or sleeping-cars. All these are social matters which individuals regulate to suit themselves.

The constitutional amendment bearing on the privileges and immunities of the blacks as citizens merely prohibits the State Governments from passing discriminating laws giving the whites more rights and privileges than the blacks, but it does not enlarge the powers of Congress over the social rights of the blacks beyond its powers over the social rights of the whites. The late Senator Carpenter was certainly never suspected of leaning to the Calhoun doctrine of State sovereignty, and yet he opposed the Social-Rights bill as unconstitutional, and predicted during the Senate debate that it would be set aside by the Supreme Court when it came before that tribunal. Time and better education will wear away the existing social prejudices between whites and blacks. Much of this prejudice has been obliterated since the end of the slaveholders' rebellion, and nearly all that remains will be extinct at the end of another generation.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION AT LEEDS.

The Radicals carried their point at the Leeds convention Wednesday, as it was expected they would. The conference is the sequel to the Newcastle-on-Tyne meeting which enthusiastically adopted the narrow but practical platform of county-franchise extension proposed by Mr. Morley. Mr. Morley was again the leading spirit of the meeting Wednesday, and the heartiness of the greeting with which he was received left no doubt as to the opinions of the delegates who were present representing 500 Liberal associations. Mr. Firth's amendment concerning his pet hobby, reform of the London Government, was doomed from the first. However interesting a measure embodying Mr. Firth's views would be to Londoners, just now especially in their wrath at the rejection of Ald. Hadley, it had little interest for Englishmen outside London. The large majority by which the amendment was rejected and the original motion adopted was an indorsement of Mr. Morely's opening remarks that the whole Liberal party, except Mr. Goschen, who can hardly be called a Liberal, believed that the Government should not longer delay the introduction of a County Franchise bill. There are many Tories, too, who think that the time has come for such a measure. Undeterred by Lord Jersey's lofty scorn, Mr. Morely took occasion once more to intimate to the hereditary Peers that it would be dangerous policy for them to reject the measure referred to in the resolution.

The bill asked for by the convention, and which there is no doubt the Government will introduce in the early part of the next session, will be a moderate piece of legislation. It will be the completion of the last Reform bill, and will extend to counties the franchise system which prevails in boroughs.

There are two sorts of parliamentary constituencies in Great Britain, rural and urban. The rural constituencies consist of counties or divisions of counties. There are 159 of these constituencies having a population of 20,055,583, an electorate of 1,197,647, and represented by 283 members. The urban constituencies number 251, and consist of towns and cities and parts of cities. Those are called boroughs. The population is 14,808,377, the electorate 1,851,164, and the number of representatives is 360. It will be seen from this that though the urban population is less by over 5,200,000 than the rural population; the number of urban electors exceeds the number of rural electors by 653,517.

The explanation is to be found in the fact that the property qualifications for electors in counties are higher than in boroughs and cities. To be qualified to vote in an English county a man must be a householder and rated at upwards of $60. In the cities and towns a rating of $16 or upwards qualifies for voting, and any lodger who pays over $50 per year in money or in kind for a room or rooms can also vote. The result is, that in England every householder in the towns is a voter, and almost every mechanic, artisan, and professional man. In counties, on the contrary, one-half the householders and all the mechanical and laboring classes are deprived of the franchise. Berkshire, for example, with a population of 145,260, has only 8,107 voters, while Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with a population almost equal, has 24,261 voters.

The new bill is demanded as a remedy for this state of things. It is intended to extend the household suffrage prevailing in the boroughs to the counties. The Liberals proposed to do this when the second Reform bill was passed eighteen years ago, but the Tories obstructed and prevented them. The objection of the Tories to the extension is that it would admit the agricultural laborers, miners, and mechanics of the North and West of England, and those of Scotland and Wales, to the franchise. If admitted they would support the Liberal candidates for Parliament. The rural electoral districts would cease to be Tory strongholds and pocket constituencies, where the Squires and the parsons nominated the members.

The County Franchise bill is only the beginning of electoral reform for which England is preparing, and which embraces "the extension of the franchise to all Englishmen of adult age, not disqualified by crime, equal electoral districts, shorter Parliaments, and payment of members." The English Liberals, with characteristic discretion, confine themselves at present to the single measure of county-franchise extension. The other matters will come up for action in due course.

WHY ILLITERACY IN THE SOUTH CONTINUES.

It is worthy of note that in all the agitation of National education projects no decided popular interest has been manifested in the Southern States. Every suggestion of extending National aid to the public-school system has been received with indifference by the press and ruling class in that section. The Logan proposition to apply the proceeds of the whisky tax to the Government educational fund, which shall be distributed among the States and Territories in proportion to population, has found no friends among the Bourbon politicians of the South. The Blair bill to set aside from the general revenues a fixed sum annually to be divided among the States according to illiteracy, though much more favorable to the South than to the North and West, where schools are maintained by a property tax, has been treated with equal coolness and disfavor. Occasionally there has been a show of indignation at these and similar schemes on the ground that the South is abundantly able to educate its own people, which it fails to do nevertheless. It is very common, on the other hand, to meet with ingenious arguments and fervid pleas in the Southern press, the proceedings of Southern conventions, and the speeches of Southern statesmen for the distribution of the Government's surplus revenue in public works in the South, and especially for the construction of a levee system along the banks of the Mississippi River, which would cost not less than 100 million dollars. The Southern politicians are anxious enough to lay their hands on Government moneys, but not for educational purposes.

Gratuities in the shape of public works not needed and money bounties to contractors which will be wasted are solicited on the ground of Southern poverty incident to the ravages of the Rebellion and subsequent depression. The argument is utterly fallacious. The Southern whites have nobody but themselves to blame for any retardation of progress due to the War of the Rebellion, and certainly they have no claim on that account upon the Government they sought to destroy. Aside from this, there is reason for thinking that the impoverished condition of the South since the War has been exaggerated constantly. In the State of Louisiana, for instance, from which such complaints issue more commonly than anywhere else, the whites more than recouped their war losses from the immense disbursements of military money and the large sales and exorbitant prices after New Orleans passed into the control of the Union forces. A New Orleans newspaper recently made a tabulated statement comparing the tax assessments in several Southern States for the years 1879 and 1883 as follows:

States.	Assessment 1883.	Tax rate.	Assessment 1879.	Tax rate.
Alabama..	$ 152,920,115	6½	$ 117,466,581	7
Arkansas..	136,000,000	7	86,892,541	6½
Florida....	56,000,000	5	29,471,648	7
Georgia....	300,000,000	2½	135,659,530	5
Louisiana.	200,000,000	6	209,361,402	6
Mississippi	116,288,810	2¼	129,308,345	3½
Tennessee.	252,289,873	2	223,211,345	1
Texas......	500,000,000	3	304,470,736	5
Totals...	$1,710,498,798	4½	$1,215,662,128	5

It appears from this that the value of taxable property in eight Southern States has increased nearly $500,000,000 within four years; there could be no surer indication of material prosperity. In the same States the railroad mileage has increased from 11,604 to 17,891 miles within the same period, and the value of the agricultural products has grown from $389,000,000 in 1879 to $567,000,000 in 1883, an increase of $169,000,000. Various other items might be cited in proof of the self-sustaining condition of the South, which is a complete answer to any plea for National aid on the ground of poverty.

The fact remains, however, that the South refuses steadfastly to avail itself of its material progress and its improved prosperity to enlarge educational facilities for the benefit of the masses. It has always been the policy of the ruling class of the South to confine education to the dominating caste and to keep the blacks and the poor whites in ignorance. This was the case before the War; it is so now. The State Superintendent of Education in Louisiana recently reported that all the appropriations for the maintenance of public schools had been diverted to other uses, and that not a single school could be kept open outside the City of New Orleans. The exhibit of illiteracy all through the South which was made by the last census was alarming. The number of people (white and colored) who cannot write are 433,447 in Alabama, 202,015 in Arkansas, 80,183 in Florida, 520,416 in Georgia, 348,392 in Kentucky, 318,380 in Louisiana, 134,448 in Maryland, 373,201 in Mississippi, 208,754 in Missouri, 463,975 in North Carolina, 369,848 in South Carolina, 410,722 in Tennessee, 316,432 in Texas, 360,495 in Virginia, and 52,041 in West Virginia. It is entirely within bounds to say that three-fourths of the inhabitants of the South are in a condition that would be called illiterate in any civilized part of the globe.

All the signs indicate that the "property and intelligence" which Mr. Thurman once said must always rule the South propose to keep the masses, both white and black, in ignorance. It is by this means mainly that the ruling class is able to deprive the negroes of their political and civil rights, monopolize the public offices for themselves, retain control of the land, and carry out the system of fraudulent contracts and oppression which periodically suggests a wholesale exodus of the blacks as the only escape. It is both selfish and impertinent for the South to clamor for a distribution of Government moneys in the shape of public works while the policy prevails of denying to the masses all opportunity for acquiring the bare rudiments of education. The only public work to which the South has the slightest claim upon the Government is the establishment and maintenance of an adequate public-school system, and Government aid in this direction should be extended only upon condition of equal contributions from the States and impartial distribution of the common-school facilities without distinction as to race or color. This is an agitation which may be substituted with advantage to the South and the entire Nation for the clamor in favor of the abolition of the whisky-tax and the construction of Mississippi levees.

JUDGE REAGAN, of Texas, one of the ablest of the Southern Democratic Congressmen, has expressed himself freely in regard to Tilden, Randall, and Democratic candidates for the Speakership and Presidency generally. Mr. Reagan is, though a Bourbon and Confederate, a man of ideas and public spirit. In a recent interview, having spoken strongly against Randall's candidacy for the Speakership, he condemned the two Texan members, Culberson and Wellborn, who have promised to support the Philadelphian, and predicted that their constituents would retire them to private life on the first occasion. In reference to the Presidency, Reagan says: "We [meaning the Democracy] want a man who has principles—good, honest, straightforward principles—and has the courage and the manliness to express them."

Reagan fails to say where such a man is to be found. He has not designated his high-principled, straightforward, courageous, manly candidate, but he has spoken plainly of one man who is not any of these, and that is Samuel J. Tilden, whom Mr. Reagan refers to with characteristic Texan vigor as a "coward and a liar." This is hard, but Mr. Reagan is amply responsible for whatever he asserts. "No one knows," he says, "how Mr. Tilden stands on the questions that are now before the country—the tariff, the question of the Government control of the railroads, the anti-monopoly movement. On all these he gives no sign."

But will Mr. Reagan, or any other Democrat for that matter, say who has given signs on these questions? Has Joe McDonald? Has Hoadly? Has Payne? Has Bayard? Has Dana's funny candidate, Objector Holman? Has Gen. Hancock? Who knows how any of these stand on the question of the tariff, National regulation of the railroads, the management of the public domain, or the disposition of the surplus revenue? Not one of them will define his position on all these questions. Not one of them will define his position clearly on the single question of the tariff. As to the disposition of the surplus, not one of them has made up his mind.

The truth is, that the Democracy is a party of officeseekers without principles. There are Democrats not prominent in the party who have ideas on some subjects, but those who are prominent and have ideas are afraid to express them lest they might offend one or several of the many factions they wish to conciliate.

THE argument of Dr. Green, who is both the Doctor and the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, against the constitutionality of the construction or purchase of any lines by the Government rather wabbles in places. He first proves that the Government cannot, under the Constitution, own any telegraph line, and then quotes entire the act of Congress of 1866 to show that the Government has the power to buy up all the lines that have accepted the obligations of that act, including the Western Union. If the Government cannot own a telegraph line, as Mr. Green demonstrates in his capacity of a Doctor of the Laws and Language of the United States, how in the name of all that is sacred and dear to us can it buy up the Western Union as the President of Mr. Gould argues that it may? Another great constitutional point brought up by Mr. Green, whether as Doctor or President we are at a loss to know, is, that telegraphy is not a "postal" service, and so does not come under the constitutional power of Congress to "establish post-offices and post-roads." Why is telegraphic service not postal? Does the fact that it does the work of correspondence by electricity destroy the fact that it does the work of correspondence? Is it unconstitutional because it is a quicker mail than was known at the time of the adoption of the Constitution? Dr. Green ought to tell us at what rate of speed carrying letters ceases to be postal. Constitutional expounders like Senator Edmunds, who is unreservedly committed to the principle of postal telegraphy, have been unable to see that velocity is unconstitutional. When correspondence passed from carriage by coaches to that by locomotives it did not cease to be within the jurisdiction of the post-office. Just as steam supplanted leg power, electricity is displacing steam. The courts have found no difficulty in transmitting the obligations of common carriers along the line of improvement from sail and wagon to steamship and locomotive. "Postal" and "post-office" are words that, like all others, must adjust themselves to the modern march of invention and improvement. Better arguments than Dr. Green's will have to be found to arrest the progress of postal telegraphy. The actual sum and substance of his argument is: We have a monopoly and we mean to keep it. His attitude towards the telegraph is like that of the recent bankers' convention towards the currency. He wants the whole of it.

THE solemn truth that virtue has to be its own reward, since there is usually no other for it, gets a new illustration in the comments on the return to Japan by this country of the Shimonoseki indemnity. The Japanese papers are abusing us for not charging ourselves interest and returning the interest as well as the principal. The foreigners in Japan are criticising us for trying to win the Japanese affection by returning our share of the indemnity on the sly, as it were, without consulting the English and French to see if they would not like to return their shares in the indemnity at the same time we did, and thereby gain an equal amount of Japanese gratitude—and commercial good will. If the virtue that after so long an interval became strong enough to stimulate us to return the principal keeps growing and in the course of another century brings us up to the point of giving Japan the interest on the sum we had the use of, that action will no doubt subject us to another torrent of adverse comment from the Japanese and the rest of the world. We shall be reviled for not allowing compound interest, and if we did that the foreign Powers would be ready to thrash us for trying to steal Japan's trade by capturing the Japanese heart.

A SAD domestic drama has during the last week been before the court in the quiet old Connecticut Town of Danbury. The plaintiff in a suit for divorce is Roger M. Sherman, a lineal descendant of the original Roger Sherman, and the defendant, his wife, is the daughter of ex-Gov. Bagley, of Michigan. The husband alleges that his wife has become so grossly attached to the use of alcholic stimulants as to disgrace the family name. One of the peculiar features of the suit is that the fair defendant's counsel, Judge Marston, of Detroit, resigned a position on the Supreme Bench of Michigan, to which he was appointed by Gov. Bagley, to protect the honor of the daughter of his old political associate. The court for a week has been occupied by the preliminary fencing of the attorneys.

AN officer of the French expeditionary force in Tonquin, describing the fall of Hué, states that it was "quite a treat" to see the streams of bullets pouring down on the Annamites as they rushed from the village past the fort where the French sailors lay waiting for their victims. They were mowed down by dozens, and even those who tried to escape by swimming the lagoon were shot down in the water. After the massacre the French sailors boldly sallied forth from the fort and still further disgraced their nationality by butchering in cold blood the unfortunate wounded lying about the city. The officers attempted to restrain the madmen, but they pursued their bloody work, hunting out even the servants of the Annamites, diminutive young boys who had followed the troops.

THERE were no new developments at Lincoln yesterday in the mysterious murder case of Zora Burns, but some startling facts bearing on the case have been unearthed by THE TRIBUNE correspondent at Rochester, Ind. In another column we publish two letters from the murdered girl to a former lover, Dukes by name, which are remarkable in that they show, in addition to the unexplained intimacy between the parties, the girl's superstitious apprehensions that something was about to happen to her. In addition to this it is significant that the girl strongly urged her lover to come to her Oct. 15, within a day or so of the date of the murder, although there is nothing to show that Dukes responded to her request, or was present in Lincoln at that time.

A TERRIBLE oyster-festival fight occurred in the Methodist Church of Bayville, L. I., Thursday night. While seated around the supper-table, two well-known citizens of the town engaged in a violent altercation, which soon terrified the whole assemblage. The men began throwing the festive crockery, and in this manner overturned and extinguished the lights, after which, between the fury of the fighters and the panic of the people, life within the building was exceedingly insecure. No less than ten persons, including the pastor of the church, received severe injuries, the originators of the disturbance luckily carrying away the heroes' share of the wounds.

CONGRESSMAN WARNER, one of the prime movers in the remonetization of silver, is confident that the enemies of the law are not at present powerful enough to give the West any apprehension. He believes the next Congress will finally dispose of the trade-dollar nuisance, which is now used by a certain class of financiers for fleecing the people once a year out of about 15 cents on the dollar. The silver dollars, despite the sneers of the gold-bugs, says Mr. Warner, are now in use by the people in the form of certificates, and the volume is none too great for the population.

WHEN Owen McGrath went courting Catherine McCuskin he caught a Tartar. He wearied of her many graces and finally forsook her. She then went to his employers and tried in vain to secure his dismissal. Thereafter she lay in wait for her false lover and assaulted him. He declares she threw vitriol. He had her arrested and she was bailed and afterward underwent trial in the Criminal Court, being acquitted. Yesterday Owen McGrath was arrested for false imprisonment on Catherine's complaint, and will now take his turn before the tribunals of justice.

LONDON *Truth:* Those law-abiding and peaceful citizens, the Orangemen of the North of Ireland, appear to be engaged in promoting peace and order by stoning and otherwise attacking all who suggest that electors should be free to think and vote as they please in that portion of the island which they inhabit. That Ireland should not be ruled by Orangemen, by landlords, and by officials from the Castle, is in their eyes such a heterodoxy that it ought legitimately to be resisted even by illegitimate means. For years they have sturdily opposed equality between their fellow-citizens and themselves. Ireland has to thank them for the penal laws against Catholics. The Catholic Emancipation, the Land act, and every other beneficial reform, have been opposed by them, and now they calmly suggest that, as they have dubbed themselves the loyal inhabitants of Ireland, all who venture to disagree with them should be proclaimed rebels. Rebels to what? To their ascendency, to extortionate rents, and to their country never being allowed to decide upon local matters according to the wishes of the majority! I am afraid that they must wait for a Conservative Ministry to be in power for this pretty little political program to be adopted.

THE Carson (Nev.) *Appeal* recently interviewed Mr. John Mackey upon the Postal Telegraph. Mr. Mackey said that the new enterprise is now fairly launched, and that he does not consider Jay Gould a formidable antagonist from a business standpoint. "He is," says Mackey, "the worst-hated and most overrated man in New York. He has frightened the life out of heavy business-men, and they think he can crush them out if he chooses. This is all humbug. Capital is not so powerful as people think. When a man has kept his business as a constant menace to the public, and acted as the bully instead of the friend of his patrons, it takes very little to knock him out, provided you give his patrons to understand that you are in the fight to stay. Opposition lines have not succeeded because the people feared that they would sell out to Gould, and so, you see, they did not dare patronize the new line for fear that after the consolidation Gould would revenge himself and crack on the prices higher than ever. The new line has the confidence of the public because it is not looked upon as a sell-out proposition."

DANA has suddenly gone back on the objector Holman. He has published in his *Sun* an alleged portrait of Holman which cannot fail to fill every beholder with a wild desire to vote against him at once and forever. What it passes off as a picture of Holman has been identified by the New York *Times* as a portrait of the Rev. Luke Smith, the wicked Methodist minister who some fifteen years ago murdered his wife in Strathville, Wis. "Mr. Holman may not be as handsome as the published portraits of the inventor of the Holman Liver Pad represent him to be, but it really passes the limits of permissible joking to depict him as he is represented in the *Sun's* alleged portrait. Of course, after publishing this absurdly libelous picture, the *Sun* will have nothing more to say of Holman."

LEONARD CASE, a millionaire old bachelor, charitable and eccentric, died in Cleveland several years ago, leaving, besides a handsome legacy for a school of applied sciences which bears his name, a large property for his heirs and next of kin to quarrel over in the courts. One of the suits now pending in the Supreme Court—the court of last resort—hinges upon the appearance of the letter "s" in the statutes. The other descendants of Leonard Case's mother claim a share in the estate. The statutes provide that under certain contingencies the estate of the deceased person shall pass to the next of kin of the blood of ancestors from whom the estate came. If the word "ancestors" is to be construed in its full force the descendants of Mrs. Case can obtain their full share. On the other hand, it is claimed that the letter "s" at the end of "ancestors" crept into the statutes through the carelessness of some printer or proofreader. The case will be heard in the Supreme Court before long. The property involved is valued at $1,000,000.

BEN BUTLER has been trying to make some political capital out of the rejection by the Republican Governor's Council of Massachusetts of his nominee for Municipal Judge of Charleston. The nominee is a colored man named Edwin S. Walker, and Butler has tried to make it appear that it was because he is a negro that he was rejected. This is untrue. Walker was rejected because he is unfit for the office, is of intemperate habits, and has been arrested on various occasions for drunkenness and disturbing the peace. His nomination by Butler was an arrant piece of demagogy. He knew the nomination would be rejected, and thought that he could make use of the rejection to win a few colored votes. No wonder the good people of Massachusetts are anxious to get rid of such an unprincipled politician.

THE *Chronicle* of San Francisco finds fault with the recent local census-returns for that city, and says that the population is nearer to 300,000 than 250,000. It bases its calculations on the fact that the returns show that the average number of inhabitants to each dwelling is 6.86. It is preposterous, it says, that San Francisco, with 30,000 Chinese huddled together by hundreds, a city filled with large hotels and lodging-houses, and where comparatively few large dwellings are occupied by a single family, should only have an average of 6.86 persons to a dwelling, while cities like St. Louis, Brooklyn, and Cincinnati are represented to have respectively averages of 8.15, 9.11, and 9.11 persons to the dwelling. San Francisco should try the St. Louis plan to increase its population. Let it take a school census and "see" the directory-man.

THE *Sun* has broken its Holman boom right in two in the middle and thrown away the pieces. Yesterday it informed its readers that Mr. Holman "weighs about 140 pounds." Everybody knows what the *Sun* means when it mentions the weight of a Democratic candidate. It said of Gen. Hancock that he was "a good man, weighing 250 pounds," and Gen. Hancock's friends assert to this day that their candidate was slain by that sarcastic allusion to his weight. Now that the *Sun* has informed those persons who did not appreciate the humor of its Holman boom, but actually believed that the *Sun* was in earnest, that Holman is a good man and "weighs about 140 pounds," no one can fail to understand that our esteemed contemporary has become tired of its joke and is ready to turn to fresh booms and candidates more or less green.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE Boston *Post* (Democratic) says of Butler:

> When he can forget his own Presidential yearnings long enough to leave the issue of Butler and Butlerism for a moment, he finds no one on the Democratic ticket for whom he may speak words of eulogy, but lavishes praise upon Mr. Ames, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

The *Post* also intimates that the declination by Prince of the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor has not been accepted, owing to the friendship of Ben for the son of his old friend Oakes Ames. The life-blood of of the Massachusetts Democracy, the *Post* fears, is being pumped to the head, and "there is great danger that apoplexy will ensue," and that Butlerism and Bourbonism will collapse.

BESIDES the London *Echo* (which they purchased from Mr. Passmore Edwards, M. P.) Mr. Carnegie, late of Pittsburg, and his English Radical friend Mr. Storey, Member of Parliament for Sunderland, now own the Midland *Echo*, published at Birmingham; the Tyneside *Echo*, published at Newcastle-on-Tyne; the Sunderland *Echo*; and Southhampton *Echo*. All are half-penny journals, and their circulation is said to be enormous. Mr. Carnegie is a Republican, and Mr. Storey is not far from being one. Their papers are of the extreme Radical type, and cannot but have an important influence on public opinion in Great Britain.

IT is stated that an agreement has been concluded between the heirs of the William McCormick estate and Messrs. P. Upen and F. R. Meyers, whereby the latter gentlemen have leased McCormick Hall and will convert it into a grand museum, and that the whole building will be thus occupied as fast as the existing leases expire. Alterations and improvements are to be effected which will cost in the neighborhood of $30,000. It is said that the museum will be open for the coming holidays.

THE English society papers say:

> The marriage which was shortly to have taken place between Lady Gladys Lonsdale and the Hon. Luke White, eldest son of Lord Annaly, has been broken off. It is rumored that Lady Lonsdale has formed another attachment which will elevate her a couple of steps in the Peerage.

She did not hesitate to give Luke the mitten.

THE vote of Hamilton County on the Prohibition amendment was as follows:

For........ 8,402
Against........ 52,309

Majority against........ 43,907

The amendment is defeated in the State by 72,592 votes.

THE Springfield *Republican* sarcastically but somewhat pertinently suggests that the 4-year-older who greeted Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, with "How do, Arch," and in the presence of the great Mgr. Capel, must have been to one of those horrid secular schools the Roman Catholics abhor so because they teach irreverence.

MR. HOADLY's experience with his organ in Cincinnati ought to have served as a warning to Payne of Cleveland. But it hasn't, it appears, and Payne is going into the organ business on his own account. Bookwalter's stock is rising as a consequence.

PERSONALS.

Charles Reade is again, after a long interval of inaction, at work upon an important novel. His health, which was seriously impaired, is entirely restored, and he is writing with all his old energy.

An action brought by the Public Prosecutor in Berlin for the confiscation and destruction of M. Zola's novels, "Pot Bouille" and "Nana," has just been decided, the court ordering the German translation to be seized and destroyed. The French originals, however, are to remain free.

A telegram from Eugene City, Ore., to the Portland *Oregonian* records the marriage of Rulins Miller's widow, the mother of Joaquin Miller. She is over 60 years of age, and her new husband has just passed his majority. The affair created a sensation in Lane County, where she has a son residing. He opposed the match, but the widow tersely remarked that she was the one being married, and expressed herself as delighted with her young love.

M. Coquelin, the celebrated French actor, is making notes now and then for his promised book on Gambetta. He intends to dwell more particularly on Gambetta's unusual gifts as a critic of art and of literature. The book, when it does appear, will not be large. M. Coquelin has now in press a lecture on "L'Art de dire le Monologue," in which he discusses the question as to the proper delivery of verse on the stage.

At Gastein, during Prince Bismarck's late visit, his famous dog Reichshund, which nearly killed Prince Gortchakoff at the Berlin Congress, attacked and killed the dog of a Gastein householder. Bismarck, who witnessed the scene, not only punished his dog severely, but after a few days called on the owner of the dead dog, apologized for the savagery of Reichshund, at the same time promising a new and better specimen in place of the slain hound.

Gen. Sherman, having learned that a number of prominent army officers and Government officials in Washington intended to celebrate his retirement to civil life by a banquet, said that he was in hopes that no such action would be taken, as he was desirous of slipping into private life as quietly as possible. With this object, he said, he had declined all receptions and banquets tendered him in New York and Philadelphia, and the only reception he had consented to was that of the old soldiers in St. Louis in welcoming him back to his former home.

Abraham Kreiser's two daughters have dwelt in a small log hut in the mountains near Indiantown, Pa., for thirty years past, aloof from all other human beings. The two hermits are about 60 years of age. In speaking

to each other—for they never speak to others—they sling their words with long-drawn drawls. They are hard workers, and can swing the axe and fell large trees. They have no fear of anything from tramp to bear. They sleep with their axes by the bedside. It is said that both were disappointed in love about forty years ago.

John W. Mackey said to a reporter for the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*: "Mining is the most precarious business in the world." "You can well afford to say it," the reporter retorted, "with $30,000,000 to your credit. But did you think so in 1869, when you were pushing an ore car in the Ophir mine?" "I knew it then only in theory; for my salary of $4 a day was always sure, and my wants were simple. You always hear of the successful miners. The men who disappear and are lost in Pauper alley are not so often quoted."

Joseph P. Hale, the well-known pianoforte manufacturer, died in New York Monday in his 64th year. Up to middle life he was a crockeryware dealer in Worcester, Mass. In 1860 he sold out his business, and going to New York embarked his capital in the piano trade. He soon achieved success in the manufacture of a cheap grade of pianos, and for several years he has turned out a large number of instruments from his immense factory in Thirty-fifth street. He was a conscientious man, and his personal habits were simple to the verge of frugality.

A new story of Carlyle has found its way into print. He had been away, and his good wife had arranged everything for his return—that is, got his dinner ready, his armchair in its usual attitude, his pipe and tobacco where he loved to find them. Just as Mrs. Carlyle had sat down to rest with a quiet mind, her husband arrived, and, "after he had just greeted me, what do you think he did? He walked to the window and shook it, and asked: 'Where's the wedge of the window?' and until we had found that blessed wedge nothing would content him. He said the window would rattle and spoil all. That's just Carlyle."

It is reported by the *Bookseller* that the new portrait of Hawthorne is the result of an artful stratagem on the part of John Lothrop Motley. Hawthorne, who could not endure to have his picture taken, was beguiled by Motley into the studio of a London photographer "to examine some portraits. The novelist dropped into a chair, and Motley, going to the other side of the room, called his attention to some object. He looked up, with that glance of quick intelligence which his friends remember so well, and at that moment the photographer, privy to the little conspiracy, exposed the plate." This portrait of Hawthorne is said to be the best in existence.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* thus sketches ex-Congressman McLane, of Maryland, the Democratic nominee for the Governorship of that State: "He is a little, dried-up old gentleman, with a squeaky voice, arrayed in the prodigious neck apparel and waistcoats which prevailed half a century ago. He always wants to speak when no one cares to hear him, and has only saved himself from being a bore because he is an old-styled gentleman, always polite and social. He is now nearly 70 years old, was a Congressman away back in 1847, and Minister to China long before the War. He has never recovered from his China experience. His house is full of Chinese furniture and ornaments and a chance guest is always welcomed to tea served in Chinese ware, with the assurance, 'It is pure, sir; I import it myself.' This strange old gentleman is wealthy and peculiar, but his politics are all of the ante-bellum style."

AMUSEMENTS.

The Thursby Concert.

Last night's opening of the season in Central Music-Hall by the Emma Thursby concert company may be truthfully characterized as an old-fashioned musical affair in all the delicious sense the word old-fashioned implies. There were lots of familiar faces and figures in the large audience, whose very dimensions were old fashioned; a sort of old-fashioned atmosphere greeted the late-comers, who found that the time of beginning was construed in the dear old-fashioned manner, and to make the old-fashioned scene complete the first sign of life observable on the stage was old-fashioned Maurice Strakosch's venerable bald head bobbing up behind the old-fashioned screen covering the green-room entrance. And then he came out from behind the screen, looking the very picture of an old-fashioned court musician, and with him came another old-fashioned figure, Chevalier Antoine de Kontski, whose silver-white hair and martial beard, together with an expanse of decorations on the lappel of his old-fashioned dress-coat, seemed like greetings of a time way beyond the memory of the majority of the audience. He made an old-fashioned polite bow to the audience, and then sat down to the old-fashioned piano, whose cover Maurice had opened with courtly grace. De Kontski's hands ran over the keys in a manner which would have made a modern music-teacher shudder, so rigid, so hard looked his arms and wrists. But, strange to say, his touch was strong and tender at once, and when he began to unfold the old-fashioned beauty of Weber's music in the opening number—allegretto from the second sonata in A flat—he showed himself such a thorough master of the piano, that his old-fashioned ways were no longer noticed except to admire them. De Kontski did not belie the reputation which preceded him. He proved himself a great pianist and one evidently different in metal from the general run of pianists of the present time. His playing is characterized by masculine force and distinctness—his fortissimo does not seem to exhaust his power, his pianissimo flavors of a giant's tenderness—no trace of effeminacy or sickly sentimentality, only strong and sincere feelings are expressed in his playing. His peculiarity was best shown in his grand fantasy on airs from Gounod's "Faust," which were treated with a perfectly delicious freedom from any attempt even at sweet sentimentality. That beautiful love song from the "Garden Scene" as he played it was the longing of a strong, manly heart, responded to by a yielding, loving woman, no pining, no whining, but in firm and decisive language. It is, in fact, an old-fashioned, exceedingly sensible conception of music, which lends such peculiar charms to De Kontski's performances. That he is a master of piano technique goes without saying, but that fact does not impress itself so powerfully on the audience as it would in other players, simply because with him the technique is a matter of course, and therefore not the enemy of true music, which Beethoven feared modern piano technique might become.

Nor were Chevalier de Kontski and Maurice Strakosch the only old-fashioned people in the company. Its bright and particular star, Miss Emma Thursby, must also be counted in that category. Her unaffected, bird-like singing, her clear and common-sense reading, entitle her to that distinction. There are better singers than Emma Thursby, but only very few who can compare with her in simplicity and unaffectedness of manner and performance. Hers is not a great voice, but it is a pure and pliable one, and her vocal abilities are backed by ample intelligence. Her florid singing is clear and bell-like, her declamation expressive and graceful. She sang the prayer and barcarole from Meyerbeer's "Star of the North" in a by no means sensational, but quite acceptable manner, which brought her a recall, and perfectly enthused the audience with "The Song of the Misoli," a bravour-piece from David's opera, "The Pearl of Bresile," which, though a quarter of a century old, has never been heard before in Chicago. For an encore she gave a Swedish song that was perfectly charming. A delicious treat was her singing of "Happy Children," by Massenet, but her rendering of the legend from "Lakmé" did not overshadow the recollection of Miss Juch's singing of that number two weeks ago at the Grand Opera-House. There was a certain lack of [illegible] in the attack, which probably will disappear when Miss Thursby gets more familiar with the number. All her work was applauded to the echo, and quite deservedly so. Mr. Glover, the tenor, may also be put down as an old-fashioned body, but not quite in the same sense as that applied to the term with regard to the others. He reminded one of an old-fashioned church concert, where charity compels the saying of nothing but good of the performers. For charity's sake no more shall be said of Mr. Glover, who is certainly the most able-bodied tenor Chicago audiences have listened to for some time.

This afternoon the Thursby company will give its second and last concert. Miss Thursby is down for the "Shadow Song" from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," a canzanetta by Haydn, an aria from "The Marriage of Figaro," and a song by Bizet. De Kontski's numbers will be Thalberg's Fantasy on airs from Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," a fugue by Bach, Mendelssohn's Spring Song, a minuet by De Kontski, and last, but not least, De Kontski's greatest work, "The Awakening of the Lion," with which he created a furore at the close of last night's concert.

FOREIGN.

Inhuman Conduct of French Sailors Engaged in the Attack on Hue.

Defenseless Natives Shot Down by Scores While in Full Flight.

The Wounded Clubbed and Stabbed to Death Despite Their Appeals for Mercy.

Disaster in an English Mine Involving the Death of a Score of Persons.

Aid for the Sufferers by the Earthquake—The Trouble in Madagascar—Mexican Matters.

THE FALL OF HUE.

SAVAGE CONDUCT OF THE FRENCH CONQUERORS—SLAYING THE DEFENSELESS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—Pierre Lote, an officer of the French expeditionary force in Tonquin, sends to the Paris *Figaro* the following description of the fall of Hué: The beaten Annamites were cooped up in the burning village. The only road of escape from the flames lay under the guns of the fort, which was filled with sailors armed with Krapotehak repeating rifles with sights carefully adjusted to the distance. Magazines of rifles were duly loaded. The men looked on waiting until a flank movement of the other troops and the firing of the bamboo huts should drive the human quarry out before them. We saw them halting at the end of the village with singed hair and garments. Then, after a few moments' hesitation, tucking up their flowing robes as high as they could and trying to protect their heads with planks against the impending shower of bullets, they rushed on. A great butchery then commenced. Two volleys were fired. It was quite a treat (c'etai un plaisir) to see these fan-like streams of bullets sweeping down upon the fugitives. They were poured in twice in one minute at the word of command, and in a sure, methodical manner. It was like a jet from a huge watering-pot, which mowed them down by dozens.

In a cloud of dust and gravel we could see some who seemed to be driven mad, picking themselves up, limping, now one way, now another, like wounded animals. Gathering up their robes in a comical manner, their long hair unfastened and streaming down their backs, made them look like women. Others tried to escape by swimming a lagoon to try to reach the junks. These were killed in the water. Some good divers remained a long time under water. Our men continued to kill them all the same when they came up to breathe like seals. The men then amused themselves counting the dead—fifty on the left, eighty to the right. In the village were small heaps. With those killed in the southern forts, about 800 or a thousand must have been disposed of. The sailors made bets as to the number destroyed.

MASSACRE OF THE WOUNDED.

About 9 in the morning all was over, and the rout of the Annamites was complete. The heat was intense, and the sailors, maddened by the sun and the noise and quivering with excitement, rushed out of the fort after the wounded. Some were crouching in holes, others were feigning death, while others at the last gasp were stretching out their hands pleading for mercy and shouting "Han, han!" in heart-rending accents. Our men slaughtered them with bayonets, or brained them with the butt ends of their muskets. The Annamite servants, diminutive, effeminate lads, who had followed the infantry from Saigon, were hunted out. When one of the fugitives was unearthed the sailors would call out, "Here's another. Come, give him le'ang, le'ang." These sailors were quite unrecognizable. They were absolutely madmen. The officers attempted to restrain them, and said to them, "You ought to be ashamed of such cowardly, dirty work." They replied, "The Annamites are savages. They carried the head of Capt. Riviere on the top of a pole, and if they carried the day they would cut the French to pieces or saw them within two planks." There was no reply possible to this. It was true, and so they were left to their grim work.

DISASTERS.

TWENTY ENGLISH MINERS PERISH.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—An explosion has occurred at Wharncliffe Carlton Colliery, Yorkshire. Twenty-five men were in the pit at the time.

When the explosion occurred five men rushed to the bottom of the shaft and were rescued, though injured. The men remaining in the pit, numbering twenty, are lost. A search-force has been organized, but the falling of the roof of the pit retards work. The explosion is attributed to a blast-shot.

TWO LIVES LOST.

In the flight of the hundred workmen from the flood in the Severn Tunnel two were killed.

A DESTRUCTIVE GALE.

A gale of wind did considerable damage in West and North Germany. Numerous wrecks are reported.

A Vienna dispatch says: A violent storm on Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland caused great loss of life and shipping. Sixty vessels were stranded. The bodies of sixteen persons have been recovered.

EGYPT.

THE CHOLERA.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 19.—The village in which cholera has broken out escaped the epidemic. The reappearance of the disease is attributed to infiltration into the canal running through the village of water from the cemeteries in which the cholera victims were interred.

There were several new cases of cholera and one death in the infected village today.

BLOODSUCKERS.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 5.—A deputation representing a small section of the British residents here waited upon Sir Evelyn Baring this morning and asked if he could not state approximately the date at which payment of the indemnity awards would be made. Sir Evelyn Baring replied in the negative, but added that the question was under the consideration of the Government. At the same time, he pointed out to the deputation the anomaly of the foreign residents holding the Egyptian Government responsible for the destruction of property and asking for indemnity while they enjoyed exemption from taxation and contributed nothing to the means of protecting property. Sir Evelyn declared that he perceived no ground for exercising undue pressure upon the Government, which would, however, expedite the payment of the indemnities as much as possible.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

ATHENS, Oct. 19.—The Government has sent two ships to the Grecian Archipelago with supplies for the sufferers by the earthquake. One hundred and twenty bodies have been recovered near Chesme. In Anatolia the earth literally swallowed up the houses and the people.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The British Consul at Chios reports a thousand persons on the main land killed and wounded by the earthquake. Assistance is urgent. The Lord Mayor of London consents to transmit contributions for the relief of the sufferers.

A Constantinople dispatch says the Sultan has ordered the Governor at Smyrna to start for the scene of the earthquake with tents and other necessaries.

MEXICO.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—J. M. Hotchkiss, of Illinois, at 12 last night at Corrillitos, in passing from a car of freight to the caboose, fell and his left leg was crushed. He recently established a soap factory here. M. B. Ward, of the Mexican Central Railway, cut off the crushed leg four inches above the knee. The right thigh was badly mutilated. Hotchkiss stood the operation, but immediately began to sink and died at 4:20 this afternoon. United States Consul L. H. Scott is taking charge of the remains.

WHERE IS THE UNITED STATES CONSUL?

John H. Griffin, imprisoned for accidentally wounding a Mexican four months ago, has gone crazy.

A BIG SUBSIDY.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 19.—The subsidy on all the roads constructed by the Mexican National Railway Company amounts to $6,100,000; $3,500,000 is still due, but is being paid off in construction certificates at the rate of $1,000,000 a month.

GRAIN.

THE ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.—The leading weekly grain circular says: The dullness of the wheat trade is intensified by the downward movement of American quotations. At British markets prices are maintained for the best native samples. Foreign is in poor demand and lower to sell. At today's market there was small business in wheat. Fine qualities realized about late rates. Indian sorts, owing to pressure to sell, declined 1d@2d. Flour was in restricted inquiry, and barley steady. Corn was in moderate demand.

MADAGASCAR.

THE WAR.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Admiral Galiber is preparing to resume the offensive on the coast, where the Hovas recaptured several places. The English naval authorities are described as very hostile to the French.

A battle is reported between the Hovas and the Sakalavas.

A dispatch from Vienna says: The Hova Chiefs were summoned by the Queen of Madagascar to declare their opinion in regard to the dispute with France, and advised that passive resistance to the French be continued.

THE CHINESE.

A RECONNOITERING EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A Hong Hong dispatch says: It is rumored that a reconnoitering expedition is about to proceed in the direction of Annam.

NATIVE HOSTILITY.

Since the riots at Canton there have been signs of hostility on the part of the natives toward the Portuguese. One of the gunboats at Canton has on board a Portuguese watchman who is charged with drowning a Chinaman, the incident which led to the recent riot.

SNARLING AT ITALY.

ROMAN SUSPICIONS AND ILL-FEELING.

ROME, Oct. 4.—French papers, and the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in its recent article, "Italy and the Levant," accuse Italy of restless ambition and of aiming, among other things, not only at the annexation of Corsica, but at substituting Italian for French influence in the Mediterranean and the Levant. In reply the *Rassegna* now publishes a long article entitled, "The Straits of Bonifacio," outspokenly declaring that this is neither more nor less than seeking for a pretext for war, to be used when convenient. The repeated attacks made upon Italy by the French press, varied by intermittent returns of good temper, have the result, says the writer, of "creating a belief that we are in danger to France. In the variety of charges made against us it is easy to recognize a constant aim and a fixed point to be gradually approached. The aim is that of putting a curb on our maritime power, which France sees rising in the future like a permanent threat to her commerce and her supremacy in the Mediterranean. The fixed point is the occupation at a favorable oppurtunity of the strong position of the Island of La Maddalena and the adjoining Sardinian ports, which constitute the gate to the Italian coast, a position which our Government has committed the fault of leaving absolutely undefended."

This the writer admits may seem to be a somewhat hazardous supposition, but he argues in support of it that Napoleon III. recognized the strategical importance of that island, and that a French propaganda was openly carried on there in his time; and he reminds his readers of the report circulated last autumn that the French Government had addressed a confidential circular to the principal Powers declaring the intention in certain eventualities of occupying some points on the Island of Sardinia. The ballon d'essai, now officiously contradicted, of the appointment of a military commander in Corsica could have no other aim than that of creating a state of things which would later on enable the French Government to complain and to protest and to dream of provocations on Italy's part. "The new French commandant in Corsica is, to speak plainly, nothing else than a Kroumir placed at our door. Those who discovered the Kroumir in the Regency of Tunis can easily transport them to the Straits of Bonifacio." "But why, it may be asked," continues the writer, "should the French only now contemplate a similar move, and with what intent? For the reason that it is only now, and timidly as usual, that our Government have resolved to shut that gate by ordering plans to be made for the defense of the straits. I would be a lying prophet, I desire sincerely that France should prove undeserving of our suspicions, but I am convinced that the day on which we turn a sod or move a cartload of earth on the Sardinian coasts, and especially in the neighborhood of the vast and tranquil basin of La Maddalena, France will raise her voice and cry: 'Halt there, you are provoking me in Corsica, I am constrained to take precautions.' And should the circumstances be propitious she will protect herself indeed." The article concludes as follows: "Italy has no friends on the sea. Her new allies, if alliance there be, have no sufficient means for insuring us against an occupation of our coasts. In the waters of Bonifacio the Lion of Caprera sleeps the sleep of eternity. Italians, instead of wasting time in vain hypotheses, would do better to provide against the ashes of that great citizen being ever disturbed in their repose."

I must add that the writer indignantly repels the charge made by the *Revue des Duex Mondes* that Corsican youths are enticed to the Italian universities by the facilities with which diplomas are purposely granted them for the exercise of professions which in their own country have a special influence on the public mind.

CABLE NOTES.

At Berlin it is denied that Von Moltke is ill.

The lessees of the London bill-boards refuse to post the announcement of Davitt's lecture.

The Corinthian handicap race was won by Dopalo, Scales second, and Lorillard's Touch-Me-Not third. Three only ran.

Midhat Pasha, sentenced to exile for complicity in the assassination of the Sultan Abdul Aziz in May, 1881, is reported to have been released.

James Russell Lowell, United States Minister, will be nominated as a candidate for the rectorship of the Scotch University of St. Andrews.

At Warsaw Nihilist proclamations appear almost daily. A number of persons suspected of being the authors, including several students, have been arrested.

At Palermo twelve brigands implicated in fourteen murders during the last six years in the Amarosi district have been sentenced to death. Eleven others convicted of complicity have been condemned to hard labor for life.

The miners on a strike at Kimberly, South Africa, became riotous and were doing much damage to property, when several special constables fired upon the mob, killing two.

Two bands of mounted Gypsies, encamped near Werssenburg, became involved in a fight in which both women and children joined. Four participants were killed and many wounded.

The circular of the Spanish Minister of War to the Captains-General of the army dwells upon the great necessity for extensive army reforms, and asks the army to rally round the King. He expresses the hope the Captains-General will coöperate with him in perfecting the organization and discipline of the army, by which they will earn the gratitude of their country and inspire foreign nations with respect for Spain.

FIRE IN THE CITY.

Seven Thousand Dollars' Loss—A Big Blaze This Morning.

A fire involving a loss of $7,000 started at 1:37 this morning in the four story and basement brick building No. 308 State street. An alarm was sounded from Box No. 64, and it was an hour and a half before the fire was extinguished. The building is controlled by E. A Cummings & Co., agents, corner of La Salle and Madison, and is owned by Mesdames Goldstein and Earnswerth, widowed sisters, residing in New Orleans. The fire when first discovered was in the rear of the third story, where it was principally confined, though at one time the flames burst through the roof. The building is occupied by the following tenants: Basement, George Baker, restaurateur; first floor, Summerfield & Co., feathers and downs; second floor, Frank Florentine & Son, picture frames; third and fourth floors, Shiffman Bros., manufacturers of mattresses. The latter is the heaviest loser. The fire originated in his department, though the cause is unknown. His loss from both fire and water to stock and machinery will probably reach $3,000. Frank Florentine & Son had a stock of hard woods valued at $2,400, insured for $1,200. His loss is estimated at $500. Summerfield & Co. will sustain a loss of $1,000, principally by water. Their stock was well protected by coverings. George Baker's restaurant was but slightly injured by water. The entire loss is fully covered by insurance, though it is not known in what companies the risks are placed. The building, which it will cost $3,000 to restore, will be at once placed in the hands of workmen.

THE NEW CABLES.

What Bennett's Paper Says of Them.

New York *Herald* Oct. 18: From the *Evening Telegram* of last night we copy the following information regarding the new cables:

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Mr. J. W. Mackay and Mr. James Gordon Bennett signed a contract Sept. 28 with Messrs. Siemens Brothers for two transatlantic cables, which are already in process of construction at the works of Messrs. Siemens Brothers, near London. The first cable will be open to the public about June 1, 1884, and the second one a few weeks later.

This cable enterprise will be an essentially American one. These cables will be owned entirely by Americans, and this will be the only American company owning cables under the seas between England and America. As America does not own anything that runs over the Atlantic, owing to our Chinese legislation regarding ships, it is high time to put something American under it which legislation cannot touch.

The cables are being constructed by Siemens Brothers with the greatest possible care and with all the latest improvements pertaining to modern electrical science. The policy of the company to be organized will be to maintain the absolute secrecy of messages intrusted to it, to forward and deliver them with the utmost rapidity, to charge only a fair tariff, thus meeting the present demand for economy, and to regulate its whole administration on sound, common-sense business principles.

As these cables are being constructed to meet an actual and urgent need, and not for speculative purposes, the public may rest assured that the management will not fall into the hands of any ring, and that the stock will not be tampered with by any process of watering for the benefit of the promoters, nor be pooled with that of the other cable companies.

We believe it is for the interest of all—bankers, merchants, newspapers, and the public in general—that there should always exist a healthy competition in cables as in other things, and we are convinced that there is business enough both for our enterprise and for that of the present cable ring.

THE DOMINION.

Farewell Ball at Quebec in Honor of Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise.

QUEBEC, Que., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The farewell ball tonight given by the citizens in honor of Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise was an immense success. Five hundred people were present. It was expected at first that the Princess would not be present, as in dressing her eye this morning a mistake was made and the wrong lotion was used, causing considerable pain. She was able, however, to visit the ball for a couple of hours. The viceregal party were received at the entrance by a guard of honor of 100 men of A Battery. Mayor Langelier conducted the party into the ball-room, where six trumpeters announced their arrival. The hall was magnificently decorated with bunting, evergreen arches bearing suitable inscriptions. The scene was magnificent almost beyond description. In the quadrille of honor the Mayor danced with her Royal Highness, and Lord Alexander Russell with Lady Macdonald. Among the distinguished guests present were the Governor-General and the Princess, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. De Winton, Lady Macdonald, Lord Alexander Russell, Lord and Lady Bury, Lieutenant-Governor and Mme. Robittaille, and others.

OBITUARY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The death is announced today of a widely-known, somewhat eccentric, thoroughly respected character, Count Peter Baerg. He was born in Rohrbach, near Elbeig, in 1797. In early life he left his high associations, espoused the cause of the Mennonites, and soon gained great distinction in his neighborhood, being looked upon by many as a prophet. He traveled much, extending his wanderings and preaching in Russia. When a young man he was connected with a love affair. In 1848 he emigrated to America. He intended to go to the Far West, but was prevented from so doing by the death of his sister, Mrs. Dyke. He made some mone there by the rise in real-estate. In appearance he was a tall, well-built man, resembling the mountaineers of Germany. He was very religious during all his life, but of late years would not allow any one to draw him into a discussion of creeds and sects.

Today Peter McGeoch received a dispatch announcing the death of his mother, Mrs. William McGeoch, at Tomah, this State. Mrs. McGeoch was over 70 years of age. Her death was sudden, her son not having been informed even that she was ill.

A CHARACTER VINDICATED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—One of the most sensational suits ever tried in this county came to an end today. James Finnegan, County Commissioner of Schools, sued Paul A. Weil, one of the best known lawyers in the State, for defamation of character, the alleged defamation consisting in connecting Finnegan's name with that of a well-known lady. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing damages, however, only to the amount of $25. The social and political prominence of the parties to the suit made the affair the sensation of several months in the city.

TENNESSEE BONDS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Chancellor Merritt to-day dismissed the suit of John H. Wright and others against Gov. Bate and the Funding Board to enjoin the board from carrying out the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature authorizing the funding of State bonds at 50 cents with 3 per cent interest. It was stated by the court that the bill was without equity, and it was therefore dismissed at the cost of the plaintiffs.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Complete Failure of a Life-Boat Exhibition and Narrow Escape of the Captain.

Arrest of Edward Hyams, Member of a Bankrupt Clothing Firm—The Roseberys.

Losses by the Fire at Weston Estimated at $150,000, with Insurance of $75,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—The United States life-boat exercises this morning at Ocean Beach, Pacific Ocean, were a great failure. When the boat was 300 yards from shore the life-boat capsized. The men in cork jackets reached land safely, but Capt. Ellis, in command, to whose carelessness the accident is attributed, was with difficulty rescued. The boat was left at the mercy of the waves. About 500 spectators were present.

THE HYAMS FAILURE.

On complaints sworn out by Shainwald & Co., of this city, against Edward Hyams, of Hyams Brothers, clothiers, of New York and San Francisco, who lately made an assignment, the latter was arrested at Elko, Nev., where it is supposed he had gone to meet Mr. Hyams, coming from New York. Shainwald recovered judgment against Hyams a few days ago for $78,000. The complaint avers that Hyams was fraudulently disposing of his property to defeat the claims of creditors. A telegram today states that Hyams applied for a writ of habeas corpus, but it is not believed he will be released.

YELLOW-FEVER.

The Pacific Mail steamer Granada, which arrived from Panama today, brought one case of yellow-fever—Christian Monico, a native of Switzerland. The Captain says it is impossible to understand how the case developed, as the steamer did not stop at any Mexican ports except Mazatlan, where he only took on mails, which were fumigated.

THE ROSEBERYS.

Earl and Countess Rosebery will sail tomorrow in the Zealandia for Australia.

HEAVY FIRE LOSSES.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., Oct. 19.—The losses from the fire at Weston are estimated at $150,000. The insurance is $75,000. The heavy losses are due to the town not having any fire-engines.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Crook Preparing to Co-operate with Mexican Troops in Aggressive Movements.

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The truth is leaking out that Gen. Crook is preparing an expedition to operate with the Mexicans at Casa Grande. The strictest secrecy had been observed to prevent anybody obtaining information. American troops are being quietly prepared, while over 1,500 Mexicans left various stations to coöperate with Americans near Casa Grande. A good deal of jealousy exists against American troops on the part of Mexican soldiers, and it is generally expected that coöperation will fail. The Indians at Casa Grande obtained information that Crook was preparing to take the field, and managed to obtain a considerable quantity of cartridges. These were supplied by a Mexican, who obtained them at Deming and smuggled them across the border, packed among other goods, on mule-trains supplied by Geronimo. The Indians promised for the cartridges their weight in silver. Owing to the Indians having obtained information of the American expedition, the Mexican's commanders have determined to act immediately.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

One That May Break Up All the Breweries in the Country.

St. Louis *Republican*: A genius in Dakota has made a discovery that threatens to revolutionize the entire brewing trade of the world and render brewery property worthless. In short, he has established a brewery on four legs. The letter published below was received by Dr. H. E. Hoelke, the chemist of Park and Mississippi avenues, and fully explains this extraordinary phenomenon:

GARY, Dak., Sept. 25, 1883.—*Dr. H. E. Hoelke, St. Louis*—DEAR SIR: In our neighborhood lives a German farmer named Liebig who claims to have made a discovery which seems to me so remarkable that I have concluded to report it to the press. He is engaged in raising hops on a small farm, keeps some cows, and seems to be doing well. He is quite a scientific man, and has a diploma from some big agricultural college in Germany, the name of which I have forgotten. His neighbors call him the Latin farmer. This is what he says: Among his cows is one of English breed, the best milker in the lot. Some time ago the milk from her had a bitter taste and a brownish color, which rendered it totally unfit for use. This gave him considerable distress and he could not account for it. Later on he discovered the cause of the trouble. He saw the animal coming out of the barn, where he has his hop-bins. Evidently the cow had fed on hops, and naturally the milk had acquired the objectionable taste. He commenced a series of experiments, the reasons for which he gave me, and which seem quite plausible. His arguments were: If the food has such a direct influence on the taste and color of the milk, have we not the means at hand to give the product any character we choose? He evidently regards the animal economy of the cow as a sort of chemical laboratory. So he went to work to try to produce a drink similar to beer, and if his statements are true (as I believe) he succeeded completely.

He continued to feed hops, for which she had a natural liking, then malt, and then corn. Grass and hay would not do, because under it the liquid resumed its natural milky character. The product under this feeding was a turgid light-brown liquid with a sweet, slightly bitterish taste. Warm from the cow he adds some yeast, sets it in a warm place, and lets it ferment. This seems to generate a certain amount of alcohol, and the liquid at the same time becomes clear. If the fermentation is, however, not interrupted at a certain stage the stuff gets sour and is unfit to drink. He stops the fermentation by pouring the liquid in a strong jug, corking tightly, and letting it down in a deep well. Two or three days after he draws it up. It is then a clear, light brown color, effervescing, forming a creamy foam on top, and tastes delicious—to me a great deal better than most of the beer I ever tried. In short he has got a brewery on four legs, which, in case prohibition should prevail, he can take along across the borders. When I first expressed some doubts of the success of his experiments he met me with an argument which I had to admit was quite plausible. Starting with the fact, undobtedly correct, that all physicians order beer freely to women in confinement when the generation of milk in their breasts is in abeyance or scanty, he says: "If beer in the animal economy can be transmitted into milk, why cannot the elements of milk, under proper food, be transformed into beer in this natural laboratory?" Yours truly, S. E. JOHNSON.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

After a fortnight's work in the South of Ireland, Messrs. Moody and Sankey intend going to London for the winter. Two tabernacles, large iron buildings, have been constructed that may be easily taken down, so that while he is preaching for a week or more in one locality, the other building may be taken down and re-erected in a new place. They may thus be used to reach any quarter of London.

The Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, is a house hold necessity. It conquers pain.

Are you looking for the finest wardrobe at lowest price? Holton's, 228 Wabash.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Angostura Bitters is known as the great regulator of the digestive organs all over the world. Have it in your houses. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

The surpassing merits of the Willcox & Gibbs Automatic Sewing-Machine will be fully demonstrated to you by a thorough and practical test. Sews from the spool direct. 242 Wabash avenue.

A free pamphlet on the cure of asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, and consumption by breathing medicated air. By Dr. Hunter, 96 State street.

Lundborg's Rhenish Cologne.

Jas. Armstrong & Co.,
138 and 140 State Street, Chicago.

Velvets & Plushes

Are thrilling the Dress Circle. We are selling them so low that our counters are daily crowded. The Plush we offer today at $1.50, $2, and $2.50 are all under what they can be imported for now.

VELVETS are mixed in every way with fine Dress Goods. We have them in stock at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and upward. We have yet all the colors of the celebrated "Cleopatra" Velveteens, resembling Silk Velvet more than any other in the market. Also all colors in "Arcadia" and Nonpareils.

Black Silks.

Positively the best Black Silk ever offered at $1; extra wide, soft finish, $1.25; superb, extra heavy, $1.50; special bargains, $1.75; sublime satin finish, $2. Colored Silks in all the latest shades at 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, and $2. Splendid heavy cord Black Ottomans at $1.25, $1.50, and $2. Magnificent Satin Striped Ottomans, in black and colors, something new, at $1. Colored Satins, in all shades, at 50c.

Among the newest things just received in Dress Goods are Espingle Traviers at $1.50, Drap Herat at $1, Drap Dames Excelsior at $1.25, and the most fashionable fabrics.

In lower-priced Cloths we have a Wool-Filled Poplin at 12 1-2c; it was made to sell at 25c. A very good bright Broken Plaid, in bright blues, green, etc.; we will sell them for 15c. An excellent in medium-sized solid Checks, with Brocade Figures, at 25c. English and French Cashmere in variety and better value than we ever showed before. All-Wool Suitings, grays and browns, at 25c.

Blankets

Lower than ever. Overproduction caused it. They are very cheap at the following prices: 10-4 for $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.75, $3.50, $4.50, $4.75, $4.85, $5.25, $5.50, $5.85, and up; 11-4 for $2.75, $3.75, $4.75, $5.75, $5.50, $7.50, $8, and up, 12 and 13-4 in the finest grades.

The qualities advance upward, according to the price. The highest prices are even cheaper than the lowest. It is not likely that for many years they will be so cheap again, as the production is now stopped. In addition to the White Blankets here referred to we have full lines Red, Gray, and Blue.

We are offering the best line of
WHITE, RED, BLUE & GRAY
Flannels!
In this city at the prices.

CHEMISTS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
TRADE MARK
The Most Perfect Made.
A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.
There is none stronger. None so pure and wholesome. Contains no Alum or Ammonia.
Has been used for years in a million homes.
Its great strength makes it the cheapest.
Its perfect purity the healthiest. In the family loaf most delicious. Prove it by the only true test.
THE TEST OF THE OVEN.
MANUFACTURED BY
STEELE & PRICE,
Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.
Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.
WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

PERRINS'
TRADE MARK
MEN'S PIQUÉ KID
GLOVES,
THE BEST FOR FIT AND WEAR.
PERRIN FRERES PF
This is the Button.

FOR SALE,
A NUMBER OF
CLEVELAND NON-EXPLOSIVE
SAFETY LAMPS,
(Say 150),
Brass finish, with shades and brackets; a few with standards. Will sell very cheap. Inquire of Cashier, Tribune Counting-room.

A PRESCRIPTION FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Certain harmless, rational, and, most agreeable of all, no drugs necessary. By complying with the following suggestions all the symptoms of dyspepsia, such as distress of stomach, nervousness, insomnia, languidness, sick headache, heartburn, etc., etc., will disappear, the sufferer will again be cheeful, able to fulfill his duties and to enjoy life. Thousands have been profited already, and many thousands more can be made happy also. Now for the prescription:

Breakfast—A slice or two of toast or oatmeal or cracked wheat, a cup of coffee or tea (if desired), and a glass of Arend's Kumyss.

Dinner—A moderate piece of lean beef or mutton, a mealy potato or two, a little bread, and a glass of Arend's Kumyss.

Supper—No solid food whatever, simply one or two glasses of Arend's Kumyss. A glass of Kumyss may also be taken on retiring. Most people sleep better on it.

Though this regimen of diet may seem scant to such as are in the habit of satisfying their appetite (not distinguishing between appetite and hunger), yet scientific investigation and experience have proved that it is sufficient for all but hard laborers. With above diet the dyspeptic grows fleshy, ruddy, hearty, where on a richer diet he stays poor, weak, and sickly. One week's trial will tell the story and prove the logic of above suggestions. If you do not know what Arend's Kumyss is you can have a treatise thereon mailed to you, gratis, by addressing

A. AREND, Chemist,
Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av., Chicago.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

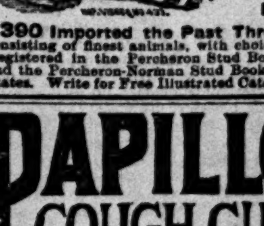
OPENED TODAY:
ENGLISH
JERSEY WAISTS
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
Superior Quality, Extra Heavy Weights, All Sizes.

FINE BRAIDED JERSEY WAISTS
From $2.50 to $10.00.

FIVE HUNDRED
Black Jersey Waists
At $1.75.
Extraordinary Value.

JUST OPENED:
A NEW LINE OF
Misses' and Children's Jersey Waists,
In all Colors and Black,
At Very Reasonable Prices.

OAKLAWN FARM,
The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.
Percheron-Norman Horses
WORTH $2,500,000.00
Imported from France and Bred since 1872, by
M. W. DUNHAM,
Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,
35 miles West of Chicago, on C. & N.-W. R'y.



Prices low for quality of stock, and EVERY STALLION GUARANTEED A BREEDER.
390 Imported the Past Three Months, consisting of finest animals, with choicest pedigrees, Registered in the Percheron Stud Book of France, and the Percheron-Norman Stud Book of the United States. Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue No. 13.

PAPILLON
COUGH CURE
Can be administered to infants without the slightest danger. It does not contain drugs or chemicals, but is a harmless vegetable syrup, very delicious to the taste, that relieves and positively cures
WHOOPING COUGH
at once, and is a permanent cure for Bronchial or Winter Cough, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Catarrh. Directions in ten languages accompany every bottle.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS IN THIS CITY.
PAPILLON MFG. CO., CHICAGO.

MEDETUR Nerve Tonic and Brain Food. Cure Loss of Memory, Nervousness, Headache, Tremors and Weakness. $1.00 per box, 6 bxs. $5.00; by mail, prepaid.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agts., Chicago, Ill.

BROWN, PETTIBONE & KELLY,
STATIONERS,
Blank-Book Makers and Printers,
194 & 196 Dearborn-st.
Supply Notary Seals, Rubber and Ribbon Stamps, Wax Stamps, &c., &c.

ALL YE WEAK AND DYSPEPTICS,
Throw physic to the dogs and put your trust in
AREND'S KUMYSS.

THE CHURCHES.

Closing Meetings Yesterday of the Illinois and New York Presbyterian Synods.

Proceedings of the Iowa Synod—Address by the Rev. Dr. Allen on the Freedmen.

Transactions of the Protestant Episcopal General Convention Sitting at Philadelphia.

Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin Young Men's Christian Association at Eau Claire.

The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Session in New York.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

ILLINOIS SYNOD.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Illinois Presbyterian Synod, in session here since Tuesday, adjourned after adopting resolutions of thanks to the resident congregation, the city press, and all who have extended courtesy or hospitality toward the synod during its session. The time for holding the next synod was fixed, being the third Thursday in October of next year. Tonight a grand Sunday-school mass-meeting is being held. Many of the delegates have gone home. The rest will leave in the morning.

IOWA SYNOD.

CLINTON, Ia., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Presbyterian Synod of Iowa today elected the Rev. T. H. Cleland, D. D., of Keokuk, Moderator. The Stated Clerk, the Rev. D. S. Tappen, of Mount Pleasant, reported the unanimous vote of the eight presbyteries following the overture of the last synod in favor of a delegated body with representatives elected by the presbyteries.

The Rev. Dr. Allen, of Pittsburg, addressed the synod on the freedmen, who, he said, demand their rights of education and religious culture. The helplessness of the race, the moral laxity and previous generations of bondage, add to the weight of responsibility that rest upon the Nation. The Presbyterians have among them 182 churches, 13,000 communicants, 8,000 children in their parochial schools, 11,000 in their Sunday-schools, but only the border of the mighty work had been touched.

The evening was devoted to union missionary service, addressed by the Rev. Dr. H. H. Jessup, of Syria.

NEW YORK SYNOD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The attention of the Presbyterian Synod at the closing session was principally occupied with consecration and overture. The Presbyterians of Buffalo and New York ask the synod to be constituted a representative body. The basis of representation proposed was there should be allotted to each fourteen churches and ministers, taken together, or any fraction thatreof, two delegates—one minister and one ruling elder—and that no presbytery should have more than twenty such representatives. This overture was adopted.

The overture from the Presbytery of Genesee, recommending a division of the synod into three parts, was rejected as inexpedient.

A resolution was adopted referring the question of the supervision of church work in New England to the Board of Home Missions.

It was reported that Hamilton College was in need of $500,000, and it was decided to set apart a Sunday in each year for a collection on behalf of the college.

The next meeting will be held in Buffalo in October next. Adjourned.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Episcopal Convention has decided against "Nation" with a big "N." The impression got abroad that there was at the bottom of the opposition a clinging to the theory of State rights, which was, however, happily dissipated when the Rev. Dr. Huntington, the Secretary of the joint committee on the enrichment of the prayer-book, arose in his seat and asked the convention if it was true that any of the delegates had been influenced by any such feeling. Those who had upon the previous day voted in the minority upon the question quickly sprang to their feet, and before Chairman Sheffey could rap them into silence, cried out as one man: "No, it was no such feeling."

"I will then move," said the Rev. Doctor, "that for the obnoxious word 'Nation' be inserted and substituted the phrase 'these United States.'"

Malcolm Hay, of Pittsburg, was the first delegate to object. He wanted the phrase "the States" substituted.

A delegate from Massachusetts offered a resolution providing for the expression, "God save the State." It was voted down.

Delegate Vaux launched out into what might have been a fiery political harangue, sprinkled with reminiscences of the Rebellion, emancipation, and like occurences of recent history, had not the Chairman's gavel rapped him vigorously into silence.

Dr. Huntington's mation was finally adopted by a large vote.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was devoted to the rapid progress of routine business, and was not marked by any startling incident. Not half the delegates were there, many of them having remained at their stopping places after the return from the river excursion given them in the afternoon by Mr. Clyde on his boat, the Columbia.

The house took action on several of the reports which were on the calendar, and then went into Committee of the Whole on the prayer-book. Clause Q of the report in resolution four, treating of the rubrics after the "Collect for aid against perils," and the collect itself, was acted upon and ordered reported favorably to the convention with but few changes from the report. Clause V, recommending a new prayer for the President of the United States, was slightly modified.

A topic of great conversation among the deputies in the last few days has been Bishop Riley's curt answer to the telegram of the convention requesting in quite peremptory terms his presence by the 18th, the day upon which his friends claimed he would be here. The Bishop has not come, and in lieu of his presence has sent word that "He considers he has more important duties to attend to than to obey the convention's request." The deputies are quite wroth, and the Bishop's case wears a more peculiar aspect, they think, than ever before.

ASSISTANT BISHOP OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter will be consecrated as Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of New York in Grace Church, of which he is the rector, tomorrow morning. The ceremonies attending the consecration will be some of the grandest ever performed in this city in an Episcopal church. It is expected that at least forty of the Bishops now in Philadelphia will be here. The venerable Bishop Benjamin B. Smith, of Kentucky, Presiding Bishop of the church, will preside at the ceremonies. He will act as the Consecrator, and he will be assisted by Bishop Clarke, of Ward's Island, and Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota. Bishop Smith is very feeble, and he will simply be wheeled into the chancel to perform the ceremony of consecration. Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, will act for him in all the other parts of the ceremony. Bishop Potter will be presented to Bishop Smith by Bishops Huntingdon and Stevens. Bishop Clarke will ask the prescribed questions of Dr. Potter. Bishop Neely will intone the "Veni Creator," and he will also pronounce the benediction. Bishop Potter is not expected to attend the consecration, as he is still sick in his bed.

Y. M. C. A.

MEETING OF THE WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The ninth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of this State assembled for a formal opening at the Congregational Church last night, State Secretary W. E. Lewis presiding. Addresses of welcome were delivered by N. W. Bayless, President of the association here, and the Rev. J. F. Duley, pastor of the Congregational Church. Dr. D. W. Perkins, Chairman of the State Committe, responded on behalf of the visitors. A short discussion relative to the progress of the association work throughout the State elsewhere by members composed the work of the evening.

The number of delegates in attendance thus far is sixty, representing all State associations as well as branch organizations in colleges.

The following prominent individuals are present from abroad: Dr. L. W. Munhall, State Secretary of the Association of Indiana; Claus Olandt Jr., German Secretary of the International Committee of New York; Robert Weidensoll, Western Secretary of the International Committee of Chicago; and J. H. Elliott, General Secretary of the Minneapolis Association.

Today the convention elected the following State officers:

President—J. A. Holley, of La Crosse.
Vice-Presidents—G. J. Rogers, Milwaukee; S. A. Abbott, Eau Claire.
Secretary—C. D. Harnard, Oshkosh.

The meeting of today was devoted to the hearing of reports from associations. Tonight a very large audience assembled at the Lake Street Methodist Church and listened to a report of the association's railroad work, led by R. Weidensoll of Chicago; and also of the International Committee. At the close of the meeting a telegram of greeting from the convention at Ansonia, Conn., was read. A deep interest characterizes the convention sessions thus far.

THE BAPTISTS.

AN EVENING DEVOTED TO REMINISCENCES BY EX-PASTORS.

In the celebration commemorative of the fiftieth birthday of the First Baptist Church last night was set apart for the ex-pastors to lead in the exercises and indulge in reminiscences. The attendance was particularly large, both floors and gallery of the large auditorium being filled to overflowing. Seated on the platform were the Revs. E. H. Hamlin, J. C. Burroughs, W. W. Everts, and George C. Lorimer (all ex-pastors), and the Revs. P. S. Henson, the present pastor, Dr. Kennard, and Mr. Haymen.

The exercises opened with singing, followed by Scriptural reading by Dr. Henson and a prayer by Dr. Kennard. The pastor then announced in a few brief and pleasant remarks that the time of the evening would be given up to his predecessors. He would not feel jealous over any indication of love which their presence might incite. He first thought it proper, however, that some time should be devoted to the memory of Allen B. Freeman, who became pastor of the First Baptist Church Oct. 19, fifty years ago, when the church was regularly organized.

Mr. Hayman read a brief biography of the first pastor, who came to Chicago as a missionary in 1833—at a time when it cost 25 cents and consumed two weeks' time to send a letter from here to New York. The difficulties which the young missionary met and overcame, the purity of his character, and his success in the pastoral field were all told about in the historical address read at Wednesday night's meeting. The first pastor died when only 27 years old. His remains were interred in an old burial ground on the lake shore. Later they were removed, but no one knows where.

The Rev. E. H. Hamlin, who became pastor of the First Baptist Church just forty years ago, when Chicago had a population of 8,500, entertained the gathering with stories of his early experiences in Chicago religious circles. He thought that in proportion to its size a great many more people attended church in Chicago forty years ago than now. In those days three services were held every Sunday, but the present generation could digest only two. Nevertheless, it was during the speaker's pastorate that the first separation or "split" occurred in the church. It was an unpleasant separation and perhaps a wicked one, but good came of it, for it increased the number of Baptist churches.

The Rev. J. C. Burroughs spoke at considerable length regarding the history of the First Church. He said the Baptists were not the first to reach Chicago. The Presbyterians had a church here before them, the Methodist circuit-riders were ahead of the Presbyterians, and the Catholics, under Marquette, led them all by many years. Mr. Henson had said, in referring to the success of the First Church, that it had been molded and built up by the pastors, but the speaker thought the laymen deserved fully as much credit, and that a day should be set apart for them in the celebration ceremonies. A laymen's meeting, by the way, will be held tomorrow morning.

The Rev. W. W. Evarts, for twenty years pastor of the church, spoke briefly on the providential character of changing pastors; charges were good to increase the churches.

Dr. Henson said he had always been a believer in that theory until he came to the First Church of Chicago. Now he did not believe in the change theory.

Dr. Lorimer spoke of the happy feeling existing between the First Church and his new church, the Immanuel, and also spoke in favor of a down-town church and a North Side church.

Dr. Hamlin pronounced the benediction.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL.

PRESENT OCCUPATION AND FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Monsignor Capel remains for some days in New York, and will pass his time in retirement, as he is at work on a pamphlet which is expected to fall like a thunderbolt on heretical heads. The eminent priest has followed with considerable interest the proceedings of the Episcopal Convention now in session here. The debates of the prelates and clergymen of the Protestant Church have roused the spirit of controversy and championship of Rome for which Monsignor Capel has become so renowned, and he has succeeded in finding a fitting target for his redoubtable antagonism. The Monsignor said yesterday: "My pamphlet will be short and to the point. You Americans like to take a bird's-eye view of a subject, so I certainly shall not discount its value, if it be considered to have any, by giving you the contents in advance. You can say, however, that my desire is to put before the American public the true nature of the catholicity of my church. My pamphlet, which I expect to have ready early next week, will be entitled 'Catholic: The essential quality and necessary work of the true church—an appeal to the good sense of the Protestant Episcopal Convention now in session.'" After a pause he continued: "I am preparing my lectures for my Western trip. Nov. 11 I shall give two discourses in reference to the 400th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther. His personal character and his works will be my theme. I shall also preach on the holiness of the church in the fifteenth century.

THE LUTHERANS.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church discussed the ninety-five theses which Luther nailed to the door of the castle church at Wittenberg the morning of Oct. 31, 1517. The discussion opened with a paper by the Rev. H. E. Jacobs, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, setting forth the scope of the theses. The discussion was continued by Drs. Moldluke, Mann, Schmulker, Spaeth, and others, in which the Romish doctrine of penance was thoroughly ventilated and the Scriptural doctrine of the Lutheran Church set forth. The difference between the Romish conception, as well as that of many calling themselves Protestants, of penitence, of justification, of faith, of grace, etc., and that of the Lutheran Church was presented with great clearness, as was also the great difficulty in making men conscious of their sin and leading them to repentance in this materialistic age.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Montreal Correspondence Scranton (Pa.) *Republican*: Her Royal Highness is extremely fond of sun, and the early morning visitor is welcomed by flinging back the curtains "the first thing of the day." Every morning before breakfast the Princess takes a walk of three miles over the estate of the Government House and the road beyond, walking briskly over the snow in winter, aided by a cane and accompanied by a favorit dog. She is more fond of sketching and painting than other accomplishments, but she is what the Germans call a notable housewife, and goes into the kitchen every morning to give orders for the day. The Canadian servants did not at all like this and rebelled, so her Ladyship got out servants from "home" who were more used to the expression of supreme wills. Like many energetic people, the Princess is hot-tempered, and the servants were disposed to think her as peremptory as the Queen in the story of "Alice in Wonderland," who ordered "heads off" at every moment. She sets an example of industry, and certainly considers life quite worth living, as she sets apart for her work or recreation specified regular hours. She has music playing in some part of the house nearly all the time, though the early morning strains are those most grateful to her husband's Scotch ear—the bagpipe. Lord Lorne has his own favorit piper with him. The Princess is a good cook, and takes pride in this accomplishment. At her dinners en famille some one pretty, delicious dish is sure to have been cooked under her own supervision or prepared by her own hands. Some time ago a young mother and her babe who were visiting the Princess, were taken ill of scarlet-fever, caused by defective drainage, they say. None of the servants would go to the sick woman's room, being afraid of the infection. The Princess herself cooked all the food and carried it with her own hands to the sick visitor. She made the bed, smoothed the pillows, read and talked to her patient, and nursed the mother back to life, though the little one died and was buried in the cemetery near the hall.

ARTFUL DODGES.

Stories of the Shrewdness of Many Individuals.

Chambers' Journal: But though our annals of artfulness can boast of mourning households where coffins have encased stolen plate instead of corpses, and of particular race-horses painted to resemble certain others, and sent on long journeys in order that intending backers might be misled, we cannot as a Nation dispute the palm of trickery, mental or manipulative, with some of the Oriental races whose merit undoubtedly raises them to that bad eminence. Possibly, in the special branch of horse-stealing, the South American Indian might receive an equal certificate of proficiency with the Arab; but as bold and expert general thieves, the Hindoos and Chinese stand unrivaled. A Chinaman has been known to seize a man's finger and cut it clean off in the midst of a crowd to obtain possession of a ring, and escape detection. This immunity is due perhaps to the great resemblance which the faces of a Chinese mob bear to one another in European eyes, rendering individuals absolutely indistinguishable at first, as well as to an ingenious artifice for disguising a broad-bladed knife in the semblance of a closed fan, such as all Chinese carry. Hindoos will swim or float cautiously along a river at dusk with an old basket or empty gourd over the head, whirling and twirling lazily with every eddy, and braving the crocodiles, to gain an entrée to the bungalow they desire to plunder under the very nose of its proprietor. The writer once saw a cooly immigrant in Guiana, a field-hand on one of the sugar plantations, towing a log of wood along one of the muddy canals or trenches which intersect the cane-pieces. He passed the manager on the path, salaamed composedly, and was plodding quietly on toward the village, when the rope hitched in a stake on the bank, causing the log to tilt up and disclosing the fact that it was ballasted with something underneath. "Something" proved to be a coffee-pot and various other silver utensils which had been purloined from the breakfast-table laid in the veranda of the house to await our return. In a few hours the whole would doubtless have been converted into bangles, anklets, and earrings; for the poor Indian's untutored mind is just as keenly alive to the advantages which attend the development of specie unlawfully acquired as that of Mr. Fagin or any other metropolitan "fence."

The natives entered the emporium of a Mohammedan dealer in one of the Calcutta bazaars and purchased a valuable shawl. They hesitated to pay for it as it did not appear convenient for them to carry it away just then; but the dealer, an avaricious old scoundrel, fearful of losing his bargain, persuaded them to part with the money and leave the shawl, by giving them a receipt for the amount, which was duly witnessed by one of the police. Scarcely had the buyer departed when an English sailor came in, reckless, spendthrift, forcible in expression, three parts drunk, and otherwise characteristic of Jack ashore. The follower of the Prophet spoke a little Ingleesh, as he spoke and did everything else which tended to the transference of rupees or annas from other pockets to his own, and was not long finding out that Jack wanted something to take home as a present to black-eyed Susan. Unfortunately the faithful mariner's roving eyes alighted on the shawl which had just been sold, and with the obstinacy peculiar to his class and condition he insisted on having that and no other. In vain the merchant told him that it was sold. Very well; he would walk down the bazaar and try elsewhere. An exorbitant sum was named as the price. Jack did not care; he had plenty of money. It would cost double that he was told, to get it back from those to whom it now belonged. Jack was willing to pay for all. There is no doubt that the Moslem's conscience would have allowed him to sell the shawl readily enough; but the purchasers had his receipt, and even though he returned the money, the transaction might bring him under the strong arm of the law, for which he entertained an exaggerated respect. Unwilling to lose the chance of so much profit, he bade the sailor return at a certain hour, telling him he should then have the garment he so greatly coveted.

It was just as he feared. When the dusky customers arrived they refused to accept their money back again, flourished the receipt, and threatened to appeal to the Judge if their property were not at once handed over to them. A small bribe offered as an inducement to them to forego their bargain, had to be increased to a large one before it produced any effect, and when one wavered his companion held firm. At last the douceur was considerable enough to satisfy both, and was handed over to them in addition to their original purchase money. The receipt was torn up and the merchant found himself once more in legal possession of the shawl, with a fair though greatly diminished margin left for profit. He hurried to the door to await the return of the extravagant seaman; and was just in time to see that ingenious son of Neptune, as sober as a Lord Chief-Justice, dividing the proceeds of the little dodge with his two Lascar shipmates at the end of the narrow street.

A singular accident occurred during the time of the great exhibition of 1851, which affords a curious converse to the principle, or want of principle, of artful dodges in general. A well-known barrister, still living who was present in one of the throngs that attended the opening days at the building, felt a fumbling in the region of his watch-pocket, and looking down saw a man's hand swiftly retreating. He made a snatch at the wrist, but the thief eluded his grasp, dropped the watch, and made good his escape. The barrister contrived to pick up the timepiece before it was trodden under foot, when to his astonishment, he recognized at a glance, although the face was shattered by the fall, that it was not his own!—which, indeed, was reposing safe and uninjured in his waistcoat pocket all the time! He at once proclaimed his discovery as it was obvious that the loss must have been incurred by one of his immediate bystanders; but in spite of the full publicity which the police advertisements and newspaper reports gave to the matter subsequently, no owner ever established his claim to the watch, which rests under a glass case in the finder's drawing-room to this day.

AN ARKANSAS INCIDENT.

Little Rock (Ark.) Correspondence New Orleans *Southwestern Christian Advocate*: I desire to say a word about Brother E. Gamble, a local preacher in our church, who lived in Hempstead County, in this State, and who was on the 1st of August shot down by white men like a dog. From what I have been able to learn from friends who lived in that community a white man went into a colored man's field and struck the colored man's daughter and killed her, and went off for awhile. The colored people armed themselves and went to arrest the white man, and be made war with them and killed one of their number. Then the colored men killed the white man in trying to take him. That night the white people of that and the adjoining county came together, armed themselves, and the next morning started out to take vengeance on the colored people of that part of the country. The colored people had come together to make arrangements to bury their brother and friend who fell a victim to death the day before. About 200 white men, all well armed, rode up and commenced to fire on the colored men, killing three or four of them, and among those killed was Brother E. Gamble. Brother E. Gamble was a very inoffensive man. He attended to his own business. He is a great loss to the church there. He left a wife and brother and other relatives to mourn his loss. There were six or eight colored persons killed in that trouble. Nothing has been done that I know of, but about eighty of the colored men were arrested and driven to jail like cattle to the slaughter. The last I heard of the matter was, an appeal had been made to the Governor for supplies to feed their victims. This, of course, is all that will be done, except send a good large number of colored people to the State prison, as is always the case. "Watchman, what of the night?" When shall justice be given the colored race of this and other Southern States? Yours respectfully, G. W. SAMS.

THE TURF.

Rica, Wandering, Drake Carter, and Hartford Among the Winners at Washington.

Clingstone and Midnight Trot a Mile in 2:18 1-4—A Crooked Jockey.

The Brighton Beach Races Won by Evasive, Lena, Metropolis, Laura Glass, and Marshal.

Racing at Point Breeze Park, Beacon Park, and Denver—A Turf Meeting Called.

The Washington Races.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—There was a large attendance at the Jockey Club grounds today.

The first race, one mile, for all ages, was won by Rica; Corsair second, Elector third. Time, 1:48.

The second race, three-fourths of a mile, for all ages—Wandering won; Gonfalon second, Poionia third. Time, 1:17¼.

The third race, Potomac Stakes, one mile and five furlongs, won by Drake Carter; George Kinney second, Henry B. third. Time, 2:53.

The fourth race, mile heats, for all ages, was won by Hartford; Aranza second, the others drawn after second heat. Time, 1:44¼, 1:44¼, 1:47¼. Aranza won the second heat.

The steeplechase over the regular course was won by Ranger; Abraham second. Heloise went wrong, and got so far behind as to be out of the race.

Point Breeze Park.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—It required three more heats to decide the 2:35 race at Point Breeze Park today, but Lillie Dale came out ahead:

SUMMARIES.

POINT BREEZE PARK, Oct. 19.—Two thirty-five class (continued from Thursday), purse $250, divided, mile heats, best three in five in harness:

C. W. Jackson's b. m. Lillie Dale	4	2	1	4	1	6	1
M. McNamara's blk. m. Mamie Kiernan	2	6	6	2	2	1	4
Aron Niel's br. g. Tom Mickley	3	1	4	5	6	2	6
W. Hillier's br. m. Sister	8	5	3	1	4	4	2
John Bogert's b. g. Rutland	1	8	7	7	5	5	5
S. R. Clark's br. m. Maud Pechin	6	4	2	3	3	3	3
J. T. Fritz's b. g. Gen. Ewing	9	7	5	6	dr.		
W. H. Sharp's br. m. Mollie Mack	5	3	8	dis.			
G. M. Irwin's b. m. Blanche Medium	7	1	0	dr.			
J. H. Phillips' g. m. Fannie Bell	1	0	9	dis.			
J. W. Day's ch. g. Charles Lee	1	dr.					

Time—2:34¼; 2:32½; 2:32¼; 2:33¼; 2:32½; 2:33½; 2:32½.

SAME DAY AND TRACK.—2:22 class, nine pacers (continued from Thursday), purse of $250, divided, same conditions:

Aaron Niel's b. g. Bay Jim	4	1	2	2	1	1	
L. Redmon's b. m. Estella	2	5	1	1	5	3	3
W. H. Ogden's b. g. Eddie C.	1	3	3	3	2	2	
Jo Ewen's b. m. Lady Lightfoot	6	2	5	4	1	4	
R. Hogmier's b. g. Little Mac	3	4	4	5	4	ro	
S. C. Pate's g. g. Don Cameron	5	dis					

Time—2:22½; 2:29; 2:27; 2:27; 2:27¼; 2:28; 2:28½.

Another Fast Mile by Clingstone and Midnight.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Clingstone and Midnight did another fast mile today, lowering their time of yesterday one and one-quarter seconds and placing 2:18¼ to their credit. The day and track were not perfect, and under the watches of President Edwards, Secretary Fasig, and Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, a mile was reeled off without a skip in the quarter time of 35, 1:09¼, 1:44¼, 2:18¼. The time was more evenly divided on the quarters, and can be improved upon. This illustrates the theory that a fairly-mated team can go the route in faster time than the less speedy of the pair can travel alone. Midnight's record is 2:18, and he could not make a mile singly in less than 2:20 this season. George Saunders drove the team.

Racing at Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, L. I., Oct. 19.—In the second race Lera and Ben Thompson were in collision, the judges, thinking O. Askey (the rider of Ben Thompson) was to blame, ruled the jockey off the course for the remainder of the season.

Three-quarters of a mile, for maidens of all ages—Evasive won; Lottie H. second, Holy Rood third. Time, 1:18¾.

Three-quarters of a mile, selling allowances, for 3-year-olds—Lera won; Blue Rebel second, Blue String third. Time, 1:19¾.

Mile and an eighth, selling allowances—Metropolis won; Brunswick second, Dizzy Blonde third. Time, 1:56¾.

Mile, for all ages—Laura Glass won; Ferg Kyle second, Little Fred third. Time, 1:45.

Mile and a quarter, for all ages—Marshal won; Boz Sedam second, Babcock third. Time, 2:11¼.

Beacon Park.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—The Beacon Park races were fairly attended. Following were the results:

Class 2:38:

Woodlake	2	1	1	1
Winnie Wick	1	2	2	2
Charlie Knox	3	3	4	3
Tinnie B.	6	5	3	6
Blanche Douglas	4	4	5	5
Minnie C.	5	8	6	4
Don	8	7	7	dr
Tannery Girl	7	6	dr	

Time—2:26¼; 2:27¼; 2:28¾; 2:27¼.

Class 2:29, unfinished:

B. G. Vision	2	1	1
Earl	1	5	2
Allegheny Boy	6	2	3
Belle Schackett	3	4	4
Westover	5	3	6
Fannie Irwin	4	6	5
Kitty Jeves	7	7dis	
Lizzie O'Brien	dr		

Time—2:26¼; 2:26¼; 2:27¼.

Denver Jockey Club Races.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 19.—At the Jockey-Club races today Gilt, owned by Covington, of Butte, Mont., won the three-quarter-mile dash in 1:16. The 3-year-old mile handicap was won by Thady, also owned by Covington, in 1:45.

Meany, the Jockey, Confesses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—J. Meany, the jockey of Jim McGowan, who yesterday threw the steeplechase, and as a consequence was ruled off with the horse and its owner, W. C. Dailey, from every race-track in the country, today confessed that he received $400 for throwing the race. He exonerates W. C. Dailey from all complicity. Dailey has asked to have the sentence reconsidered. He said he had $500 on the horse to win.

Call for a Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19.—Col. M. Lewis Clark, President of the Louisville Jockey Club, has called a meeting of Southern and Western associations to be held at the Jockey Club offices Nov. 21, for the purpose of considering and adopting a uniform scale of weights and rules, and for the promotion of the breeding and turf interests of these sections. The general impression is that such a meeting will cement together all clubs and result in general good.

A FLOATING BREAKWATER.

London *Globe*: The formation of a floating breakwater for the purpose of protecting harbors of refuge and other exposed portions of our coast has long been one of the dreams of inventors. Whether the problem is yet solved may be an open question, but one of the latest efforts to do so is exhibited at the Fisheries Exhibition and has certainly the merit of ingenuity. The breakwater consists of a line of buoys of triangular shape with two concave sides. These buoys are expected to cleave the waves and to divert the portions right and left. Between each pair of buoys these diverted portions meet in collision, and thus expend upon each other most of their momentum. Floating as these buoys do, ten feet deep, they divert not merely the surface of the water, but a mass of ten feet in depth, so that another five feet below this mass being naturally dragged with it, fifteen feet in depth of every great roller is diverted. Below this fifteen feet it is well-known that there is comparatively still water.

As compared with the usual methods of protecting harbors and forming anchorage for vessels this invention claims to be superior in many ways. It can be constructed and placed in position in six months' time in the most exposed places. It can be removed, when the necessity for its use is past, with the greatest facility; and injury can be remedied by simply substituting an uninjured buoy for the injured one; and, above and beyond all other considerations, the relative cost of the buoys and their accompanying anchors and cables, and the expense of placing them, is stated to be less than one-fiftieth part of the cost of the same extent of works constructed of stone or concrete. It would be interesting to have the invention placed beyond the range of theory, and proof afforded whether the floating breakwater does or does not possess the power to break the force of the waves in the manner claimed for it by its projector. Should it really be as effective as is anticipated, it would certainly be of great value in many exposed parts of the coast which are at present unprotected.

MR. MARKBY'S REVENGE.

How a Cunning Bric-a-Brac Dealer Humbled a Proud Family.

When the Annerlys discovered that Mr. Samuel Markby, whose acquaintance they had made during their summer trip on the Continent, kept a bric-à-brac shop in Bond street, they found themselves in a very awkward predicament, for, never doubting that his social position was equal to their own, they had, upon their return to town, sent him a card of invitation to a dinner party. It was only upon receiving his reply that Mrs. Annerly had the curiosity to look up his name in the directory, where the humiliating truth stood revealed. Both the girls were highly disgusted and indignant, especially Miss Amy Annerly, the younger sister; for, to tell the truth, she had rather encouraged Mr. Markby's attentions when they were abroad. Mrs. Annerly hastened to atone for her indiscretion by writing a second letter to the young man, stating that the invitation had been sent under a misapprehension, and declining to renew their acquaintance. She took care to express herself in the clearest terms, without much regard for his feelings, and, by way of avoiding any misunderstanding in the future, she and her daughters cut Mr. Markby dead when they chanced to meet him in the street shortly afterwards.

There is no doubt that Sam Markby had just cause to complain of the Annerlys' conduct; but, on the other hand, he had been guilty of deception. He was a good-looking young fellow, of pleasing manners and appearance; but, being snobbish enough to feel ashamed of his business, he always endeavored to convey the impression that he was a gentleman at large. Though he told the Annerlys no lies about himself, he carefully concealed the fact that he was a retail tradesman, and never even hinted that he was in business of any kind.

But Sam would by no means admit that he was in any way to blame for the unpleasantness that had occurred. His rage and indignation were unbounded, the more especially as he considered that Miss Amy had trifled with his affections. He resolved, therefore, to be revenged upon the Annerlys for the slight they had put upon him, and, after being cut by them in the street, he took the earliest opportunity of calling upon his friend, Mr. Jonah Montagu, the fashionable money-lender, on the chance of picking up a little information that might be useful to him.

Mr. Jonah Montagu was a student of human nature on a vast scale, and, having interested motives, he followed his pursuit with keenness and ardor. There was hardly a prominent individual in London society whose private affairs he did not know something about, and Sam not unreasonably hoped that he might have some knowledge of the Annerlys. Mr. Montagu received him in a perfectly easy and natural manner, for Sam was in the habit of intrusting him with his spare cash to invest on profitable terms, as his father had done before him.

"Well, Sammy, my son, what brings you here?" inquired the great man, patting his visitor affectionately on the shoulder with his bejeweled hand.

"Not business this time, Mr. Montagu. I want to have a little chat in a friendly way."

"By all means, my boy. What is it?" said Mr. Montagu, cordially.

"Do you know any one of the name of Annerly?"

"Annerly! Annerly! There was a young Annerly who came here once to renew a small bill he had backed. He paid up all right. I believe he is now in India with his regiment," said Mr. Montagu.

"That is the family I mean. I know the son is in India," said Sam. "But I want to find out all about the old people. Old Annerly lives at Lancaster Gate, and is something in the city."

"Oh, he is all right! Good for any amount! You needn't be afraid," said Mr. Montagu, reassuringly.

"You don't know anything against him, then?" said Sam, biting his nails.

"No, I don't!" returned Mr. Montagu, looking surprised; "nor any of his family, for that matter. By-the-by, you know who Mrs. A. was, of course?"

"Mrs. Annerly! No! Who was she?" inquired Sam, quickly.

"She was the daughter of old Tom Rogers, who kept the 'Silver Grid' in Fenchurch street years ago. You wouldn't think it, would you? I'm told the Annerlys move in tiptop society. But her father died when she was quite a child, so I suppose she has cut the connection."

"Then it seems she hasn't got much to be proud of, after all," said Mr. Markby, spitefully. "Only a publican's daughter! She gives herself the airs of a Duchess."

"They mostly do, my boy, when they come from nothing. By-the-by," added Mr. Montagu, thoughtfully, "she had a brother once—a regular bad lot. The last I heard of him was that he was quodded for forgery, and I believe he is still alive."

"You don't say so!" exclaimed Sam, exultantly.

Mr. Montagu seemed a good deal surprised at his young friend's evident satisfaction; but he asked no questions, and Sam shortly afterwards took his departure with a radiant countenance. He was a vindictive little man, and he hurried off to concoct some scheme of revenge based upon the discovery he had made. But, though the secret of Mrs. Annerly's origin seemed at first sight to furnish promising material to work upon, he found a difficulty in utilizing it to his satisfaction. The Annerlys had attained too firm a footing in society to be easily assailed, and though it would do them no good to have it spread about that Mrs. Annerly was the daughter of a publican and the sister of a returned convict, the scandal was hardly likely to affect their position materially. The consequence was that Sam gloated over the compromising secret for some months, while waiting for an opportunity to turn it to account. Meanwhile he cherished his resentment, for he was one of those morbid-minded individuals who brood over their wrongs and never forget an injury.

At length the newspapers announced the engagement of Miss Amy Annerly with young Lord Reavely, the Earl of Bestwood's son. As Sam's vindictiveness was intensified by a thrill of jealousy, he perceived that the time had come to discharge his venom. The occasion was promising, for it was hardly likely that Lord Reavely could be aware of Mrs. Annerly's antecedents. As for the Earl, Sam was convinced from what he had heard of him that he would never consent to his son making such a mésalliance. The prospect of breaking off the match, thereby aiming a blow at the Annerlys in general and at Miss Amy in particular, while at the same time giving circulation to the scandal, filled him with savage satisfaction. He was the more eager to avail himself of the opportunity, because he realized that, if the marriage took place, the Annerlys' social position would be so strengthened that his precious secret would be valueless.

His first impulse was to communicate direct with Lord Reavely or his father, but he naturally preferred to keep in the background. A more effectual and at the same time a safer plan seemed to be to work his revenge through some influential third person, and with this reflection the name of Lord Algernon Todd, the Earl of Bestwood's brother, naturally occurred to him.

Lord Algernon was well known among money-lenders at the West End of town, and he had also been mixed up in many shady transactions east of Temple Bar. Always impecunious, and by no means overscrupulous, Lord Algernon was a ready tool of company promoters, and, though his aristocratic name had long since lost its alluring influence with the knowing portion of the British public, he still found it a marketable commodity. With his family, however, Lord Algernon had always contrived to remain—outwardly, at least—upon good terms, having a keen eye to his own interests. But for this circumstance his reputation would hardly have survived his moral delinquencies. As it was, many of the best houses were closed against him, but in clubland, on the turf, and, in fact, on neutral ground he was rather popular than otherwise, on account of his genial manners and his imperturbable good humor.

It occurred to Sam Markby that Lord Algernon might easily be prevailed upon to open the eyes of his brother, the Earl, and generally to make things unpleasant for the Annerlys. He knew there was no love lost between him and his nephew, so that the prospect of interfering with the lad's happiness would not be likely to deter him. Moreover, it was notorious that Lord Algernon was the most obliging man in the world when properly managed, and Sam was sufficiently well acquainted with him to feel no hesitation about paying him a visit.

Lord Algernon always made a point of being pleasant and affable to gentlemen of Sam Markby's peculiar line of business. When he called he received him in his bedroom, where he was undergoing the process of shaving, and he greeted his visitor as familiarly as though he had been his dearest friend. At a sign from his master, the well-trained valet placed a box of cigars and a liqueur stand at Sam's elbow and disappeared.

"What is in the wind, Mr. Markby?" inquired his Lordship, affably.

"I called to make a communication of a private nature to you, my Lord," said Sam, with a shade of embarrassment.

"Oh!" said Lord Algernon, glancing approvingly in the looking-glass at the reflection of his valet's handiwork. "Well, take a cigar and a glass of curaçoa, and fire away."

"I hear your nephew, Lord Reavely, is going to be married," remarked Sam, as he availed himself of Lord Algernon's hospitality. "Miss Annerly is the young lady's name, I'm told."

"I don't know much about my nephew's affairs, but I believe that is so," said Lord Algernon, lighting a cigaret.

"I suppose Lord Bestwood is not aware that the young lady's mother is the daughter of a publican and the sister of a convict," said Sam, endeavoring to look unconcerned.

"No, by Jove!" exclaimed Lord Algernon with genuine surprise, "you don't say so?"

Sam proceeded to give Lord Algernon all the information he possessed, and, as he had taken the trouble to verify Mr. Montagu's statement, he was able to convince his Lordship of the accuracy of his assertion.

"Well," remarked Lord Algernon coolly, when he had finished, "all I can say is, it is devilish lucky for the young lady that my brother knows nothing of all this."

"I suppose the Earl would forbid the marriage," said Sam, eagerly.

"Most certainly; and I don't think Reavely would come up to the scratch either," said his Lordship, stroking his dyed mustache thoughtfully.

"I felt it my duty to tell your Lordship," remarked Sam, rather crestfallen at Lord Algernon's demeanor, "before it was too late."

"Too late! Oh! you think I ought to interfere, eh?" said Lord Algernon, with a curious smile.

"Of course, I don't presume to advise or to suggest; but I imagined you might consider it advisable to do so, my Lord," said Sam, endeavoring in vain to hide his eagerness. "After all, the Annerlys are marrying into your family under false pretenses, as it were."

"Perhaps you are right. In fact, upon reflection, I think I ought to open my brother's eyes. One owes something to one's family after all," remarked Lord Algernon, sententiously.

"Quite so, my Lord. Besides, it would serve the Annerlys right to be reminded of their proper position," said Sam.

"Yes. It would be impossible to conceal the reason for breaking off the match," said Lord Algernon, with a meaning glance. "I suppose I may take it that I should be rendering you a service, also, Mr. Markby," he added pleasantly.

"Well, my Lord, I don't mind owning, between you and me, that I owe the Annerlys a grudge," acquiesced Sam, rather unwillingly. "But the information I have given your Lordship is true, nevertheless, and I thought you might be glad to know it."

"I am, Mr. Markby. The more I reflect the more obvious my duty appears to be. As for the Annerlys, it is like their infernal impudence," said Lord Algernon, gravely, though Sam fancied he detected a grin about the corners of his mouth. "However, you may safely leave the matter in my hands. By-the-by, Markby," added his Lordship, in an off-hand tone, "oddly enough I was coming to see you. Just look at that picture on the sofa there. I'm told it's worth £500."

"Your Lordship mustn't believe all you are told," said Sam, recognizing the work of art referred to as an old acquaintance. "I suppose you took it instead of cash?"

"I had to. That little thief Isaacs insisted. Of course, it isn't worth half what he says," laughed Lord Algernon, good-humoredly. "I'll tell you what, though, Markby, you shall have it for £300."

Sam was not unprepared for something of this kind. He had brought his check-book with him, knowing that Lord Algernon never rendered a service without some equivalent. He raised a faint protest, but ultimately yielded with good grace. The picture was intrinsically almost valueless; but he did not object to pay for the luxury of revenge, and he perceived that Lord Algernon needed some incentive. He therefore wrote a check, and arranged to send for the picture—Lord Algernon volunteering to look in in the course of a day or two, and let him know the result of his mission.

His Lordship was better than his word, for the very next afternoon he strolled into Sam's shop and accosted him in his sanctum.

"I lost no time, you see. It was a devilish unpleasant business," he said, mysteriously. "My brother was a good deal cut up for the youngster's sake; but the marriage is off. Reavely, I hear, is awfully indignant with old Annerly. The fact is, I think Annerly behaved devilish deceitfully, and so do other people, as he will find out. I shouldn't wonder if the Annerlys were cold-shouldered next season."

"Oh! It is known already?" said Sam, highly delighted.

"Well, it is known in a quiet way. I've mentioned it to several mutual friends, with my brother's consent. In fact, in self-defense, we are bound to publish the reason for Reavely backing out."

"Naturally. Then, I suppose it is no longer a secret," said Sam, exultantly.

"About the engagement being broken off? Not the least. As regards the other thing, we don't want it to get into the papers for our own sakes. But the Annerlys will soon find people know about it."

Sam felt strongly tempted when Lord Algernon had departed to write a letter of mock condolence to Miss Annerly, but he had sufficient sense of decency to refrain. His satisfaction was complete when he heard the Annerlys had suddenly left town, and he considered he had effectually revenged himself. It never crossed his mind that Lord Algernon had played him false, and consequently the announcement which appeared in the papers shortly afterwards of the marriage of Lord Reavely and Miss Amy Annerly came upon him like a thunderclap. The ceremony had taken place down in the country, and among the guests present at the wedding Lord Algernon Todd's name was conspicuous. Before he could realize the meaning of his Lordship's conduct, he received the following note from Mr. Montagu, which clearly explained the situation:

DEAR SAM: If you know where to lay your hand on any of Lord Algy Todd's paper, buy it immediately, either on your own account or on mine. I hear on the best authority that Mr. Annerly, whose daughter was married the other day, is going to pay his debts. Between you and me I fancy Lord Algy must have got hold of that scandal about Mrs. A., and done a good stroke of business. Ever thine, "J. M."

ALASKAN MUMMIES.

San Francisco *Bulletin*: Four Alaskan mummies were brought down from Alaska by the schooner Kodiak on her last trip. Three go to Berlin and one to the Smithsonian Institute. The bodies are wonderfully preserved, even the skins in which they are wrapped being intact. One mummy, evidently that of a woman, is now in possession of the Alaska Fur Company, and is in a state of almost perfect preservation. The mummies were secured by A. Jacobson, who has been over two years in the country collecting for the Royal Museum of Berlin. He is of the opinion that the mummies are at least 200 years old, all evidence obtainable pointing to that fact. The Esquimaux formerly preserved the bodies of their dead shammans, or medicine-men, and those of their chiefs and their wives and children, in this manner. After death the viscera were removed from the interior of the body through the pelvis, and the limbs being pressed close to the body, the legs well up under the chin, were dried and incased in skins and then placed in some cave or rock shelter which was free from water or moisture. Here they remained for hundreds of years, and were reverenced by the living. To them were offered part of the results of their fishing and hunting excursions, if they were successful, for they judged success to be due to the spirits of those whose bodies were preserved. The mummies brought down are in a wonderful state of preservation, considering the rude means employed. In the case of one that has been opened, the skin appears to remain intact, and the limbs are movable.

FINANCIAL.

An Increase in the Number of Business Failures Shown by the Mercantile Reviews.

A Decline in Speculation Evident from the Vast Accumulation of Bank Deposits.

Chicago Business Difficulties—Bradley Barlow Judicially Declared an Insolvent—A Compromise Accepted.

The Mercantile Reviews.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* indicate that the general commercial movement has been about equal to that of the preceding week. At various leading distributing centres in the East active preparations are making for the opening sales of spring goods. The recent lower range of temperature has assisted the movement of merchandise among wholesale clothiers and dealers in heavy-weight dry goods.

In the iron trade there has been a nominal cut of 50 cents per ton, which will benefit only the regular customers of the company announcing the lower rate. From this it can hardly be regarded as an actual or general reduction in the price of iron, for none of the competitors of the furnace making the lower rate have announced any change. Some eight or ten pig-iron furnaces have been blown out during the past ten days, and a quiet winter season is looked for, with possible additional nominal reductions in price if slack demand calls for it—to the extent, perhaps, of $1 per ton.

Anthracite coal has improved in demand during the week, and the excess of production thus far in the year amounts to about 2,100,000 tons as compared with 1882.

There were 180 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the last week—fourteen more than the preceding week, thirty-nine more than the corresponding week of 1882, and seventy-one more than the same week of 1881.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency reports that the business situation does not improve. The manifest shrinkage in the volume of trade at this point is shared in by seven of the largest commercial centres. Eleven cities show a slight gain in business. Merchandise shows a decline in volume as the season approaches a close, but there has been a fair amount of profit in the transactions of the week, as prices have been pretty steadily maintained. Collections are good, and, notwithstanding a large increase in the number of failures, the losses as yet by bad debts do not impair the expectation of a fairly profitable season. The grain markets are irregular, and close weak at about previous rates. There has been a slight variation in the price of cotton, with a tendency somewhat downward. Pork and lard are fairly steady, with but slight variations in prices. There is no special change in wool. Large speculation has taken place in petroleum during the week, but the fluctuations were slight, ranging between three and four cents.

The money market continues to show remarkable ease, there being a plethora of money for everything except stock speculation. Deposits amount to nearly $50,000,000,000, showing an increase of $30,000,000 as compared with last year, an indication of large withdrawals of money from speculation.

The business failures of the United States and Canada during the last week number 243, an increase of fifty-six over the previous week, mainly in New England and in States South and West. Failures are on the increase in Canada.

The amount of gold received at the Sub-Treasury here from New Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, Memphis, and St. Louis, for which silver certificates have been demanded and sent back, from March 3 to date, is $11,000,000. In nine days, from Oct. 9 to 18, the amount was $2,805,000.

Chicago Business Troubles.

The K. G. Schmidt Brewing Company yesterday took a confession of judgment for $2,134 by John M. Sindlinger, and had the saloon the latter carried on at No. 160 Washington street closed by the Sheriff. The saloon in question was opened a little over a year ago, under the name of "The Kosmos," for the sale of Schmidt's beer. Early in May it passed into the hands of Sindlinger, who hails from Indianapolis, but all the efforts of the latter to make the place a paying investment have been in vain.

A voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors was filed for record yesterday by Jacob Bennett to Oscar L. American. No schedule of liabilities or assets attached to the document.

Financial Items.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19.—The paper of the St. Croix Cotton-Mill, Louis Dexter Treasurer, went to protest this morning. The mill is located in Milltown, on the St. Croix River, in New Brunswick.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Oct. 19.—On petition of the Barton National Bank Bradley Barlow was declared insolvent. The debtors appeal, mainly because the Brainard insolvency case was appealed and the two cases are so closely connected. Barlow makes no contest against insolvency.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—At a meeting of creditors of Hill & Rowe an offer of 85 cents cash was made and accepted.

GRATITUDE.

New York *Sun*: Among the bequests aggregating $50,000 made by the late James D. Stryker, of Lambertville, N. J., whose will has just been filed for probate, was one of $250 to Conrad N. Jordan, of this city, the Treasurer of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company, and for years the Cashier of the Third National Bank.

There is a little history attached to this bequest. Mr. Jordan was a clerk in the Hanover National Bank of this city twenty years ago. On his way home over the Cortland street ferry one bitter night in December he saw a lady attempt to jump back from the departing ferry-boat to the bridge. She had boarded the boat in advance of the gentleman to whom she was engaged, and whom she subsequently married, and finding that he could not catch the boat she attempted to return to him. She fell into the water and disappeared beneath the mass of broken ice that filled the slip. Mr. Jordan jumped in after her, and held her above the freezing water until both were fished out. The risk of the venture was augmented by the fact that the lady weighed about 200 pounds. She was a daughter of the late Mr. Stryker.

Mr. Jordan refused to tell her his name, but Mr. Stryker discovered it after protracted inquiries, and his daughter sent Mr. Jordan $100. Mr. Jordan returned it with a note saying in substance that he did not save persons from death for a consideration. In place of the bill a dozen bottles of currant wine were forwarded to Mr. Jordan by Miss Stryker, with the assurance that she had made it herself.

Once a year until his death Mr. Stryker called upon Mr. Jordan to remind that gentleman of his gratitude. The amount that Mr. Jordan receives under the will he will invest in a souvenir or memorial of the event.

TOBOGGANING.

A Louisville *Commercial* reporter got an interview with the City Solicitor of Toronto recently. The Solicitor said: "Tobogganing is great sport. My friend Smith had a valuable horse that once made a mile in ten seconds on a toboggan. The animal lost its sight, however, the frost needles having cut its eyes out of its head as it flew down hill. The horse had incautiously strayed to a toboggan hill in the night, and had accidentally stepped on one of the slippery things, and away he went. There was a slender, long-necked boy who was the most skillful tobogganer in Western Canada; but he met with a painful accident that winter that put a stop to his favorit sport forever. As he was going down hill one afternoon he carelessly turned his face to one side, and the wind twisted his whole head square round, so that the eyes looked down the back of his neck, and, after lingering for several years in a retrospective way, he died insane—his brain was turned."

AN ENGLISHMAN KILLED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 19.—A Bismarck special says there is no truth in the rumored raid of cowboys in Bismarck. The trouble was at Glendive, Mont., Sunday night last, and an Englishman, Clayton Willcombe, there for the purpose of investment, was killed while attempting to aid in the arrest of three cowboys.

ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Arrived, the Neckar, from Bremen.

POLITICS.

Ex-Mayor Prince, of Boston, Willing to Be Identified ... Butler's Canvass.

Congressman Bill Springer in ... of the Graveyard President... Ticket.

Probable Result of the Coming E... in New York City—Genera... Apathy.

The Democratic "Jollification" ... lumbus, O., Slimly Attended ... cause of a Storm.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EX-MAYOR PRINCE AND THE BUTLE...

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—[Special.] ... why the Democrats keep ex-Mayor ... name at the head of the State ticket ... Butler's) after his repeated declini... puzzling many people to understan... managers say that when Prince retur... Europe for a few days, near the e... month, on private business, they w... him to stand, but people whose ... with Mr. Prince are very much cl... clare that under no circumstances ... ex-Mayor allow himself to be id... with the Butler movement, a... Governor and his political friend... been assured of this fact in a... not to be misunderstood. There is a... Democracy in Massachusetts, of whi... Prince is representative, who will ... luminate their dwellings election ... Gov. Butler should happen to be e... They understand that his reëlection ... encourage him to come the Mechani... dodge on the next National Dem... Convention. However ridiculous th... ernor's candidacy may be regarded ... Presidency, even if he carried Massac... again, yet it is understood that he se... contemplates such a movement. Mr. ... will renew his declination and proba... rid of the Butler committee as easi... graciously as possible. The politica... of Mr. Prince when he comes home ... arranging for the next National Dem... Convention, which is likely to be in ... Before Mr. Prince went to Europe ... out circulars to all the members of th... mittee of which he has so long been ... tary urging this city's claims. Du... absence nearly a majority of the co... have answered in favor of Boston, ... rest of the committeemen are und... The question will be decided in Wash... definitly the 23d of February. Mr. ... name will be urged as a candidate ... Vice-Presidency, and in this fact ver... lies the explanation of his persistent ... to identify himself with Butlerism.

CONGRESSMAN SPRING...

HE FAVORS THE OLD TICKET, TILDE... HENDRICKS—THE TARIFF QUEST...

Congressman William Springer is ... Palmer, and speaking yesterday wi... porter for THE TRIBUNE he expressed ... satisfaction over the result in Ohio. ... "It surpassed my most sanguine e... tions, especially in view of the f... Hoadly did not get the vote he was e... to in the cities. The returns indicat... the Germans went in to beat the pro... amendment, which certainly showed ... ing strength, and they evidently ... their vote in Cincinnati and Cle... so as to get support from both ... or rather so as not to antagonize ... party. Yet in spite of the terrible hol... in Democratic expectations in the... cities, Hoadly carries the State, re... many thousand more votes than H... and having a clear majority over all. ... a grand triumph, and, say what they ... the Republicans cannot explain it away ... effect will be seen when the Eastern ... speak in November. The Republican... is now in a tight place, and, like a dro... man, is catching at straws. I see the... actually talking about a reconciliatio... tween Blaine and Conkling, as if that ... save the party."

"Has the Ohio victory changed your ... as to candidates?"

"Not in the least. I am still an 'old-... man,' and if Tilden can't be persuaded, ... prefer McDonald as a safe, strong cand... There is no need to go to Ohio for ... When it comes to that, we have in Il... Palmer and Morrison, both strong repr... ative men and worthy in every way o... support."

"How about the Speakership?"

"Oh, I don't care to talk about that... every fellow, I see, thinks he stand... best chance, but you cannot alway... about these things. Who thought ... would be elected? The press of the c... said it was between Kasson and ... Hiscock, but they were mistaken w... got down to business. About one thir... positive: Randall cannot be elected. ... has not votes enough to put him in the ... figure as long as you may."

"You still favor reopening the tariff..."

"Most assuredly. It must be done. ... Republicans think we will put our foo... but they will find out their mistak... radical measures will be pushed. W... required is merely a general trimming ... all along the line, and that is what ... done. Lumber may be put on the fr... and a large reduction of the duties on ... appliances is probable. I only ... when we get through with our bill th... Senate will reject it. If anything c... crease the chances of electing a Demo... President that would. No, the Dem... are not going to make any mistake ... the next session; of that you may b... sure."

NEW YORK.

A SMALL VOTE PREDICTED IN GOTHA...

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The ... drawal of the Citizens' Committee fro... political contest leaves the field clear f... Republicans and Democrats. It is th... eral belief that the vote polled will b... small, and that the Republican ticket w... defeated by from 20,000 to 25,000 vot... will be a queer sort of a fight this ... There are many Democrats who do no... especially about the success of the ... ticket, and there are many who will n... play a tremendous amount of en... in working for the city ... judiciary ticket. On the Repu... side the machine has not displayed th... enthusiasm which would lead one to b... that they expected to win, and the ... selected is not of a character to attract ... independent votes. The chief struggle ... will be to elect members of the ... House and the Board of Aldermen. ... the nominations there will be no f... combination, although in many of th... districts the Democratic factions will pr... only one candidate. There will r... much dealing or bargaining at the pol... there will not be any room for any dea...

TALK WITH HOADLY.

... AT HIS OWN ELECTION— ... PROSPECTS OF TILDEN'S ...

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 17.—[Cle... land.]—The *Press* tomorrow mornin... a long account by Frank Burr... interview with Governor-elect Hoadly... Walnut Hills, Cincinnati. The ac... is largely descriptive of the home of ... Hoadly and the history of his life. To... the close of the late political contest w... referred to, Gov. Hoadly seemed surpri... the result. Once he said earnestly:

"How do you account for it? *Ohio* ... was a Republican State, and today ... Foraker, my opponent, and myself we... the issues that produced this r... he thinks the Prohibitionists defeated ... am inclined to that idea. The r... will certainly furnish food for r... They will certainly be an interesting ... will affect upon the future. B... far ahead of us yet and we have th... and talk of that later."

This is by no means all the talk w... political questions. But it is of ...

...CIAL.

...Number of Busi-
...Shown by the
...Reviews.

...lation Evident from
...ulation of Bank
...osits.

...culties—Bradley Barlow
...d an Insolvent—A
...e Accepted.

...tile Reviews.
...19.—[Special.]—Special
...ect's indicate that the
...movement has been
...f the preceding week.
...distributing centres
...preparations are mak-
...sales of spring goods.
...ge of temperature has
...t of merchandise among
...and dealers in heavy-
...ere has been a nominal
...ton, which will benefit
...tomers of the company
...er rate. From this it
...arded as an actual
...in the price of iron, for
...etitors of the furnace
...te have announced any
...or ten pig-iron furnaces
...ut during the past ten
...ter season is looked for,
...onal-nominal reductions
...and calls for it—to the
...1 per ton.
...has improved in demand
...d the excess of produc-
...e year amounts to about
...pared with 1882.
...failures in the United
...Bradstreet's during the
...more than the preceding
...ore than the correspond-
...d seventy-one more than
...81.
...19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s
...reports that the business
...improve. The manifest
...volume of trade at this
...by seven of the largest
...Eleven cities show a
...ess. Merchandise shows
...as the season approaches
...as been a fair amount of
...actions of the week, as
...etty steadily maintained.
...l, and, notwithstanding a
...e number of failures, the
...debts do not impair the
...fairly profitable season.
...are irregular, and close
...evious rates. There has
...variation in the price
...a tendency somewhat
...k and lard are fairly
...ight variations in prices.
...change in wool. Large
...ken place in petroleum
...ut the fluctuations were
...ween three and four cents.
...et continues to show re-
...here being a plethora of
...ing except stock specula-
...ount to nearly $50,000,000,-
...increase of $30,000,000 as
...t year, an indication of
...of money from specula-
...lures of the United States
...the last week number
...fifty-six over the previous
...ew England and in States
...Failures are on the in-
...gold received at the Sub-
...m New Orleans, Galveston,
...and St. Louis, for which
...have been demanded and
...arch 3 to date, is $11,000,-
...from Oct. 9 to 18, the
...5,000.

...usiness Troubles.
...dt Brewing Company yes-
...onfession of judgment for
...Sindlinger, and had the
...arried on at No. 160 Wash-
...d by the Sheriff. The sa-
...as opened a little over a
...er the name of "The
...the sale of Schmidt's
...in May it passed
...Sindlinger, who hails from
...all the efforts of the latter
...a paying investment have
...signment for the benefit of
...ed for record yesterday by
...o Oscar L. American. No
...ities or assets attached to

...ancial Items.
...R. I., Oct. 19.—The paper of
...Cotton-Mill, Louis Dexter
...to protest this morning.
...ed in Milltown, on the St.
...New Brunswick.
...t., Oct. 19.—On petition of
...onal Bank Bradley Barlow
...nsolvent. The debtors ap-
...cause the Brainard insol-
...appealed and the two cases
...nected. Barlow makes no
...nsolvency.
..., Oct. 19.—At a meeting of
...& Rowe an offer of 85 cents
...nd accepted.

...GRATITUDE.
...Among the bequests aggre-
...ie by the late James D. Sty-
...ille, N. J., whose will has just
...bate, was one of $250 to Conrad
...city, the Treasurer of the New
...Western Railroad Company,
...Cashier of the Third National
...e history attached to this be-
...an was a clerk in the Hanover
...this city twenty years ago. On
...er the Cortland street ferry one
...ecember he saw a lady attempt
...m the departing ferry-boat to
...had boarded the boat in ad-
...utleman to whom she was en-
...she subsequently married, and
...ould not catch the boat she at-
...rn to him. She fell into the
...ppeared beneath the mass of
...filled the slip. Mr. Jordan
...her, and held her above the
...ntil both were fished out. The
...re was augmented by the fact
...eighed about 200 pounds. She
...of the late Mr. Stryker, but
...used to tell her his name, but
...overed it after protracted inqui-
...ghter sent Mr. Jordan $100. Mr.
...it with a note saying in sub-
...id not save persons from death
...ion. In place of the bill a dozen
...t wine were forwarded to Mr.
...Stryker, with the assurance that
...herself.
...il his death Mr. Stryker called
...n to remind that gentleman of
...The amount that Mr. Jordan re-
...will he will invest in a souvenir
...the event.

...TOBOGGANING.
...Commercial reporter got an in-
...City Solicitor of Toronto re-
...olicitor said: "Tobogganing is
...ly friend Smith had a valuable
...made a mile in ten seconds on a
...animal lost its sight, however,
...ies having cut its eyes out of its
...flew down hill. The horse
...ly strayed to a toboggan hill
...ht, and had accidentally
...one of the slippery things,
...went. There was a slender, long-
...ho was the most skillful tobog-
...ern Canada; but he met with a
...ent that winter that put a stop to
...port forever. As he was going
...afternoon he carelessly turned his
...e, and the wind twisted his whole
...und, so that the eyes looked down
...neck, and, after lingering for
...in a retrospective way, he died
...ain was turned."

...ENGLISHMAN KILLED.
...inn., Oct. 19.—A Bismarck special
...no truth in the rumored raid of
...Bismarck. The trouble was at
...nt., Sunday night last, and an En-
...ayton Willicombe, there for the
...nvestment, was killed while at-
...d in the arrest of three cowboys.

...RIVED AT NEW YORK.
..., Oct. 19.—Arrived, the Neckar...

POLITICS.

Ex-Mayor Prince, of Boston, Not Willing to Be Identified with Butler's Canvass.

Congressman Bill Springer in Favor of the Graveyard Presidential Ticket.

Probable Result of the Coming Election in New York City—General Apathy.

The Democratic "Jollification" at Columbus, O., Slimly Attended Because of a Storm.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EX-MAYOR PRINCE AND THE BUTLER BOOM.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Just why the Democrats keep ex-Mayor Prince's name at the head of the State ticket (next to Butler's) after his repeated declinations is puzzling many people to understand. The managers say that when Prince returns from Europe for a few days, near the end of this month, on private business, they will induce him to stand, but people whose relations with Mr. Prince are very much closer declare that under no circumstances will the ex-Mayor allow himself to be identified with the Butler movement, and the Governor and his political friends have been assured of this fact in a manner not to be misunderstood. There is a type of Democracy in Massachusetts, of which Mr. Prince is representative, who will not illuminate their dwellings election night if Gov. Butler should happen to be elected. They understand that his reëlection would encourage him to come the Mechanics'-Hall dodge on the next National Democratic Convention. However ridiculous the Governor's candidacy may be regarded for the Presidency, even if he carried Massachusetts again, yet it is understood that he seriously contemplates such a movement. Mr. Prince will renew his declination and probably get rid of the Butler committee as easily and graciously as possible. The political work of Mr. Prince when he comes home will be arranging for the next National Democratic Convention, which is likely to be in Boston. Before Mr. Prince went to Europe he sent out circulars to all the members of the committee of which he has so long been Secretary urging this city's claims. During his absence nearly a majority of the committee have answered in favor of Boston, and the rest of the committeemen are undecided. The question will be decided in Washington definitly the 22d of February. Mr. Prince's name will be urged as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and in this fact very likely lies the explanation of his persistent refusal to identify himself with Butlerism.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER.

HE FAVORS THE OLD TICKET, TILDEN AND HENDRICKS—THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Congressman William Springer is at the Palmer, and speaking yesterday with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE he expressed great satisfaction over the result in Ohio. Said he: "It surpassed my most sanguine expectations, especially in view of the fact that Hoadly did not get the vote he was entitled to in the cities. The returns indicate that the Germans went in to beat the prohibition amendment, which certainly showed amazing strength, and they evidently divided their vote in Cincinnati and Cleveland so as to get support from both parties, or rather so as not to antagonize either party. Yet in spite of the terrible hole made in Democratic expectations in these two cities, Hoadly carries the State, receiving many thousand more votes than Hancock and having a clear majority over all. It was a grand triumph, and, say what they may, the Republicans cannot explain it away. Its effect will be seen when the Eastern States speak in November. The Republican party is now in a tight place, and, like a drowning man, is catching at straws. I see they are actually talking about a reconciliation between Blaine and Conkling, as if that would save the party."

"Has the Ohio victory changed your views as to candidates?"

"Not in the least. I am still an 'old-ticket' man, and if Tilden can't be persuaded, then I favor McDonald as a safe, strong candidate. There is no need to go to Ohio for timber. When it comes to that, we have in Illinois Palmer and Morrison, both strong representative men and worthy in every way of our support."

"How about the Speakership?"

"Oh, I don't care to talk about that now. Every fellow, I see, thinks he stands the best chance, but you cannot always tell about these things. Who thought Keifer would be elected? The press of the country said it was between Kasson and Frank Hiscock, but they were mistaken when it came down to business. About one thing I am positive: Randall cannot be elected. There are not votes enough to put him in the chair, not as long as you may."

"You still favor reopening the tariff?"

"Most assuredly. It must be done. The Republicans think we will put our foot in it, but they will find out their mistake. No radical measures will be pushed. What is intended is merely a general trimming down along the line, and that is what will be done. Lumber may be put on the free list, and a large reduction of the duties on chemical appliances is probable. I only hope we can get through with our bill that the Senate will reject it. If anything can injure the chances of electing a Democratic President that would. No, the Democrats are not going to make any mistake during the next session; of that you may be positive."

NEW YORK.

A SMALL VOTE PREDICTED IN GOTHAM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The withdrawal of the Citizens' Committee from the municipal contest leaves the field clear for the Republicans and Democrats. It is the general belief that the vote polled will be very light, and that the Republican ticket will be beaten by from 20,000 to 25,000 votes. It will be a queer sort of a fight this time. There are many Democrats who do not care a straw about the success of the State ticket, and there are many who will not display a tremendous amount of enthusiasm in working for the city and county ticket. On the Republican side the machine has not displayed that energy which would lead one to believe that it expected to win, and the ticket is certainly not of a character to attract independent votes. The chief struggle in this city will be to elect members of the State Senate and the Board of Aldermen. On these nominations there will be no formal coalition, although in many of the districts the Democratic factions will probably agree on one candidate. There will not be any trading or bargaining at the polls, for there will not be any room for any deal.

TALK WITH HOADLY.

HE TALKS AT HIS OWN ELECTION—PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS OF TILDEN'S PRO...

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 17.—[Cleveland Special.]—The *Press* tomorrow morning will print a long account by Frank Burr of an interview with Governor-elect Hoadly at his home in Walnut Hills, Cincinnati. The account is mainly descriptive of the home of Gov. Hoadly and the history of his life. Towards the close the late political contest was referred to. Gov. Hoadly seemed surprised at the result. Once he said earnestly:

"How do you account for it? *Ohio is certainly a Republican State*, and today Judge Foraker, my opponent, and myself were discussing the causes that produced this result. He thinks the Prohibitionists defeated him, and I am inclined to that idea. The returns will certainly furnish food for reflection. It will certainly be an interesting study of their effect upon the future. But that is ahead of us yet and we have time to think and talk of that later."

This is by no means all the talk we had upon political questions. But it is of Judge Hoadly as a man and a citizen, not as the politician, that I prefer to write. It is in this character that I believe he himself would prefer to be written of. But he is not master of these things. A queer turn of events has thrown him into a position which many great men have sought to attain for years. He is the irresistible Presidential quantity of the Democratic party. The attorney for all the prominent liquor associations of the State, he is elected Governor by the Prohibitionists while standing upon a platform pledged to revise even the Scott law, with a party behind him in favor of free rum. No man will go to the National Democratic Convention next spring with any such credentials as this man will present. The first of the year he will stand at the head of the first complete Democratic State Government this State has had for more than twenty years. He will carry to the discharge of his duties his brilliant abilities, and will not have had the time or opportunity to make a serious mistake before the National Convention meets.

Joe McDonald, Mr. Hendricks, or any other statesman is far behind him in his staying or winning qualities. But this is only an item of Judge Hoadly's strength. His greatest vantage is in the hands of a man who alone can give it to whomsoever he pleases. To the new Governor of Ohio that man now intends to give his winning hand. Judge Hoadly was Mr. Tilden's counsel before the Electoral Commission, and ever since has been a favorit with the Sage of Greystone. It is an open secret here that he is against McDonald and Hendricks, and that Holman has only been set up as a decoy candidate in the interest of this able political foundling, gathered from the recent returns of the Ohio election. Of all men in this country none watched the result in this State with greater interest than Mr. Tilden. Almost before the doubt of Judge Hoadly's election had been removed Mr. Tilden sent this greeting to the most promising political offspring in this country:

JUDGE GEORGE HOADLY: I heartily congratulate you on your great success.

S. J. TILDEN.

It was one of the first and the most significant messages that came, and his reference to politics, which I promised not to intrude in this letter, would have forced itself upon any one who could view the situation as it presents itself here and now. I simply started to write of the characteristics of this brilliant man, his ancestry and delightful home-life. But I am willing to stand the judgment of the thoughtful reader as to whether I am not justified herein in thus writing of him as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

NOTES.

A NEGRO MASS-MEETING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The recent civil rights decision of the Supreme Court has violently agitated the colored people hereabouts, and they have hit upon a method to reassure themselves that will cause a fluttering in the ranks of prominent Democratic politicians. Arrangements have been made for a general mass-meeting Monday night next at which time addresses will be expected from ex-Senator McDonald, ex-Gov. Hendricks, the Hon. William H. English, Austin H. Brown, member of the National Democratic Committee from Indiana, Senator Harrison, Congressman Peelle, the Hon. John M. Butler, and Gen. John Coburn. The invitations to the orators were sent today and the meeting will probably be well-attended by the curious to hear some of the speakers in the rôle of sympathizers of the negro. The colored people will take no part in this meeting save as an audience, but afterwards they will determine whether or no the situation calls for a pronounced indignation meeting.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

COLUMBUS, O. Oct. 19.—A Democratic conference of representatives of the party from different parts of the State was held in the Hall of Representatives this afternoon, there being about 300 present. Speeches were made by Senator Pendleton, Geddes, Converse, and others, but they declined to adopt resolutions instructing the coming Legislature as to policy. Rain interfered and the parade and the jollification tonight were not so large as anticipated.

NOMINATIONS.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Lake County Democratic Convention concluded their work today. A. T. Gunnell was nominated for Judge of the County Court, Peter Beeker for Sheriff, John Marshall for Clerk and Recorder, J. H. Monheimer and Fred Bulkley for County Commissioners, J. Crook for County Superintendent of Schools, Con Waldraven for Assessor, and A. J. Smith for Coroner.

LIEUT. HEINZMAN.

Charges Preferred by Men Whom He Has Disciplined.

The trial of Lieut. George Heinzman, of the Chicago Avenue Police Station, who was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, came up before Chief-of-Police Doyle last evening. The main charge was preferred by Alexander H. Revell, attached to which were supplemental charges by other parties. O. H. Horton appeared for the prosecution, and Francis A. Hoffman Jr. for the defense. Nothing further than what has already appeared in THE TRIBUNE was elicited from the examination. On agreement of counsel the charges were brought up in the order in which they had been preferred, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mr. Hoffman to have the case continued. Revell's testimony has, in the main, been previously given in reports of the case as it progressed. He complained of certain unruly boys, but did not wish to appear as prosecuting witness.

Lieut. Heinzman's testimony was to the same effect. He asked Revell if he would prosecute the boys, and the answer was made that he did not want his name used in that connection. Witness then said he could do nothing, and Revell replied: "I bet you a dollar I'll make you do something," at the same time shaking his fist at the Lieutenant. The witness then told him to go out, and, upon his refusal, walked him to the door and put him out gently.

Other officers who were present at the time gave substantially the same evidence.

The next charge was made by William Gee, who resides at No. 154 La Salle avenue. Gee testified that last fall, at his instance, Officer Demoling had arrested a man who had beaten the witness. When Gee was preferring charges against the man at the Chicago Avenue Station Heinzman ordered the witness out in a rough manner. Later on the witness was in attendance at a ball at Brand's Hall when a disturbance took place, and Officer Demoling again arrested a man. At the officer's request Gee accompanied him to the station. Another man was following with a revolver. Gee told Heinzman of the fact, when the Lieutenant again ordered him out.

The case of J. H. Healy, a private watchman, was called. Healy had called at the station for help in dispersing a gang of roughs on Ontario street, but when the patrol arrived on the spot they had departed. On another occasion he had called at the Chicago Avenue Station for a key to the patrol-box when Heinzman, without provocation, threw him down the steps and abused him.

C. M. Albenson, an agent of the Citizens' League, who was called as a witness for the prosecution, was rather uncertain as to his dates, and as he was afflicted with a bad memory his testimony was of no value whatever.

Another charge was brought by Robert McQuaig, a printer, who testified to having been assaulted by Heinzman while on his way home in company with a friend. The two were at the corner of Indiana and Clark streets about 3 o'clock in the morning last spring, when Heinzman stepped up to them and ordered them to move on. McQuaig remonstrated, when, after some words, the Lieutenant struck him over the back with his club and threw him down on some lumber. A warrant was sworn out for Heinzman's arrest at the time.

McQuaig's companion, J. R. Jessup, also a printer, corroborated the statement. The two were on their way home from work, and claim to have been perfectly orderly.

At the conclusion of the above testimony the hour had become so late that the trial was continued until next Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

There is another charge that has been preferred by Frank J. Ford, who alleged that on or about Aug. 1, 1883, Heinzman took three apples from the basket of an old apple-woman, near Clark and Michigan streets, and refused to pay for them, showing his star when she followed him.

A RIGHTEOUS ARREST.

Fourteen boys, whose ages range from 12 to 18 years, were arrested yesterday afternoon by the watchman employed in the Chicago & Alton Railway yards for violating the ordinance prohibiting jumping on and off cars while in motion.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Gen. Harnden's Retention as Revenue Collector at Madison, Wis., Gives Much Satisfaction.

Meeting of the Iowa Grand Commandery of Knights Templar at Dubuque—Election of Officers.

Two Men in Indiana Arrested on the Charge of Abducting a Young Girl—An Unnatural Son.

WISCONSIN.

COLLECTOR HARNDEN.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The news that Gen. Henry Harnden has been returned as United States Internal-Revenue Collector, and that the old Second Revenue District remains intact, is received here by internal-revenue taxpayers and our citizens generally with great satisfaction. The contemplated consolidation of districts by which the Collector's office for this district would be removed from Madison to Sparta was never taken to kindly by the community. Madison had long since come to be considered as the fittest and most convenient point for the office. The Collector, located there, could accommodate more internal-revenue taxpayers within a given radius than could be accommodated at any other point in the district, and hence the unpopularity of the move to have the Collector's office for this section at Sparta, with the consequent retirement of Gen. Harnden. By his retention Gen. Harnden's official capacity is indorsed, and proof given that his high standing as a soldier and a citizen is recognized.

PERSONAL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—John Plankinton, who was taken alarmingly ill Tuesday night, is so much better today that he is considered convalescent.

INDIANA.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Under a recent decision of the Supreme Court, that the revenue derived from interest on loans of common and Congressional school funds, together with taxes levied for common school purposes, must be used exclusively for tuition and must not be diverted to the payment of officers' fees for collecting the same, the Attorney-General will bring suit against this (Marion) county to recover about $20,000 paid out of the school fund for various expenses incurred in connection with it in the last twenty-five years. Similar suits will be brought against nearly every county in the State.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG GIRL.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Oliver H. Kable and Edward Piper, of Carlisle, are under arrest for the alleged kidnaping Oct. 9 of Miss Tillie Worthman, a young girl 16 years of age, who had been living with Mrs. Emeline Vance, near Carlisle, fifteen miles north of this city. All efforts to find the girl have been futile. She disappeared on the night of Oct. 9 and has not been seen or heard of since. Piper and Kable are under $400 bonds each.

CHARGED WITH HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

George Day, charged with a highway robbery which occurred near Hutsonville a year ago, was arrested yesterday at Sullivan and lodged in jail.

AN UNNATURAL SON.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special]—Alonzo Law, aged 17 years, who lives eight miles south of this city, became enraged at his aged mother last night and attacked her with a chair. She testified today that but for the timely appearance of her husband her unnatural son would have killed her. He was fined $37 and sent to jail.

IOWA.

GRAND-COMMANDERY MEETING.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Iowa met today. After transacting business not of a public nature the following officers were elected after a late night session: Sir A. W. Daugherty, Right Eminent Grand Commander; Sir J. H. Marshall, Vice-Eminent Grand Commander; Sir Charles Holmdale, Eminent Grand Generalissimo; Sir J. A. Shipman, Eminent Grand Captain-General; Sir W. W. Estabrooke, Eminent Grand Prelate; Sir H. C. McNeil, Eminent Grand Senior Warden; Sir C. A. Crawford, Eminent Grand Junior Warden; Sir D. S. Deering, Eminent Grand Treasurer; Sir John C. Parish, Eminent Grand Recorder; Sir Ed Hughes, Eminent Grand Sword-Bearer; Sir George R. Marvin, Eminent Grand Standard-Bearer; Sir Ben Johnson, Eminent Grand Warden; Sir Thomas Schreiner, Eminent Grand Sentinel. Fort Dodge is the next place of meeting.

ILLINOIS.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the following corporations: The Hawthorn Mining & Milling Company of Chicago, capital $20,000; incorporators, William H. Ferry, Dixon Bean, and George R. Clarke. The Quincy Base-Ball Club, capital $5,000; incorporators, William A. Richardson, Charles H. Williamson, and Samuel Woods. The Chicago Hansom Cab Company of Chicago, capital $100,000; incorporators, William L. Perkins, J. Charles Moore, and William J. Fairman.

B. F. ALLEN.

The Ex-Banker Beaten in a Suit Brought by a Former Business Partner.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Judge McCrary, of the United States Circuit Court, now in session here, has rendered a decision in the case of Cook vs. the estate of B. F. Allen, which is of considerable importance to the public. In 1868 John Cook and Ebenezer Cook, being then engaged in building what is now the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, made an arrangement with B. F. Allen, then a prominent banker in this city, by which they were all to make their fortune. The line of the proposed railroad was unknown to the general public, and the agreement was that the Cooks were to inform Allen of the route as fast as agreed upon, the location of town-sites, etc., and Allen was to furnish the money and invest it in real estate in several new towns along the line, and the Cooks, in consideration of information furnished and services rendered in selecting eligible lands for investments, were to be entitled to one-half the profits. The arrangement was carried out, and a large amount of money was thus expended in towns west of Des Moines and east of Council Bluffs. Large blocks of town lots were purchased at Stuart, Anita, Atlantic, and other places. The towns grew and thrived and the property advanced rapidly in price, but in course of time there was a lull in speculative prices, and about the year 1871 Allen represented to the Cooks that the business was not a paying one, and that he wished to discontinue the partnership, proposing at the time that if the Cooks would transfer to him their right, title, and interest in the real estate he would assume all the liabilities of the firm. Influenced by Mr. Allen's statement that the business was not likely to pay, the Messrs. Cook accepted the proposition and the property was transferred to Allen. Within a year or two afterwards Allen gave what is known as the blanket mortgage to the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company, which embraced the property in question, and shortly afterwards failed in business, and an assignee was appointed to take charge of his estate and wind up his affairs.

About the year 1879 it came to the knowledge of the Messrs. Cook that Allen had furnished fraudulent information concerning the real estate in question, and that the transfer made by them to Allen had been induced by misrepresentation, and suit was brought against the estate to recover their share of the profits. The case has been in the courts for several years, and has created widespread interest. The court rendered a decree awarding $22,000 to Cook, less $4,000 which it is acknowledged Allen had advanced to meet some of the liabilities of the partnership. Both plaintiff and defendant are dissatisfied with the decision, and the case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CRIMINAL COURT.

CLEAR CASES—CASES SLIGHTLY CLOUDED—THE CASE OF A FELLOW WHO WENT TO JOLIET.

The Enright case, involving the validity of the wholesale liquor-dealers' license-law, will come up before Judge Gary today for final argument, when Col. Cameron will endeavor to prove that the municipal year corresponds with the license year as fixed by the city. Judge Gary intimated last Saturday that he would sustain the city ordinance, but Monday the defense raised a new issue and claimed that the license year was illegal according to the statutes. If the city cannot show the legality of its action the probability is that the decision of the court will be in favor of the liquor-dealers. Such an outcome would prove the city ordinance invalid, and would involve new legal controversies in the upper courts, as counsel on both sides have announced their intention to have recourse to an appeal if the case goes against either, as it certainly must.

Judge Rogers will this morning hear arguments of counsel in a motion for a new trial in the Rider hog-stealing case. The case has already had two trials, and each time the defendants were found guilty.

The work of the grand jury is progressing slowly. They are still engaged in hearing witnesses in the jail cases, all of which are unimportant. Among the bail cases to be passed upon there are a few interesting ones, which will probably be taken up next week.

Henry Edwards and George Smith were yesterday on trial before Judge Maran charged with receiving stolen goods. Both were found guilty. Assistant State's-Attorney Thomson asked the court to stay sentence until he had the State's Prison records searched, as he believed Edwards to be an escaped convict who had been sentenced to imprisonment for nine years in another county but made his escape. The prisoner was remanded until Mr. Thomson can hear from Joliet.

James Kelly, alias "Scott Wallace," a professional burglar, was arraigned yesterday in the Criminal Court charged with wholesale robbery. Some time ago he entered the jewelry store of George Davidson, on Chicago avenue, for the ostensible purpose of buying a watch. While the proprietor was engaged in explaining to him the workings of a time-piece, Kelly threw a handful of pepper in his eyes, and ran away with the watch, a chain, and a locket, and a case containing seventy rings. He then returned to his boarding-house, where he stole another watch and chain, together with a considerable quantity of money. He entered the room of a fellow-boarder and replenished his own wardrobe from his friend's stock, and made good his escape. Subsequently he was arrested, and pleaded guilty to four indictments against him. Judge Gary, in passing sentence, said: "Kelly, you are a stranger here, and evidently a professional. Your case needs a severe application of the law. The sentence is seven years in the penitentiary.

FROGS AND UMBRELLAS.

A SUDDEN RAIN BRINGS THEM OUT.

Rural naturalists, seeing the ground covered with frogs immediately after a rain, are divided on the question whether the frogs come down with the rain or whether they come up from the earth to escape inundation. The same query exists as to the sudden appearance and trap-door-like disappearance of the umbrella-man. With the first shower of rain he is seen on every prominent street-corner shouting "A fine silk umbrella, only a hel-of-a dollar!" A ray of sunshine and he suddenly disappears, and he is never seen again until the next rain. Yet he lives and has his being somewhere; perhaps he makes up into a lightning change and sells "three gold collar-buttons for a nickel" to rural visitors, and thus lays up enough for a rainy day to speculate in leaky umbrellas. On these "elegal silk umbrellas" he makes 20 and 25 per cent. The regular dealer of whom he purchases sells the same umbrella for 35 cents and makes a profit.

BLOOD AND GREENBACKS.

A QUARREL BETWEEN BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

Judge Gardner expected to hear yesterday the case of Sutherland vs. Wells, a quarrel between brothers and sisters. This was a bill filed by the administratrix of the estate of Joshua Garrison, deceased, to sell the real estate of the deceased and pay the legacies bequeathed to his children, and to pay the annuity to the widow; also to obtain a decree that Andrew Garrison, one of the children, is not entitled to his legacy of $1,000, because he was, at the time of his father's death, owing him $1,670 on a note made in 1868, which has never been paid, and which more than offsets his legacy. Mr. Andrew Garrison represented himself, and made a strenuous personal appeal to his sisters to continue the case, but they were obdurate. Finally he drew up an affidavit that one of his important witnesses was absent and the case was postponed to Tuesday. The estate is worth about $10,000. Mrs. Henry Fuller, wife of the late Judge Fuller, is one of the daughters and legatees.

SAND-BAGGED.

THE STATION AGENT AT WHITING, IND., THE VICTIM.

The Hyde Park police reported last night that early in the evening the Station Agent of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad at Whiting Station, Ind., about sixteen miles distant from Chicago and four miles from South Chicago, had been sand-bagged and robbed by two men, who took away a gold watch and chain, $250 in cash, and a $600 note. The two men had entered the station, surprised the agent, Harris, and after beating him senseless, had robbed him. The news of the robbery was telegraphed in all directions, but no trace of the robbers had been obtained at a late hour.

SUBURBAN.

NAPERVILLE—SPIRITUALISTS EXPOSED—THE KNICKERBOCKER SUIT CRAZE.

Another exposition of spiritualistic deceptions was made at the last performance of the Miller brothers at this place Thursday night. While the whited ghost was moving about upon the platform in pitch darkness two tall and muscular students of Northwestern College sprang upon the so-called ghost, which immediately disappeared behind a kindly protecting screen. In the mêlee which followed one of the students was knocked down by one of the performers, but was not seriously injured. The affair occasioned much excitement, and the course of the students is generally approved.

The Rev. John M. Sindlinger died yesterday, aged 77 years. Deceased was a native of Germany, but has resided in this country and labored in the Evangelical church for fifty years. He leaves five children—three sons, prominent lawyers of Colorado, and another son in mercantile business at Waterloo, Ia., and Mrs. Prof. F. W. Heidner, an only daughter.

The rage of wearing Knickerbocker suits having broken out among the male students of the Northwestern College, the Faculty have forbidden the students to purchase such garments. However, the young men persist and the tailor receives daily orders for new suits. The course of the boys will probably result in suspension from further school duties if persisted in.

HYDE PARK.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Fritz Busse will be held this morning at 10 o'clock at her late residence, corner Fifty-fifth street and Lake avenue, Hyde Park.

The Young People's Association of the First Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park held its annual meeting last night. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Miss Bessie Stewart; First Vice-President, A. W. Cole; Second Vice-President, Dr. W. S. Gee; Treasurer and Secretary, Frank I. Bennett; Reception Committee, Mrs. W. C. Nelson, Miss Mary Barker, and Miss Ida Smith.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

A mass-meeting of Irishmen, under the auspices of the National Irish Land League, will be held in the opera-house, South Chicago, tonight. John F. Finerty, Judge Prendergast, and M. J. Kelly, "late from an English dungeon," will deliver addresses.

A. R. Beck, the lumber dealer, returned yesterday from Michigan, where he has been to select the enormous timbers necessary for the trusses of the roof of the United States Rolling-Stock Company's Works at the forks of the Calumet River. It is necessary to pick out trees of sufficient size as they stand, no timber being manufactured sufficiently large. It may be necessary to cut ten trees to each timber obtained, as a large knot would render it useless. The firm have the contract to furnish 2,000,000 feet of lumber for the works.

The Illinois Central has begun the extension of its tracks from Ninety-first street to the Calumet River.

HE UNDERSTOOD THE GAME.

He was a cowboy. He wore a white felt hat, with brim of the widest dimensions; a blue-flannel shirt which exposed quite an area of neck of a russet-brown color, a long and ancient ulster, and his nether extremities ended in a pair of long boots, into which his pants were tucked. He arrived in the city yesterday morning. He had purchased a Chicago paper on the train, and saw accounts of a number of "con" operations. He said nothing, but revolved a quid of tobacco in his mouth and a project in his brain. The latter he proceeded to execute upon alighting from the train. He purchased a 44-calibre revolver, and strolling up the "Levee" entered every place that dispensed liquid enjoyment. Designating his particular brand of enjoyment he would produce his weapon, and, holding it in his hand, would drink, pay, and leave. The residents of the "Levee" and their accomplices, the saloonkeepers, didn't approve this course. Doubtless the cowboy had money—perhaps they wanted it—at least they summoned a policeman. But the cowboy even distrusted the identity of the officer. How was he to know but that some sharper had donned a blue uniform and a star? But he was persuaded, and was at length induced to go to the Harrison Street Police Station, where he gave his name as James Collins.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.

Patrick Murphy, the fireman connected with Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, who was found lying in an unconscious state in an alley near the Weber wagon factory the night of the fire at that place, Oct. 11, died at his residence, No. 341 West Polk street, yesterday afternoon. He had fallen from the building in the discharge of his duty, and sustained injuries from which he died. Deceased had been connected with the department since Sept. 10, 1880, and was a brave and efficient fireman. He was in his 29th year, and leaves a wife and three children. The funeral will take place Sunday at 10 o'clock at the residence of deceased, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Last Sunday night Paddy Clancy, Mike Hogan, and Jerry Sullivan forcibly entered the saloon of Bernard Nesbit, No. 356 West Van Buren street, and abstracted a quantity of liquor and cigars. The three were arrested last night and detained at the Desplaines Street Station on a charge of burglary.

THE CLEVELAND BALL-CLUB TO DISBAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—There is every probability that the Cleveland Club will be forced out of the League by the inability of the Directors to obtain grounds near the centre of the city. The Vice-President of the club told your reporter this afternoon that the lease of the present grounds expired in October, and they are to be built upon. This will bring out some lively bidding among the other teams for such men as Daily, McCormick, Dunlap, Glasscock, Bushong, Evans, York, and Sawyer. The grounds may be secured, but it is doubtful. The profits on last season were $18,000.

CURIOUS FATALITY.

MADISON, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—A woodcutter named Thomas Hughes, near Lexington, was pinioned to the earth by a falling tree, one limb tearing out his intestines. In this horrible condition he was found by a son, who carried his dinner.

BAD BLOOD.

SCROFULOUS,

INHERITED,

CONTAGIOUS.

In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until my breast was one mass of corruption. Some of these Ulcers were not less than one one and one-half inches in diameter, the edges rough, ragged, and seemingly dead, the cavity open to the bone and filled with offensive matter. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. Gradually the bone itself became diseased, and then the suffering began in earnest. Bone Ulcers began to take the place of those hitherto on the surface. I became a mere wreck. For months at a time could not get my hands to my head because of extreme soreness.

COULD NOT TURN IN BED.

Knew not what it was to be an hour even free from pain. Had reason to look upon life itself as a curse. In the summer of 1880, after ten years of this wretched existence, I began to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after two years' persistent use of them the last ulcer has healed. The dread disease has succumbed. All over the breast where was once a mass of corruption is now a healthy skin. My weight has increased from 123 to 156 pounds, and the good work is still going on. I feel myself a new man, and all through the Cuticura Remedies.

JAMES E. RICHARDSON,
Custom-House, New Orleans.
Sworn to before United States Commissioner.
J. D. CRAWFORD.

TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD

of Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors, and thus remove the most prolific cause of human suffering, to clear the Skin of Disfiguring blotches, Itching Tortures, Humiliating Eruptions and Loathsome Sores caused by Impure or Poisoned Blood, to purify and beautify the Skin and restore the Hair so that no trace of disease remain, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic and Aperient, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, are infallible. They are the only remedies that succeed when physicians and all other means fail.

GREAT BLOOD MEDICINES.

The half has not been told as to the great curative powers of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have paid hundreds of dollars for medicines to cure diseases of the blood and skin, and never found anything yet to equal the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CHAS. A. WILLIAMS.
Providence. R. I.

Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Sold by all druggists. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

A SURE RECIPE

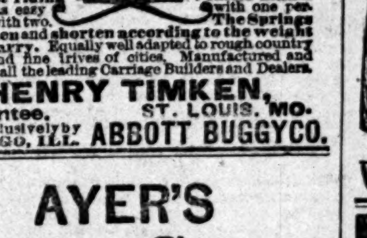
For Fine Complexions.

Positive relief and immunity from complexional blemishes may be found in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. A delicate and harmless article. Sold by druggists everywhere.

It imparts the most brilliant and life-like tints, and the closest scrutiny cannot detect its use. All unsightly Discolorations, Eruptions, Ring Marks under the eyes, Sallowness, Redness, Roughness, and the flush of fatigue and excitement are at once dispelled by the Magnolia Balm.

It is the one incomparable Cosmetic.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!



Easiest riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as with two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.

HENRY TIMKEN, Patentee. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Used exclusively by ABBOTT BUGGY CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

RUPTURE.

The following we copy from the Times, Jan. 31, 1882: "Special from Ravenswood. Mrs. Rowen, who suffered for eight days with strangulated hernia, her life being nearly despaired of, was relieved in a few minutes through the efforts of Dr. A. H. Parker, of Chicago, and is rapidly recovering."

A. H. PARKER, President Common Sense Truss Co. Office and factory, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill. The only Truss House in the U. S. that also manufactures Elastic Stockings.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed, 30 styles (Burr Pat. Imp'd.) Elegant, Comfortable, Portable. $23 up. A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash-av. Send for Ill. Catalogue.

FLOUR IS DOWN.

Best St. Louis Winter Wheat, per brl.	$6.25
Best Minnesota Patent, per brl.	7.10

Every barrel guaranteed.

Scotch Jams AND Orange Marmalade.

Five Jars for.......$1.00

Pure Sugars.

Cut Loaf, per lb	9½
Granulated, per lb	9
"A," per lb	8½
Ex. C, per lb	8
"C," per lb	7½

All standard quality.

PURE UNCOLORED TEAS

We Sell at one Small Profit for Cash.

JAPAN.

		5-pound air-tight cans.	5-pound package.
Choice, per lb	35c	$1.75	$1.50
Extra Choice, per lb	48c	2.40	2.15
Very best Garden Growth, per lb	58c	2.90	2.65

Gunpowder or Young Hyson.

		5-pound air-tight cans.	5-pound package.
Fair, per lb	35c	$1.75	$1.50
Choice, per lb	48c	2.40	2.15
Extra Choice, per lb	58c	2.90	2.65
Fine, per lb	68c	3.40	3.15
Very best Garden Growth, per lb	78c	3.90	3.65

OOLONG.

		5-pound air-tight cans.	5-pound package.
Fair, per lb	35c	$1.75	$1.50
Choice, per lb	48c	2.40	2.15
Extra Choice, per lb	58c	2.90	2.65
Very best Garden Growth, per lb	68c	3.40	3.15

ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

		5-pound air-tight cans.	5-pound package.
Choice, per lb	50c	$2.50	$2.25
Extra Choice, per lb	60c	3.00	2.75
Very best Garden Growth, per lb	80c	4.00	3.75

MIXED.

Japanese Mixture	50c	2.50	2.25
Chinese Mixture	60c	3.00	2.75
Indian Mixture	70c	3.50	3.25

Remember our Very Best Teas are as fine as any you can buy anywhere.

Parties in the country can remit by P. O. Order or Bank Draft, payable to J. HICKSON.

No charge for boxes or cartage to the depots in Chicago.

HICKSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE,
113 East Madison-st.,
Between Clark & Dearborn-sts., Chicago.
Send for new Fall Price List, mailed free.

GENUINE FAC-SIMILE—Prominent Letters, ALL white on a black ground.

Beware of dealers who attempt to palm off IMITATION, SUBSTITUTION or WORTHLESS goods which yield them a LARGER PROFIT. None are genuine without the

SAFE.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N.Y.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Mark's Reclining Chair. BEST in the world. Send for catalogue. Sole Western Agents, 221 and 223 State-st. HILDRETH & CO.

WATRY & BORSCH 103 E. RANDOLPH ST. SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS. The Best NEW Specs, Eye Glasses

FARWELL HALL—Y. M. C. A.
SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 21,
LECTURE BY
J. S. SMITHSON.
MUSIC BY
Farwell Hall Choir and Lyon's Orchestra
All Seats Free.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Monday, Oct. 15, one week,
M. B. LEAVITT'S
ALL-STAR SPECIALTY COMPANY.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday.
Oct. 22—Mestayer's Tourists.

GRENIER'S MADISON-ST. GARDEN.
A grand International SIX-DAY BICYCLE TOURNAMENT will take place, commencing Oct. 22. All the great champions of the world will compete.
Grenier's Lyceum Theatre will be rebuilt and reopened in sixty days.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, OCT. 22
SECURE SEATS
TODAY!
For the Engagement of the
EMMA ABBOTT
Grand English Opera Company.

Emma Abbott,	Sig. Fabrini,	Walter Allen,
Julie Rosewald,	Maurice Connell,	Victor Novello,
Marie Hindle,	Robert Ward,	Wm. Broderick,
and	and	and
Zelda Seguin,	Sig. Tagliapietra,	William Castle.

FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
J. H. Rosewald, Musical Director.

MONDAY, OCT. 22, GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
First time in Chicago of Adolph Adams' Gorgeous Comic Opera,
KING FOR A DAY.

Tuesday	Martha
Matinee Wednesday	La Fille de Mme. Angot
Wednesday	La Sonnambula
Thursday	Mignon
Friday	A Great Bill, Emma Abbott's Benefit
Matinee Saturday	Grand Abbott Matinee
Saturday	La Fille de Mme. Angot

PRICES—$1.50, $1, AND 50c.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.
ONE DAY MORE, Saturday, Oct. 20.
Rain or Shine, Everything Goes.
Comfortable Covered Grand Stand
TO SEE
A Realistic Novelty—The Talk of the Town.
BUFFALO BILL and DR. CARVER'S
WILD WEST.
Encampment of 100 Indians, Cowboys, Scouts, and Trappers.
Grand Buffalo Hunt, Indian Sham Battle.
Attack of Deadwood Coach.
Marvelous Shooting on foot and horseback by the World's Champions, Dr. W. F. Carver, Capt. Bogardus, and Buffalo Bill.
Bucking Bronchos, Wild Steers.
Genuine Illustrations of Life on the Plains.
C., B. & Q. R. R. will run train from Union Depot, cor. Canal and Madison, starting at 1:30 p. m., returning from grounds after performance. Fare, 15 cts.
Madison-st. cars from centre of city to Park Gates. Gates open at 12:30. Commence at 2:30 p. m.
Admission, 50 cts. Children, 25 cts.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
LAST PERFORMANCES!
TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
ROBSON & CRANE'S
Boarding-House!
A COMEDY IN 3 MEALS AND A LUNCH.
BREAKFAST AT 8.
EGGS IN SEASON.
DINNER AT 2.
THE TURKEY'S CENTENNIAL.
SUPPER AT 6.
THE STRENGTH OF THE BUTTER.
Sunday, Oct. 21—W. J. SCANLAN as the IRISH MINSTREL.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
LAST DAY!
OF THE
INTER-STATE
INDUSTRIAL
EXPOSITION
OF CHICAGO.
Admission—Adults, 25c; Children, 15c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
At the Matinee today at 2, and evening at 8, last two performances of
SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS,
In their new success,
MY CHUM.
Sunday night, Oct. 21—Special Extra Performance,
Green-Room Fun!
Next Week—EMMA ABBOTT OPERA CO.

MR. & MRS. BOURNIQUE'S
SCHOOLS FOR
DANCING
ESTABLISHED 1867.
South Side—51 Twenty-third-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs.
West Side—197 Paulina-st., between Monroe and Madison-sts.
OPEN TODAY.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
CLARK-ST., NEAR MADISON.
GREAT ATTRACTION!
For Two Weeks Only,
MILLIE CHRISTINE,
The Greatest Physical Phenomenon of the Age.
A LIVING DOUBLE-HEADED LADY.
In addition to a Full List of Curiosities and Stage Features.
An Entire New Floor
Filled with Cosmoramic Views, Optical Illusions, Rare Birds, Marine Monsters, etc., just thrown open to the public.
Millie Christine appears week days from 1 to 4 and 7 to 9:15 p. m.
Admission to All Only 10 Cents.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY.......Lessee
EDWARD KEYS.......Manager
ELECTRIC SUCCESS OF THE
PARISIAN ROMANCE
By the Regular Company of the
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Presented with all the Original Scenery and the Full New York Cast.
THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
FASCINATING, INSTRUCTIVE, AND MORAL.
Every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER.......Lessee
MILWARD ADAMS.......Manager
MATINEE TO-DAY
AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Grand Concert by MISS EMMA
THURSBY,
And the distinguished Pianist, Chevalier ANTOINE
DE' KONTSKI
Assisted by RUSSELL S. GLOVER, Tenor.
MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Musical Director.
Reserved Seats 50c, $1.00, and $1.50, according to location.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Last Matinee Today, Last Performance Tonight, of the favorite comedian,
W. J. FERGUSON,
In his great creation,
SIR CHAUNCY TRIP, THE DUDE,
IN
A FRIENDLY TIP.
Next Week—DENMAN THOMPSON as JOSHUA WHITCOMB.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE GREAT DOUBLE COMPANY,
GEO. H. ADAMS'
HUMPTY-DUMPTY TROUPE.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Fred Pabst, of Milwaukee, is at the Tremont.

Maj. D. A. Larned, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

Prof. J. Taylor, of London, Eng., is at the Grand Pacific.

Judge Percival Bonney, of Portland, Me., is at the Grand Pacific.

D. Hale, of Buffalo, and I. D. Cook, of Boston, are at the Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Eggleston, of Hartford, Conn., are at the Palmer.

D. D. Dana, of Boston, and J. W. Collier, of New York, are at the Tremont.

J. H. Schwacke, of Philadelphia, and E. B. Martindale, of Indianapolis, are at the Leland.

Col. J. C. Spencer, of Milwaukee, and Maj. A. W. Edwards, of Fargo, Dak., are at the Grand Pacific.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. David Davis arrived yesterday from the East, and remained over night at the Grand Pacific. They leave this morning for Bloomington.

Mrs. Angela Diversey, widow of the late Michael Diversey, and one of the first settlers in Chicago, having come here in 1837, is reported as lying on the point of death in her residence, No. 315 North Franklin street. Mrs. Diversey is 74 years old, and was prostrated by a complication of diseases several months ago.

IN GENERAL.

In the pool tourney White made 6 and Cook 5; Eckert made 6 and Foley 3; Hormley made 3 and Saal 6. One game will be played at Tom Foley's rooms this afternoon.

The Caledonian Club met at the Grand Pacific last night, and besides electing twenty new members made arrangements for celebrating Hallow-Eve night, Nov. 30, at Hershey's Hall.

The sensation that has been created by Cody and Carver's "Wild West" can be judged by the fact that over 8,000 auditors assembled yesterday at the Driving-Park. The merit of the entertainment has caused a desire among many for a longer stay.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: At 8 a. m., 62 degrees; 9 a. m., 63; 10 a. m., 65; 11 a. m., 66; 12 m., 67; 1 p. m., 68; 3 p. m., 68; 6 p. m. 62. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.52; 6 p. m., 29.57.

Mr. Samuel Allerton, in speaking about Mr. Sanders' remarks that pleuro-pneumonia is spreading broadcast in Pennsylvania, said that the latter only spoke on heresay evidence, and that the Cattle Commission had mistaken the ordinary Texas-fever for the dread disease.

The Chicago German Saloonkeepers' Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Quincy No. 9, in which nothing but routine business was transacted. A general meeting of the association will be held two weeks from yesterday, when the candidates for the ensuing election will be discussed.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Gynecological Society Dr. A. Reeves Jackson was elected President; Dr. D. T. Nelson, First Vice-President; Dr. Philip Adolphus, Second Vice-President; Dr. E. W. Sawyer, Secretary; Dr. J. S. Knox, Editor. Dr. Bartlett, the retiring President, assisted by Dr. John S. Chew, read an interesting paper on "The Mechanism of Labor." A collation was enjoyed after the meeting.

The West Side Street Railway Company is building fifty new cars, fifteen of which are to be placed on Van Buren street, and thirty-five on Madison. Some of those now in use will be put on the other lines to increase their facilities. After Monday there will be a car on Van Buren street every two and a half minutes. For about a week those on Madison street have been running one and a half minutes apart, half a minute faster than formerly.

The Rosehill Cemetery Company has issued a neatly printed and bound volume, containing a description and dedication of the cemetery, and also the charter, by-laws, rules, and regulations of the company, together with engravings of many of the most notable monuments and mausoleums, and attractive features of the "silent city." The book is intended for free distribution among lot-owners and those desiring to purchase lots, and can be had by application at the company's city office, Room 29, 130 La Salle street, or at the cemetery.

The statement that Mr. W. C. Goudy had engaged the Exposition Building for the Democratic National Convention, that will probably be held next June, it appears, is somewhat premature. Desiring to be on the safe side if Chicago should be decided upon as the place for holding the convention, at the meeting of the National Committee next February, which is not unlikely, Mr. Goudy spoke to Mr. J. P. Reynolds, the Secretary of the Exposition Company, about the likelihood of its being wanted at that time, and received a substantial refusal of it for the purpose of holding the convention.

Isaac Sherwood, of Spring Valley, Ill., left home Sept. 26 for Chicago, taking with him quite a sum of money, intending to purchase paints. He visited the H. W. John's Manufacturing Company, No. 45 Franklin street, and inquired for a salesman, who, not being in, Mr. Sherwood left the establishment, promising to return. Nothing has since been heard of him, and foul treatment is feared. He is described as 38 years old, six feet in hight, spare figure, and bald. He had dark-brown hair, wore chin whiskers and mustache, and was dressed in a dark pair of pants, black coat and hat. Mr. Sherwood's friends have become alarmed at his prolonged absence, and seek police aid.

Washington Council of the National Union was instituted Thursday afternoon at 112 Randolph street by P. L. Teeple, Senate Deputy, with about eighty persons present as charter members. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing term: Frank N. Gage, President; John W. Shaw, Vice-President; N. C. Nelson, Speaker; John Jaques, ex-President; Henry H. Lowell, Secretary; John C. Crow, Financial Secretary; A. A. Banks, Treasurer; A. A. Adams, Usher; H. H. Lawrence, Chaplain; J. H. Slater, Sergeant-at-Arms; G. A. Schonlan, Doorkeeper; F. J. Short, O. W. Richardson, and G. H. Hovey, Trustees; Drs. J. S. Stubbs and P. S. Hayes, Medical Examiners.

Invitations have been received by the Board of Commissioners and the various Masonic commanderies in this city to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the new court-house at Valparaiso, Ind., by the Masonic fraternity of that place Wednesday. Nearly seventy lodges will be in attendance, including Odd-Fellows and Knights of Pythias, together with several military companies. Gov. Porter and staff, and the officials of different adjoining counties will also be in attendance. M. W. Bruce Carr, Grand Master, will officiate. Arrangements have been made with the Nickel Plate and the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Roads for special rates for the occasion, the fare for the round trip being fixed at 85 cents.

The Committee on Public Buildings, accompanied by the Fire-Marshal and Building Comissioner, made an inspection of some of the smaller theatres and public halls yesterday. At the Park Theatre it was recommended to have the movable gas-jets made stationary and remove the box-office from the centre to the side of the entrance. The following places were visited and reported in safe condition: Halsted-Street Opera-House, Academy of Music, and Grenier's Garden. The old Lyceum, which is being rebuilt, and the new theatre at the corner of Jackson and Halsted streets were visited, but nothing could be ascertained in their unfinished state. Kohl & Middleton's West-Side Dime-Museum was visited and found safe, but the recommendation was made that the chairs be fastened down.

The committees in charge of the memorial services Tuesday evening next for the late President Elmendorf, of the Citizens' League, held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the league, 127 La Salle street. The Committee on Speakers reported that Mr. William Reynolds, of Peoria, and the Rev. Dr. Kittredge and Mr. Emery A. Storrs had consented to speak. The Musical Committee reported that arrangements were being perfected for a male chorus from the Apollo Club. They are to sing selections specially composed for the occasion and arranged by Mr. Tomlins, as was done at the Garfield memorial services. It was further announced that delegations are expected from all the neighboring cities and towns interested in the league, including Aurora, Evanston, Englewood, Hyde Park, etc. The full committee will meet today at 4:30 o'clock.

The *Journal Officiel de la Republique Francaise*, of Oct. 6, which was sent to this office by the French Consul at Chicago, contains an interesting letter on the subject of the vaccination of hogs as a preventive of the hog-cholera, which was read at a meeting of the Academy of Medicine. The matter is one of so much importance in this country, and especially in the vicinity of Chicago, that it is worth while to give the paper to which reference has been made. "Vaccination as a preventive of the hog-cholera has been tested at Bollene: its value has been proven by an exceptionally destructive epidemic, which has emptied our pens, and has left alive in our fields none but vaccinated hogs. All of the latter, without exception, have resisted all possible causes of contagion. They lived with the sick ones; they slept on the litter impregnated with the excretions of the dying animals; they ate in the troughs of the victims of the cholera; they were shut up for more than twenty-four hours with the dead, and they lived on in pens which had not been disinfected. The success is wonderful."

There was a commotion on State street in front of the "Bee-Hive" store yesterday evening. Miss Annie Wiler and her sister came in from Aurora to see the Exposition, after which they went out shopping. Miss Annie laid her pocketbook on the counter, and some sneak-thief spirited it away. It contained $42 and return tickets to Aurora. The matter was reported to Capt. Shay, and he dispatched an official to look the matter up. While the young ladies were near the scene of their loss they saw two other ladies coming out of the store, one of whom had a similar pocketbook. They were Mrs. H. O. McDaid, of Webster avenue, the wife of a well-known lawyer, and her sister, Miss Hattie Potter, of Oregon, who is on a visit. Without any ceremony Miss Wiler stepped up and grabbed the pocketbook, but it happened to be fastened to Miss Potter's bracelet. She of course screamed, and Mrs. McDaid summoned an officer. The Wiler sisters were taken to Capt. Shay's office, one of them weeping bitterly, the other angry at her loss. Capt. Shay explained the combination of circumstances, and Mrs. McDaid declined to make any charge.

Constable Henry McDonald went to the *Evening Press* office yesterday afternoon to serve three summons on Mr. Bennett, the business manager. Three little boys, John Scott, Meyer Solomon, and Pratrick Hanlon brought suit against the office for moneys alleged to be due. Their claims were $1.25, $6, and $7.75 respectively. The suits were brought in Justice Hotaling's court. Mr. McDonald states that when he served the papers on Bennett, in the latter's office, Bennett asked: "Why did you sue me away out there?" and then blew through a speaking-tube. The Constable answered he did not know. "And while I was not looking," said Mr. McDonald, "he struck me behind the left ear, here, and just then the man he blew for came in. The man did not offer to interfere, but I struck at Bennett and probably I hit him, as my little finger is slightly scratched." It was not his fist—it must have been a heavy paper-weight. Constable McDonald swore out a warrant charging Bennett with assault to do bodily injury, and resisting an officer while in the discharge of his official duty.

At the instance of Catherine McCaskin, Owen McGrath was brought before Justice Arnd yesterday charged with false imprisonment. He was a devoted friend to Miss Catherine, and no theatre or ball was too good for him to take her to. But all of a sudden his attentions ceased. No cause was assigned—such cases generally go by default. He states that in revenge she went to his employers, Parkhurst & Wilson, corner Fifth avenue and Lake street, and endeavored to get him discharged; but they would not hearken to her story. One dark night last December he met two ladies on the street, and one of them threw vitriol in his face. He had Miss Catherine arrested, and she was arraigned at Lake View, where she lives, before Judge Ten Broeck. After being in jail a few hours she gave $1,500 bonds. She claims that she was acquitted by the court, and he asserts that she was not, and that the case was not tried. The transcript of the court does not show whether the case was tried or not. She now brings criminal action against him for false imprisonment. Further hearing of the case will be had the 26th, when McGrath proposes to make some revelations.

WHAT AILS IDA KING?

Mrs. Ida King has brought suit against Mr. Robert Tarrant, administrator of the estate of Gotleib F. W. Rollar. The mother, brother, and sister of the deceased, named as heirs in the will, and who live in Rochester, N. Y., are made parties to the suit. Mrs. King sues in the name of her female child, said to have been born on the 20th of last June, and which she alleges is the child of Mr. Rollar, who died last February. Mr. Rollar was a prosperous and well-known merchant, carrying on a steam-fitting and coppersmith business. He was generally known in shipping circles, and as an unmarried man. For five or six years, it is alleged, Mr. Rollar and Mrs. King lived as man and wife. She had previously been divorced from her husband. Mrs. King, it is alleged, was frequently introduced by Rollar as his wife. About a year before his death Rollar made a will bequeathing his estate to his mother, brother, and sister, but Mrs. King thinks she is entitled to one-third of it—about $12,000. She once consented to take $1,600 from the heirs as a compromise, but asserts now that she made this agreement without due consideration.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the executive session of the State Board of Health yesterday morning several cases involving the professional status of individuals and of medical colleges were presented by the Secretary, in some instances simply for information, in others for the decision of the board. At the close of the executive session the regular order of business was resumed. The auditing committee reported that it had audited and found correct vouchers for the expenditures of the board amounting to about $2,450 during the last quarter. The committee appointed at the last quarterly meeting to draft an expression of the sentiment of the board concerning the retiring member, Dr. Gregory, submitted resolutions regretting his retirement.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

A donation of $1,200 from a benevolent friend for the special purposes named in the letter below has been received by the Humane Society. Such deeds as these ornament life, and stimulate the faith of all who devote themselves in any degree to the betterment of humanity:

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—*My Dear Friend:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your check for $1,200 to be applied to the policing of the Union Stock-Yards and the West Division of the city, as agreed upon, under the direction of this society. It will be my pleasure as well as my duty to see that your kind donation shall be disbursed in the most advantageous manner. Thanking you heartily in behalf of our society and of those it seeks to protect, I am faithfully yours,
JOHN G. SHORTALL, President.

LAWBREAKERS.

Justice Kersten yesterday fined Poths & Co. and William Restow $25 each for violating the building ordinance.

H. F. Bennett, an employé of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was arrested yesterday charged with being one of the parties who secretly furnished stock quotations to the bucket-shops in "gambler's alley" last May.

The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict yesterday afternoon in the case of Edward Peterson, alias "Irish Pat," who was killed Thursday morning by a colored man named Charles Watson, alias Reynolds. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, as published in The Tribune yesterday, and held the prisoner to await the action of the grand jury without bail.

At the instance of the Humane Society the following persons were fined in the amounts named: Edward Blistein, for abusing his horses, $5; Maggie Moore, for neglecting her child, $10—child sent to the Home for the Friendless; Fred White, for cruelty to his horse, $5; Casper Fell, the same, $5; Owen Kelly, ditto, $2—horse shot by an officer of the society; John and Frank Dillon, $10 for abusing a horse; Charles P. Nelson, $10 for assaulting a little boy; Mike Hoffert, $5 for working a crippled horse; John Efting, $3 for cruelly prodding a cow; Herman Herhold, $25 for cruelly beating a team of mules.

STREET-CAR COLORS.

HOW THEY CAN AND WHY THEY CANNOT BE DISTINGUISHED.

A city young man and a friend from the country were standing last night on the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets waiting for a car. They were looking east, and suddenly the city young man exclaimed:

"There she comes!"

"Who?" asked the country young man.

"Our car."

"Where?"

"There, coming around the corner," pointing to a car which had just come around from State street, a block away.

"Why, how can you tell it so far off?"

"By the red light."

City people as well as those from the country are puzzled over the lights of the street-cars until acquainted with the colors, but the system is so perfect that, once learned, it is almost impossible to make a mistake and take a car on the wrong line. The same color is used on several streets, but the arrangement is such that two lines with the same light do not run on the same street, so that if a person knows the street on which runs the car that will take him home, he is not apt—unless very near-sighted or color-blind—to take one car when he wants another.

"The system," said Superintendent Lake, of the West Side Company, "has been in use on our lines for eight or ten years, and we have never had any complaints about it. We take the rainbow colors and divide them up among the streets. For instance, the Milwaukee avenue cars, which run in a northwesterly direction and come in on Lake street, have a blue light. The Blue Island cars, which run in a southwesterly direction and come in on Madison street, have the same color. There can be no confusion there. The Madison and Randolph street cars have red lights, but they are two blocks apart. Van Buren street cars have a green light, which is hard to distinguish from blue, but they come in on Randolph street. Indiana street cars have a green light too, and come in on the same street, but the cars are painted green, while those that run on Van Buren street are painted yellow. In addition to the different colored lights the Milwaukee avenue, Twelfth street, and South Halsted street cars have illuminated letters on the sides, as have the newer ones on some of the other lines. There have been, as I said, no complaints about the system, so no thought has been given to a change. The people living on a street where there is a line soon learn the color of the car light, and they get in the right one every time. Strangers, of course, have to interview the conductor at night, but it is no trouble to ask a question."

The colors on the different West-Side lines are as follows:

Cars that come down Lake street—Milwaukee avenue, blue; Chicago avenue, white; Indiana street, green; Lake street, straw.

Cars that come down Randolph street—Van Buren street, green; Halsted street, straw with red star; Twelfth, straw; Canalport avenue, white; Clinton street, white; Randolph street, red.

Cars that come down on Madison street—Ogden avenue, straw; Blue Island avenue, blue; Madison street, red.

Notwithstanding what Mr. Lake says, there is danger of confusing the lights on Randolph street, especially those of the Canalport avenue and Clinton street lines, which are both white. However, one is pretty sure to strike the right car if he is going out Canalport avenue and boards one with a white light, since there are only two cars on the Clinton-street line, and they are down town only at long intervals. At a distance, too, the light of the Halsted-street line is apt to be mistaken for that of the Twelfth street, and unless a person looks twice before taking a seat it is likely to cost him too nickles to get home.

The other street-car companies have fewer lines, and it is an easy matter, comparatively, to avoid entirely the doubling up of colors. But when a person living on the West Side becomes familiar with the colors he can pick out the car he wants with the same readiness that a resident of the North or South Side does.

BEDDING-PLANTS.

FREE DISTRIBUTION AT LINCOLN PARK—AMUSING SCENES.

Lincoln Park was fairly alive yesterday with the crowds of people who responded to the announcement of Mr. H. J. De Vry, the Superintendent, that he would distribute gratuitously to all comers what was left of the bedding-plants of the gardens at the greenhouse and at North avenue, after the cuttings for winter preservation had been gathered. The gardeners were busy all day Thursday, in the rain, digging up the superfluous plants, and early yesterday morning they were taken to the Fullerton avenue entrance for distribution. A ring twenty-five yards in diameter was formed around the stacks by tying a rope to the trees to keep back the crowd. Within the inclosure were six gardeners and three workmen to wait on the applicants and four policemen to preserve order. The plants consisted of geraniums, thymes, cupheas, dusty millers, American myrtles, alter-and-thereas, and stevias. The people who applied for them were of all classes and ages and both sexes, from every direction and all distances, and carried off their treasures in buggies, baskets, pails, newspapers, and the naked hands. They began to arrive at 7 o'clock in the morning and exhausted the stock at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. No less than 15,000 persons came, and each was given an assortment of plants. As a general thing good order prevailed, but occasionally the botanical enthusiasm of the crowd led them to press against the rope until it went down, when they would rush into the ring and help themselves until the police could expel them. In the meanwhile the beds from which the plants were taken were visited by thousands of people who collected baskets full of plants and elegant bouquets of flowers which would otherwise soon be killed by the frost.

A similar distribution of plants was made at Lincoln Park five years ago, when the applicants behaved so badly that no more were given away until yesterday. Since then until this year they have been grubbed up, raked into piles, and left to decay.

PETERS' PENCE.

SOME WENT TO "PINAFORE," BUT MOST OF IT WENT TO THE OTHER GIRLS.

Mr. James Turner, the father-in-law of the defaulting bookkeeper, Peters, returned to the city yesterday, having been absent when his son-in-law's peculations were discovered. He was closeted with the members of the defrauded firm, and showed a disposition to give up some money rather than see his daughter's husband go to Joliet, but as it was shown that the amount stolen was really more than $12,000 Mr. Turner could not see his way clear to make good so large a sum. There was considerable dickering, no conclusion being reached, and it is understood that negotiations will be resumed today. The young man's late employers do not seem disposed to prosecute him if any agreement can be reached by which their losses can be made good. Besides, they are inclined to take into consideration the feelings of Mr. Peters' relatives.

It has been learned that the young man whose breakfast is now handed him every morning through the bars, did not lose all his money at gambling. A roulet-table employé in a Madison street gambling-house was discharged because the keeper suspected that Peters had bought the man. It is claimed that Peters' winnings amounted to $7,000 or $8,000, but $4,000 would be a safer estimate. The young cashier dipped into other things than gambling banks and his employers' safe. May 28 he backed the Chicago Choir company for two weeks at McVicker's, paying the company a large figure and taking the risk. The venture was a losing one. Besides paying the salaries of the highly respected and talented young women of the different church choirs, he is believed to have lavished money upon females not especially remarkable for their singing. He was lucky at cards, and met his ruin through women.

"NO, SIR, MR. MAYOR."

THE POLICE COMMITTEE REFUSES TO CONFIRM CERTAIN APPOINTMENTS.

As predicted in The Tribune, the Committee on Police refused yesterday to confirm two of the Mayor's appointments. All of the members of the committee were present, and their plan seems to have been cut and dried beforehand, as the session occupied only a few minutes of time, and there was no discussion on any of the points. The appointment of George Kersten as Police Magistrate at the Chicago Avenue Station, Charles White at the Despiaines Street Station, O. P. Ingersoll at the West Twelfth Street Station, and Peter Foote at the East Harrison Street Station were confirmed; and also the appointment as clerks of R. Sherman at the Twelfth Street Station and W. C. Clingin at the East Harrison Street Station; and as Bailiffs, John Kelly at the Despiaines Street Station and Charles Hefter at the Twelfth Street Station. The appointments of August Timme as Clerk at the East Chicago Avenue Station and M. A. La Buy as Clerk at the Despiaines Street Station were not confirmed.

While the committee did not express itself on the cause of refusing to confirm all of the appointments, Timme's case is pretty well understood. He is the Secretary of the State Liquor-Dealers' Association, and receives a salary from that source. He is understood to have received his appointment through the influence of John Feldkamp and Harry Rubens, and on this account the North Side Aldermen were opposed to him from the start. While they have no candidate for the position they are willing to accept anybody but Timme. The other man, La Buy, was dropped on general principles, and for the purpose of carrying out the plan explained yesterday morning. It is the intention to make a test case of the present appointments, and see how much strength the Mayor can muster in the Council.

AN OLD AFFAIR.

A CLAIMANT FOR A SHARE OF THE ESTATE OF LOUIS BECKER, DECEASED.

A letter was received yesterday by the Probate Court from Adam Weber, No. 633 East Fifteenth street, New York, making inquiries about the estate of one Louis Becker, who died here in Chicago some time in 1878. Mr. Weber states in his letter that Becker, when going to Chicago, deserted his lawful wife and three children, but lived afterwards in Chicago with one Paulina Becker, to whom he left all his property. Mrs. Becker No. 1, so the letter says, laid claim to her husband's estate on hearing of his death through some attorney, but compromised her claim by accepting an offer of $1,200. Of the latter sum the claimant received little or nothing, Mr. Weber says, and he writes to the court to find out how the estate of Becker was settled.

The records of the court show that the estate of Louis Becker, who died in 1878 and left by will all his property to Paulina Becker, his wife, and her four children, was declared settled June 16, 1882. No compromise like that mentioned in Mr. Weber's letter is on record, but Paulina Becker, when entering proof of heirship, testified that three children of her husband's by a former wife, who had died in New York in 1858, were living. The estate of Louis Becker was valued at some $4,000.

Mr. Weber has been written to for further explanation, as the case seems to be worthy of investigation. Should the statements in Mr. Weber's letter be true, somebody certainly has defrauded Mrs. Becker No. 1 and at the same time deceived the court.

A JUDICIAL CONFLICT.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE TWO WEST SIDE JUSTICES—RUSSELL WINS.

Judge Smith yesterday morning heard and decided the habeas-corpus case of James Walsh against Kelly, involving a dispute between Justices Russell and Woodman. Russell, in addition to his new Madison street office, had had for some time an office next to the Police Justice, so as to take advantage of the changes of venue. Justice Woodman's office was the nearest were Russell out of the way. The former claimed that the latter could not have two offices. This led to a dispute, and finally it was decided to test the question. Kelly, who had been arrested and brought before Justice White, took a change of venue to Russell, who fined him and sent him to jail. He then filed a petition for habeas corpus on the ground that Russell was not the nearest Justice to White, and hence had no jurisdiction in his case. The Judge in deciding the case said that previous to the commencement of a suit the defendant or his agent might make oath that he believed he could not have an impartial trial before the Justice, and it should then be the duty of the Justice immediately to transmit all papers belonging to the suit to the nearest Justice in the same county. It was very clear in the Judge's opinion, aside from all authorities, that Russell had jurisdiction. But the Supreme Court had also decided in the strongest case that could be imagined—in a case where a Justice acted corruptly and retained jurisdiction, refusing a change of venue—that his judgment was not void. Russell had no power to question White's acts, as has been expressly decided. If he had dismissed the suit and discharged Walsh he would have committed a gross error. The most he could have done would have been to decline to take jurisdiction. Refusing to discharge Walsh was not deciding that a Justice had the right to send a man all over the country nolens volens, but merely decided that if a Justice disregarded his duty this action could not be attacked in a collateral proceeding as a habeas corpus was technically. If this was a jurisdictional question an inch was as valuable as a mile, and a murderer might go free because the Justice he took a change of venue to was an inch further off than some other. The consequence of such a ruling would be very serious, and there would not be much safety in proceedings before Justices. The decision of White, if wrong, was at most only an error, and Russell necessarily had jurisdiction, and his judgment was valid. The petition would be dismissed and the prisoner remanded.

LOCAL POLITICS.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A special meeting of the Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward was held at No. 448 West Chicago avenue last evening, Charles Peters presiding, and about fifty members present.

The Chairman said one of the objects of the gathering was to select members of the Executive Committee of the Central Republican Club.

Mr. F. Wilke said he had prepared a list of good men.

Mr. William Wilke didn't think they were prepared to elect any one, and, in his opinion, it would be a good idea to defer action for a week.

Mr. Henry Hertz remarked that there would be a meeting of the Executive Committee Monday night; hence it was important that the members be chosen without delay.

Mr. Eggert made the point that the meeting was called for this specific purpose.

Mr. Elliott, the Corresponding Secretary of the Central Club, said if the ward expected to take part Monday night it was essential to select the members of the Executive Committee without delay.

The following were elected: First Precinct, L. Thorn; Second, Adolph Wilke; Third, Ald. Frank Schaack; Fourth, Philip Knopf; Fifth, Andrew Quaid; Sixth, F. L. Wilke; Seventh, Peter M. Logone; Eighth, Otto Fisher; Ninth, Jacob Stampen; Tenth, William J. O'Brien; Eleventh, Peter Kwibassa; Twelfth, —— ——; Thirteenth, John Baumgarten; at large, Henry L. Hertz, Charles W. Peters, Emil Wilken, C. D. Lusk, William C. Eggert, and Adam Sauer.

The committee was authorized to fill vacancies if any occurred.

Mr. Hertz offered the following:

Resolved, That while we, as good citizens and true Republicans, are unequivocally in favor of a proper enforcement of the laws, we are at the same time as firmly of the opinion that the obsolete Sunday law is impracticable, and is so considered by the great majority of the citizens of this city; and we hereby instruct the Executive Committee members from the Fourteenth Ward to the Central Club to use all honorable means to qualify and adopt the platform of said club in this respect.

"It is not necessary for me to state to you," said Mr. Hertz, "what took place at the last meeting of the Central Club, a disagreement arising among some of the members present. My object in offering this resolution is simply this: To authorize the representatives of this ward, who have an immense constituency—the largest of any ward in the city—to say that while we are in favor of enforcing the laws as good citizens and true Republicans—there is not a man in this body or a Republican in the ward who is not—we regard the old Sunday law as impracticable. It was proved so in 1873, and if the question of its enforcement is ever submitted to the people it will be voted down again. I think we can safely, as good citizens and Republicans, pass the resolution.

It went through unanimously, and therefore the meeting adjourned.

The Young Men's Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward met at No. 448 West Chicago avenue last night. The committee appointed to see the judges and clerks of election reported that all would serve. The Executive Committee apportioned the members of the club among the precincts of work on election-day, and their report was concurred in. The club then adjourned to attend the general meeting mentioned elsewhere.

NEGLIGENT JUDGES OF ELECTION.

The judges of election in the Eleventh Precinct of the Twelfth Ward, in the Ninth Precinct of Hyde Park, and in the First Precinct of Thornton have neglected to call at the County Clerk's office for the poll-books of last fall's election, and have to all appearances failed to make the registry of voters last Tuesday which the law prescribes. Their names are: Eleventh Precinct of the Twelfth Ward, Jerry Callahan, W. M. Laughlin, and F. O. Cartier; Ninth Precinct of Hyde Park, Michael Goodman, E. G. Clark, and John Elliott; First Precinct of Thornton, J. W. Shannon, J. S. Hillfeldt, and John Stewart.

OLD CLOTHES.

WORDS OF WISDOM FROM A SECOND-HAND DEALER.

"Do you want to buy some clothes?"

A voice, shrill and querulous, mixed with entreaty and inquiry, assailed a Tribune reporter's ear as he passed a second-hand clothes-dealer's shop on West Randolph street. Seeing the reporter hesitate, the old-clothes man supplemented his appeal by the question: "If you want to sell some cast-off clothing just step inside and leave your address."

The reporter, feeling no immediate interest in the appeal, but moved by a spirit of curiosity, entered the store.

The man was a tolerably good-looking fellow, and reminded one of the description that Dumas gives of the Italian bandit, Luigi Vampa. He feasted his eyes on the coat worn by the reporter.

"Do you want to make a trade? Here is a coat I'll trade you. It was worn by a banker when new and cost $70. It was only worn a few times. Here, try it on."

The visitor informed the anxious salesman that his mission was not to buy, and the man immediately subsided into quietness. Finally he became talkative.

"Do people often give you such good clothes as the banker wore?" he was asked.

"Not very often, but sometimes we get them. You see, the banker who owned that coat is dead. There are people who don't want anything around the house that belonged to a dead person. They almost give away their belongings, but such occasions are rare."

"Have you not in your possession one of the coats worn by George Washington?"

"No," said the man, eyeing his interrogator somewhat suspiciously; "but here is a garment with a history," and the speaker held up to view a coat cut several decades ago, and a look of genuine disgust overspread his countenance as he observed:

"This coat belonged to the meanest man living. I bought it at his house and found some valuable bills in it. I was honest enough to return them, and what do you think he did? Sure as I stand here he had me arrested for larceny. He said I stole those bills while he absented himself from the room to get the coat."

"You frequently find things in rich people's clothes, I suppose?"

"Between you and me, I would rather search the clothes of a poor man. I often find a stray quarter, but rich people leave only a few old buttons or a wad of lint."

"Who are your best customers?"

"The poor people, of course. A rich man will wear breeches till they need patches and are ragged at the extremities, and then the chances are that he benevolently bestows them as a present to one of his servants. People who are only making a tolerably good living will throw their clothes away as soon as they cease to look decent. They are our best customers."

PERRY H. SMITH.

AN ORDER OF COURT FOR THE SALE OF SOME OF HIS REAL ESTATE.

The fact that Mr. Perry H. Smith, though steadily improving in health, both mentally and physically, is still under conservatorship, was brought out in the Probate Court yesterday when a decree was issued authorizing Mrs. Emma Smith, the conservatrix, to sell some real estate valued at about $20,000 for the purpose set out in the following paragraph of the decree:

"The court further finds that said Perry H. Smith has a family immediately dependent on him for their support, consisting of a wife, one daughter aged 24 years, and one son aged 19 years; that there is a just claim against said estate for $19,500 in favor of Robert Law, and other just claims such as premiums of insurance, taxes, etc.; and that it is necessary to sell said premises for the support and maintenance of his said family, and for the best interest and maintenance of said estate, and the purposes of paying the just and lawful debts of said Perry H. Smith."

The property to be sold consists of unimproved real estate, which, as the petition says, is entirely unproductive and a burden to the estate.

SMALL BOYS.

THEY ARE BETTER THAN LARGE ONES BECAUSE THEY DON'T SMOKE CIGARETS.

"Pressfeeders Wanted," swings out in front of nearly every job-office in the city. Ordinarily a shotgun would be required to keep away applicants for positions, and as this want seemed to be never filled a Tribune reporter made inquiries.

"You see," said the foreman of a job-office, "we can get plenty of boys, but they want too much money. If we get a large boy we must pay large wages, and we take small boys for a few dollars a week. It requires no peculiar skill to feed a press, and a little boy will do just as well if he will keep his mind on his work and not read flashy pictorials and dime novels while running the press, as the larger boys do. Then, the young chaps don't smoke poisonous cigarets or go out to get bitter beer, and, besides, they work for about half the wages. There is no scarcity in the market—it is only the smaller boys rooting out the larger ones."

ACCIDENTS.

Jeremiah Dowe, 29 years old, fell to the ground from a building upon which he was employed at No. 378 Warren avenue, a distance of sixty feet, and was probably fatally injured.

Dr. and Mrs. Churchill, of No. 661 West Jackson street, were thrown from their carriage yesterday afternoon at the corner of Ashland avenue and Fulton street and slightly injured. The horse was frightened by the cars at the Kinzie street crossing and ran away, overturning the carriage. The animal was secured about a mile further south, and was found to be badly cut and the vehicle entirely demolished.

The horses attached to one of Oscar Field's coupés became frightened yesterday afternoon by the breaking of a whiffletree, and ran away. The carriage was overturned at the corner of Michigan and Clark streets, and its occupants, a Mr. and Mrs. Nieter and son, were thrown to the ground. The latter was quite seriously hurt, and was removed to the Palmer House, where the party are stopping. The occupants of the coupé are the guests of Mr. R. A. Waller.

DULUTH MARKET.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The markets on 'Change today were lower. Sales of No. 1 hard at $1.02; same bid for more, but held at $1.02¼; closing No. 1 hard cash, $1.02; October, $1.02; December, $1.02; No. 2 hard, cash, 95; No. 1 cash, 97c; No. 2 cash, 90½c; No. 3 cash, 83c. Receipts of wheat, 72,690 bushels; shipments of wheat, 68,457 bushels; wheat in store, 1,310,710 bushels. Corn in store, 22,551 bushels.

$2.00 WORTH OF NEW MUSIC FOR FIVE CENTS!

Any reader of The Tribune cutting this out and sending it, with five cents in stamps, to S. Brainard's Sons, 136 State street, Chicago, will receive by return mail sample copy of *Brainard's Illustrated Musical World*, containing over $2.00 of the latest and best music, vocal and instrumental, besides a large amount of interesting musical reading matter.

NOTHING NEW—ST. PAUL TRAINS.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway has for years been running through trains from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, leaving Chicago on Saturday as well as every other evening in the week at 9 p. m. Its trains leave Chicago for St. Paul and Minneapolis every day, including Sundays, as follows: 11:30 a. m. and 9 p. m. Through tickets and sleeping-car accommodations can be procured at No. 62 Clark street, No. 47 Monroe street, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the passenger station, corner of North Wells and Kinzie streets.

EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.

Commencing Saturday, Oct. 20, the 9 p. m. train on the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway will leave Chicago daily for Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and for all points on the Wisconsin Central Railroad via Milwaukee, including Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, Waupaca, and Steven's Point.

Through tickets and sleeping-car accommodations can be procured at the Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal, Madison, and Adams streets, and at the city ticket offices, No. 63 Clark street, also at No. 47 Monroe street, and at Grand Pacific Hotel.

A STRANGE COPYRIGHT.

In 1879 The Chicago Tribune alluded to a remedy never found in drug stores for asthma, catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and scrofula. We learn that it has since gained such eminent patronage that a copyright paper on the subject, entitled the "Pandect," is now issued *gratis* to all who address Mr. J. A. Gates, the author, at Kalamazoo, Mich. Those interested should send for a copy.

EXCURSIONS TO DAKOTA

can be made every day this year from Chicago to the James River Valley via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Woonsocket, Wolsey, and Redfield are new towns in Dakota, on the James River Valley line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Tickets at cheapest rates can be procured at Nos. 61 and 63 Clark street. T. E. Chandler, General Agent.

DORA HENNING AND LITTLE LITTA.

The great prima donna commissioned Mr. Mosher to make their imperial art photographs. These photos, with many others of equal merit, are now with Mr. Mosher's collection of art work in the Exposition. The public is invited to see fine art artistically rendered in the beautiful photograph.

THE TRAIN FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

Commencing Monday next, Oct. 22, the morning express train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will leave Chicago for Milwaukee, La Crosse, and intermediate stations at 8 a. m. instead of at 9:30 a. m. as at present, arriving in Milwaukee at 11 a. m., La Crosse, 7:30 p. m.

The celebrated Pilsener export beer has become so widely known throughout the United States, it is useless to state, that it is the most popular beer manufactured. Orders should be sent direct to the Conrad Seipp Brewing Company.

The best and cheapest Car Starter is sold by Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

Those who smoke Sweet Bouquet Cigarettes pronounce them superior to all others.

The "Duplex" Roach Killer exterminates roaches, cockroaches, and croton bugs.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Popular dentists—Drs. McChesney. Best set $8.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued licenses to marry to the following couples:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Emil Joeth, Chicago	25
Wilhelmina Heldt, Chicago	21
Theodore Wegner, Chicago	21
Carolina Ebert, Chicago	18
Charles Herrmann, Chicago	34
Matilda M. Zinn, Chicago	23
John Patok, Chicago	21
Rosa Plummer, Chicago	25
Carl Carlson, Paxton	36
Matilda Carlson, Paxton	40
Hugh O'Connor, Lake	27
Josephine Quaid, Lake	23
Viggo Joergensen, Chicago	30
Marie Miehle, Chicago	23
Hauritz Stange, Chicago	32
Christopha Lorenza Buek, Chicago	24
Wladyslav Kruszka, Chicago	23
Katarzyna Sambarski, Chicago	17
Erdmann Leubke, Lake View	25
Ernstine Priebs, Lake View	23
Gustaf Johnson, Chicago	24
Matilda Johnson, Chicago	27
Peter Andreas Olson, Chicago	33
Inga M. Lindgaard, Chicago	21
James McGeary, Chicago	25
Margaret Collins, Chicago	22
Andrew Kilcoyne, Chicago	25
Ellen Muday, Chicago	21
James E. Palmer, Jackson	25
Mrs. Harry Dailey, Finnville	27
Denis Courtney, Chicago	24
Bridget Sullivan, Chicago	22
Michael Duddy, Chicago	21
Mary Towey, Chicago	18
Albert S. A. Weber, Chicago	25
Kate Blanche White, Chicago	21
Stephan Farmella, Chicago	22
Agatha Ruchniewicz, Chicago	18
Joseph Walls, Chicago	23
Anna Waixelmann, Chicago	23

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—Alfred Percy, son of Moses W. and Mary Johnson, aged 3 years.
Funeral from residence, 1228 West Adams-st., Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.
Baltimore Sun please copy.
Dear Alfred Percy you have left us,
And we deeply grieve o'er you, love:
But forget you darling, never,
Until we meet in heaven above.
From your heart-broken mother.

GURSKIE—Abraham Gurskie, aged 42 years.
Funeral Sunday, Oct. 21, at 12 m., from his late residence, 449 South Clark-st.
Buffalo and New York papers please copy.

SPIEL—Oct. 18, Henry Spiel, at his residence, 76 Clybourn-av.
Funeral Saturday at 2 o'clock by carriages to Graceland.

HILL—At his residence on Indiana-st., corner Oakley-av., Oct. 18, Alexander P. Hill.
Remains will be taken to Nachusa, Ill., for interment Saturday morning.

KEMMANN—At 8:30 a. m. Friday morning, Oct. 19, at La Grange, Heinrich Kemmann, aged 56 years.
Funeral Monday at 3 p. m. Friends are invited.

EIGHME—Oct. 18, Hannah W., wife of Joseph Eighme, aged 68.
Funeral services will be held at the house, 1073 West Lake-st., Sunday, the 21st, at 2 p. m.; thence by carriages to Lombard Monday a. m. 9:15 train.

GOODWILLIE—In Oak Park, Ill., Oct. 17, 1883, Mary C., second daughter of David and Cecilia Goodwillie, aged 22 years 7 months and 22 days.
Funeral from Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church Saturday, Oct. 20, at 2:30 p. m.

BOWEN—Erastus S. Bowen, veterinary surgeon of City Fire Department, at 2:30 a. m. Friday, Oct. 19, 1883, aged 60 years 3 months and 9 days.
Funeral at late residence, 26 South Green-st., at 10 o'clock Sunday, Oct. 21, 1883.

STEWART—Oct. 19, of congestion of the lungs, Susie, only daughter of Henry C. and Mary E. Stewart, aged 2 years 3 months 22 days.
Funeral from 371 West Monroe-st. at 1 o'clock Sunday by carriage to Rosehill. Friends are invited.

MURPHY—At his residence, No. 311 West Polk-st., Oct. 19, 1883, Patrick Murphy, aged 29 years.
Funeral from the residence Sunday, Oct. 21, at 10 o'clock a. m. by cars to Calvary.

DEATHS.

FITCH—Wednesday night at 12 o'clock, at 1050 West Van Buren-st., after years of patient suffering, Sarah, aged 53 years 9 months and 17 days, wife of William L. Fitch and mother of Mrs. Phil Gunlock, Mrs. James Dunne, and Mrs. Thomas Smith.
Funeral from Calvary Episcopal Church Saturday morning at 10 o'clock by carriages to Rosehill. Friends are invited.
Detroit, St. Joseph, and Jackson (Mich.) papers please copy.

KELLOGG—In this city, Oct. 18, 1883, Palmer V. Kellogg, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 1709 Prairie-av., Saturday, Oct. 20, at 1:30 p. m. Remains will be taken to Utica, N. Y., for interment. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

The funeral train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for Calvary and Rosehill leaves the passenger station, on the corner of Wells and Kenzie-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE THIRTEENTH Ward Republican Club will be held this evening at Benz's Hall, No. 782 West Lake-st., for business of importance.

THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN Club will hold a meeting this evening at the club-room, Grand Pacific Hotel, at 8 o'clock sharp.

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN Club will hold a meeting Saturday evening, Oct. 20, in brick church, Prairie-av., near Thirtieth-st.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the Twelfth Ward Republican Club at Owsley's Hall tonight, to select an Executive Committee for the Central Republican Club of Cook County.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROF. E. O. EXCELL WILL SING at the noon meeting to-day, at the Y. M. C. A. The exposition of the Sunday-school lesson will be conducted by President Blanchard, of Wheaton College.

THE REV. MR. SUMNER ELLIS WILL give tomorrow morning in St. Paul's Universalist Church the first of a series of sermons on the "Foundations of Faith." His theme will be: "Mind in Nature."

THE REV. D. N. UTTER WILL ADdress the Philosophical Society this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: "The New Ethics."

THE OLIVET BAPTIST SUNDAY-School will meet at 1448 Wabash-av. tomorrow at 2 o'clock. This being floral Sabbath, the little ones are requested to be present if they want to receive their bouquets.

THE REV. DR. H. W. THOMAS, WHO has for years taken a deep interest in the Chicago Athenæum, will deliver the first lecture of the season before the Athenæum Literary Club, 50 Dearborn-st. this evening at 7:45 o'clock.

THE YOUNG MEN'S MEETING AT the Y. M. C. A., No. 148 Madison-st., this evening, will be conducted by James Beiding. Singing will form a part of the service.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.,
Will have on sale, to be closed out at Auction,
Monday, October 22,
200 Sample Cases
Boots & Shoes
All guaranteed and regular goods of the best styles.

REGULAR TRADE SALES
DRY GOODS,
Tuesday, Oct. 23, 9:30 a. m., and
Thursday, Oct. 25, 9:30 a. m.

We shall again make Two Very Important Offerings. Both these sales will be thoroughly well assorted with goods that are strictly seasonable and fully adapted to the wants of the Trade. We have several consignments of Very Desirable Merchandise that we are urged to close. We will mention a few of the Leading Lines, that merchants requiring any of the goods may avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase at Auction Values.

We shall sell a Superior Line JERSEY WAISTS.
We shall sell a Superior Line EMBROIDERIES.
We shall sell a Superior Line LACES.
We shall sell a Superior Line CASHMERES.
We shall sell a Superior Line LINENS.
We shall sell a Superior Line HANDKERCHIEFS.

CLOTHING.

Bed Blankets, Lap Robes,
Dress Skirts, Hats and Caps,
Mittens & Gloves, Overshirts,
Suspenders, Underwear,
Hosiery, Piece Goods,

Ladies' Cloaks,

Velvets, Velveteens,
Flannels, Quilts,
Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Carpets.

SPECIAL.
TUESDAY, Oct. 23,
EARLY IN THE MORNING,
Six Hundred Revolvers,
Three Hundred Shovels.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

We Have 1,000 Cases
Men's, Boys', and Youths'
BOOTS,
Of all grades, from medium to the best, consigned by Assignees of Bankrupt manufacturers, to close out at Auction
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24,
And at same time a large line of
Women's and Children's Wear
That will interest any retailer.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 & 216 Madison-st.

AUCTION TRADE SALE
By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
214 & 216 Madison-st., Chicago.
Thursday, Oct. 25, at 9:30 a. m.,
We shall sell a large stock of
HOLIDAY GOODS
Consisting of Vases, Toilet Sets, Wine Sets, Tea and Dinner Sets, Fancy Cups and Saucers, Majolica Ware, Printed Ware, Plain and Cut Glassware, and a great variety of other articles. This sale is well worthy your personal attention. All goods purchased by Country Merchants carefully packed and shipped promptly.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
FURNITURE,
Carpets, Stoves, Blankets,
General Household Goods,
ALSO A LOT
Store Counters,
Show Cases, Etc.,
9:30 THIS MORNING.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

A FEW CHOICE
Rugs & Carpets
AT
PRIVATE SALE
THIS MORNING AT
262 Wabash Avenue.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

GAS FIXTURES: Large variety and very low prices. J. L. PATTISON & CO., 81 Randolph-st.

WEBER PIANOS
enjoy that consideration, especially in the artistic musical world and among others most capable of estimating their merits, which is the highest guarantee of their quality and durability, and affords to the purchaser that absolute protection which is of paramount importance in so large an investment. Inspection invited.
WEBER MUSIC HALL,
Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.

MILLER THURSBY.
De'KONTSKI PIANOS
Concert Company.
Wm. H. Sherwood, Dr. Louis Maas, E. Neupert, C. Petersilea, S. Liebling, and others use these Pianos exclusively.
LEWIS, NEWELL & GIBBS
SOLE AGENTS,
152 STATE-ST.

Horlick's Food
"Has saved many lives."—R. M. Tooker, M.D., Chicago. Requires no cooking. It is free from starch. The best food in health or sickness for all
INFANTS
"It has given perfect satisfaction in every case."—J. W. Streeter, M.D., Chicago.
"We have never used any food that has proved so satisfactory as Horlick's Food." Geo. E. Shipman, M.D. Supt. J. P. Mills, Physician Chicago Foundlings Home.
Best Diet for Dyspeptics and Invalids.
To give those interested an opportunity to test the merits of this wonderful food, a trial bottle will be given FREE by calling at Drug Store of
E. H. Sargent & Co., 125 State St.
Frank Pyatt, 438 W. Madison St.
Laux & Waltman, N. Clark and Centre St.
Highly beneficial to nursing mothers as a drink. Price 40 and 75c. All Druggists keep it.
HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis.

COMMON SENSE
SHOES.
We call attention to this style of Shoe. They bring sure comfort to tender feet. Originated and manufactured by
C. E. WISWALL & CO.
79 Madison-st.,
Opposite McVicker's Theatre.

RIDICULOUS IDEAS
ARE ENTERTAINED ABOUT PURGATIVES. IT IS DANGEROUS TO SCOURGE THE STOMACH, TO RASP THE BOWELS, TO PROSTRATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, WITH FURIOUS EVACUANTS. NATURE HAS GIVEN A SAMPLE IN THE FAMOUS SELTZER SPRING, OF WHAT THE BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, OR DYSPEPTIC SYSTEM NEEDS FOR ITS RESTORATION, AND IN TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT SCIENCE HAS IMPROVED ON NATURE BY COMBINING ALL THE VALUABLE INGREDIENTS OF THE GERMAN FOUNTAIN IN A PORTABLE FORM. THIS AGREEABLE AND POTENT SALINE ALTERATIVE CHANGES THE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD AND PURIFIES ALL THE FLUIDS OF THE BODY. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Brass Finishing
Brass Railing, Wickets for Screens or Bank Counters (estimates on special designs in this line), Brass Castings, etc. Turning, Small-Gear Cutting, and Plating to order.
A. H. Andrews & Co.,
195 WABASH-AV.

IMPORTED FLOWERING BULBS
Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, etc., etc., for winter blooming in the house, and for early spring flowering out doors. NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT. Our stock is large and complete.
SEND FOR FALL BULB CATALOGUE.
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Seedsmen,
200 to 206 Randolph-st.

Dr. H. R. PHILLIPS,

DENTIST,
169 South Clark st.
Best Gum Sets......
Best Plain Sets......
Fillings, ½ usual cost.
Teeth extracted without pain 50 cts. All work warranted.

CANDY TOLU, MALT, Lime-Juice, Pine-Tar, Iceland Moss, Wild Cherry, Hoarhound, Licorice, Injube, etc. Cough candies at only 40 cents a lb at GUNTHER'S confectionery 78 Madison-st.

CANDY OLD-FASHION MOLASSES Caramels, fresh hourly. ... for elegant 1-lb. box full of Candy. KRANZ, ...

STOVES "Graphic," New Ideal, and Wellington Base-Burners. Send for catalogue. 86 and 88 Wabash-av. Maclean & Kellogg.

LIMBS (Artificial) Batteries, Surgical Instruments, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Artificial Eyes, &c. SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st.

MALTBY'S GOLD BRAND COCOANUT THE BEST for Pies, Cakes and Puddings. Strictly pure. Ask your grocer for it.

Dr. Henry Olin,
Eye and Ear Surgeon.
Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in the West.
126 STATE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

KAEMPFER'S
Mocking-Bird Food
At Birdstore, 127 Clark-st.

DURKEES TABLE Used in leading Hotels and Clubs. The Best Relish for Fish and Cold Meats. Ask your grocer for it.
CHALLENGE SAUCE

Prof. Swing's New ...
NOW READ...
Sermons.
By Prof. David Swing. ...
Speech and Manner...
Life of Wagner.
Times of Battle and ...
The Miseries of Fo...
JANSEN, McCLURG...
117, 119, 121 Wabash-...
LIPPINCOTT'S M...
For Novemb...
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
715 & 717 Market-st., ...
November At...
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & ...
Published To...
JESUS, THE WORLD'S ...
ISMS, OLD AND ...
S. C. GRIGGS & CO., ...
THE SINGERS' WEL...
REBECCA.
RUTH AND BOAZ.
LAKME.
FOREST JUBILEE CH...
LYON & HEALY, ...
OLIVER DITSON & ...
RECENT PUBLIC...

BER PIANOS
t consideration, es- the artistic musical among others most of estimating their hich is the highest of their quality and and affords to the that absolute pro- hich is of paramount ce in so large an in- Inspection invited.
MUSIC HALL, -av. and Jackson-st.
LER THURSBY. SKI PIANOS
ncert Company.
erwood, Dr. Louis Maas, E. etersilea, S. Liebling, and se Pianos exclusively.
NEWELL & GIBBS SOLE AGENTS, STATE-ST.
ck's Food
Dyspeptics and Invalids. FREE
FOOD CO., Racine, Wis.
ION SENSE SHOES.
ISWALL & CO. Madison-st., site McVicker's Theatre.
s Finishing
ndrews & Co., WABASH-AV.
BULBS
LEY & CO., Seedsmen, to 206 Randolph-st.
R. PHILLIPS, DENTIST, 169 South Clark st.
OLD-FASHION MOLASSES.
(Artificial) Batteries,
GOLD BRAND COCOANUT
Dr. Henry Olin, Eye and Ear Surgeon. 126 STATE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
AEMPFER'S ng-Bird Food
ES TABLE GE SAUCE

Prof. Swing's New Volume.

NOW READY.

Sermons.

By Prof. David Swing. Price, $1.50.

Twenty of the latest and ablest discourses of this prominent preacher, issued at the urgent request of his many friends, are comprised in this volume. They are selected with the greatest care, and contain the charming characteristics of their gifted author.

Speech and Manners,

For Home and School. By Miss Kirkland. Price, $1.00.

This book, by the popular author of "Six Little Cooks" and "Dora's Housekeeping," is intended to call the attention of young people to the importance of a correct use of their mother tongue, and to furnish some hints in regard to the most common violations of good breeding.

Life of Wagner.

From the German of Dr. Louis Nohl. Translated by George P. Upton. Uniform with "Mozart," "Beethoven," and "Haydn." With Portrait. Price, $1.25.

Dr. Nohl, the biographer of the great composers of Germany, has in this volume shown anew his remarkable talent for presenting in condensed form what is most prominent in the career and work of his subjects.

Times of Battle and Rest.

From the Swedish of Z. Topelius. Uniform with "Times of Gustaf Adolf." Price, $1.25.

"In this volume are to be praised the same matter and originality of material and superior literary qualities which characterized 'Times of Gustaf Adolf.' The admirer of lofty romance cannot fail to be grateful for an introduction through this careful and spirited English version to the 'Scandinavian Scott,' as Professor Topelius has often been called. His works are glorious books for young people to read."—Independent, New York.

The Miseries of Fo Hi.

From the French of Francisque Sarcey. Price, $1.00.

"An unusually witty and satirical volume, because Sarcey could write no other. It is really a political story, and full of keen, stinging points. . . . A reader may wish to weep while looking into this little handglass, and yet no one can avoid laughter, so overflowing is the story with comicalities."—Home Journal, New York.

Sold by all booksellers, or mailed post-paid on receipt of price by the publishers,

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,

117, 119, 121 Wabash-av., Chicago.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,

For November,

NOW READY, CONTAINS:

Henry Irving. A Sketch and a Criticism. By Robert Laird Collier. With Illustrations.

Curiosities of Instinct. By Felix L. Oswald.

Housekeeping in Normandy. By Margaret Bertha Wright.

At Camaldoli. A Sketch. By "Ouida."

On the Mountain-Trails of Montana. By W. A. Baillie-Grohman.

Black Spirits and White. A Story. By Sophie Swett.

Mr. Swinburne and Mary Stuart. By L. J. S.

Out After Tiger. An Indian Sketch. By Phil Robinson.

A Village Poet. A Story. By Evelyn Thorp.

Two Chinese Wonders. By Charles Wood.

Art in Baltimore. By John R. Tait.

Also a continuation of Mary Agnes Tinckner's Serial Story, **The Jewel in the Lotos.** With Frontispiece. Other Short Stories, Poems, and Articles of Interest upon Current Topics.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS

35 cts per copy. $3.00 per annum.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,

715 & 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

November Atlantic!

Now ready everywhere, contains

RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Ezra Ripley, D. D. A most delightful sketch.

BROOKE HERFORD. The Trustworthiness of the Hebrew Traditions.

SARAH ORNE JEWETT. An Only Son.

HENRY JAMES. En Province. V.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER. Random Spanish Notes.

F. MARION CRAWFORD. A Roman Singer. Chapters IX., X.

ALBERT S. BOLLES. What Instruction Should Be Given in Our Colleges?

GEORGE P. LATHROP. Newport. X., XI.

Other Essays, Poems, Reviews, and Contributors' Club.

35 Cents a Number; $4.00 a year.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

Published Today!

JESUS, THE WORLD'S SAVIOR.

Who He Is, Why He Came, and What He Did. By George C. Lorimer, D. D. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

"A book of singular interest. It begins with a discussion of the variations in the biography of Jesus, and follows with twenty-one other chapters, each one devoted to the discussion of some point connected with His teaching or character; as, for example, His preparation, His baptism, His temptation, His miracles, His theology, His parables, His prophecies, etc."

ISMS, OLD AND NEW.

By Geo. C. Lorimer, D. D. Cloth. 12mo. $1.50.

"The productions of a master mind."—Christian Messenger, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

"Marked with animation, earnestness, and eloquence."—Boston Daily Advertiser.

"The treatment throughout is masterly. The argument is cogent, the range of illustration wide and rich, the matter fresh, and the method original and striking."—The Chicago Standard.

Sold by all Booksellers, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Publishers.

THE SINGERS' WELCOME,

L. O. Emerson's new book for Singing Classes and Conventions wins golden opinions from all who examine it.

"I am very much pleased with it indeed," from a recent letter, indicates the general feeling.

192 pages. 150 tunes. Good instructive course, including the new and favorite Manual Signs and other improvements.

75 cents will bring you a specimen copy. Liberal reduction for quantities.

NEW, BEAUTIFUL, AND EASY CANTATAS.

REBECCA. (65 cents.) By D. F. Hodges. Includes the charming old Bible story, has fine and easy music, pretty Oriental costuming and stage arrangements, and cannot fail to be a great attraction.

RUTH AND BOAZ. (65 cents.) By E. A. Andrews. Brings before us the rural life of olden time and a glimpse at Bethlehem and its harvest fields, and has easy and sweet music.

LAKME. The new opera by Delibes. Given everywhere. Price, $2.00.

FOREST JUBILEE CHOIR. (40 cents.) Cantata for young singers. Bird songs, etc. All the girls and boys will like it.

Any book mailed for retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"'Avondale,' by Thomas Clarke, is a novel of a high moral character," says the Evening Journal, "rich in valuable information and useful suggestions. The plot is deep and keeps up the interest to the end. The tone of the work is ennobling, and the book is far above the average of current romances."

Sent free to any address on receipt of $1.50 by the author, at 461 West Monroe-st., Chicago. A liberal discount to the trade.

NEW BOOKS

S. A. Maxwell & Co.

OFFER AMONG THOSE

Published This Week:

Catalogues of the Art Department

Of the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute, Illustrated with Etchings, Albertypes, Photo-Engravings, etc. Small 4to. Parchment. Net. Cloth, net.................$5.00

Biblical Study,

Its Principles, Methods; and History, with a Catalogue of Books of Reference. By Charles Augustus Briggs, D. D. 8vo.....................$2.50

Margaret Fuller,

By Julia Ward Howe. ("Famous Women.") 16mo.............$1.00

A Sylvan City;

Or, Quaint Corners in Philadelphia. Illustrated. 12mo..............$2.00

June,

A New Novel. By Mrs. Forrester. 12mo.........................$1.00

The Cottage Kitchen.

A Collection of Practical and Inexpensive Recipes. By Marian Harland. 12mo..............................$1.00

The Wisdom of Goethe.

By John Stuart Blackie. 16mo...$1.25

Jesus, the World's Savior.

Who He Is, Why He Came, and What He Did. By George C. Lorimer. 12mo...............................$1.50

The Raven.

Illustrated by Doré. 4to........$10.00

Seven Spanish Cities

And the Way to Them. By E. E. Hale. 16mo...............................$1.00

The Christian League of Connecticut.

By Washington Gladden. 16mo..60c

Fred, and Maria, and Me.

By the author of "Stepping Heavenward." A new edition. 16mo...$1.25

Insanity.

In Its Medico-Legal Relations. By T. R. Buckham, A. M., M. D. 8vo. Net, $2.00

Our stock of Books is full and complete in all branches of literature. Essays, and Belle-Lettres, Art, History, Biography, Religious, Medical, Scientific, Agricultural, and Mechanical Books.

Books of Reference, Juvenile Books, Gilt Books, in unique and handsome bindings.

Special attention is called to our fine assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Hymnals, in the latest and richest designs in Japanese, Seal, Calf, Russia, and Morocco bindings.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO.,

Booksellers and Stationers,

134 and 136 Wabash-av., Chicago.

THE CENTURY

FOR NOVEMBER

BEGINNING A NEW VOLUME

With the November Century begins the fourteenth year of the magazine, and the third under The Century name. The number is one of extraordinary attractions, containing

SIX FULL-PAGE ENGRAVINGS

by Cole and Johnson, and many strong literary features. The contents include: First chapters of

A SERIAL STORY BY GEORGE W. CABLE,

entitled "Dr. Sevier," a novel of New Orleans life, the time being the eve of the late Civil War.

THE BULL-FIGHT.

An interesting paper by Charles Dudley Warner, with illustrations from life by Blum.

A NOVELETTE BY HENRY JAMES.

Part I., entitled "The Impressions of a Cousin," a story of New York.

AN AMERICAN ARTIST IN ENGLAND,

by Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, illustrated with drawings by Winslow Homer.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A narrative of personal experience by Burton N. Harrison, private secretary to Mr. Davis, who accompanied him on his retreat from Richmond. This paper is of marked historical importance, as well as of great interest.

TOURGUENEFF IN PARIS.

Reminiscences of the great Russian novelist, by Alphonse Daudet, his French contemporary; with a new full-page portrait engraved by Cole.

THE SILVERADO SQUATTERS.

Sketches of a deserted California mining-camp, Part I. By Robert Louis Stevenson, author of "New Arabian Nights," etc.

MADAME MODJESKA.

A brief paper reviewing her recent characters, with a new portrait by Eaton and Cole.

"MRS. KNOLLYS."

A short story by the author of "Guerndale."

GLIMPSES OF PARIS.

An entertaining paper, richly illustrated from drawings by E. H. Butler.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

A sketch by Mrs. Oliphant, with full-page portraits of the Queen, from a painting by Sully in 1838, and from a recent photograph.

THE SCENES OF CABLE'S ROMANCES.

By Lafcadio Hearn, of New Orleans, with illustrations from etchings by Joseph Pennell.

NATURE IN ENGLAND.

By Burroughs, illustrated by Parsons.

THE BREAD-WINNERS.

The fourth installment of the anonymous novel.

In order that new subscribers who begin with the November number may secure the whole of "The Bread-Winners," which commenced in August, we have reprinted, in pamphlet form from magazine plates, the three installments previous to November, and copies may be had of all dealers or of the publishers (post-paid), for 10 cents. This is the first half of the story.

THE DEPARTMENTS

contain a variety of interesting contributions, including "Matthew Arnold in America," by Prof. Henry A. Beers, "Opera in New York," light poems in "Bric-a-Brac," etc., etc.

Subscription price of The Century, $4.00 a year; single numbers, 35 cents each. All dealers receive subscriptions, or remittance may be made direct to the publishers by postal or express order, registered letter, bank check, or draft.

Thirty-six Numbers for $8.00.

A subscription for one year, and the 24 back numbers from the beginning of The Century series, for $8.00, or a subscription and the 24 back numbers, bound in 4 volumes, post-paid, for $10.00

THE CENTURY CO., New York, N. Y.

SCARCE BOOKS.

N. W. Edwards' "History of Illinois, and Life and Times of Gov. Edwards," published under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society, contains letters from Wm. Wirt, Judge McLean, J. C. Calhoun, S. D. Ingham, James Monroe, J. Q. Adams, R. M. Johnson, Thomas H. Benton, J. J. Crittenden, Albert Gallatin, Rufus King, W. H. Crawford, and many other prominent men of the early part of this century, here first published. 8vo Cloth, 550 pp., 1870. A few copies remain unsold. Mailed for $3.00. Address A. W. FRENCH, Springfield, Ill.

A CHARMING BOOK.

JUST PUBLISHED BY

S. C. Griggs & Co.

DULCE DOMUM. The Burden of the Song. by Benj. F. Taylor, LL.D., author of Songs of Yesterday, etc. Profusely illustrated by leading American artists. Price $4.00.

[From the Boston *Home Journal*.]—"There are twenty-nine poems, without a solitary instance of 'deadwood,' all breathing some grand thought or fixing more firmly in the heart some patriotic or other interesting incident. . . . The poems are eminently worthy the elegant illustrations accompanying them and the sumptuous style in which they are issued."

BY THE SAME AUTHOR:

SONGS OF YESTERDAY. An elegant holiday volume. Beautifully illustrated. Octavo, with handsomely ornamented cover in black and gold. Full gilt edges. $6.

"Here are lyrics of tender pathos, worthy to rank with the daintiest things of the kind in American verse."—*Buffalo Courier*.

OLD-TIME PICTURES AND SHEAVES OF RHYMES. Sixth edition. Small quarto. Silk cloth, $1.50. Full gilt, $1.75.

"A poet he is in the true sense; a singer of songs so full of tenderness and melody that their memory lingers like a delicious fragrance. Several of his lyrics have become classic. . . . His 'River of Time' is one of the most perfect poems in the language, original in conception, full of beautiful imagery, grandly sonorous in rhythm."—*San Francisco Bulletin*.

Sold in bookstores or sent, postpaid, by

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Publishers,

25 Washington-st., Chicago.

A REAL REVELATION.

Absolute Prevention of Sea-Sickness

WITHOUT MEDICINE.

A NEW BOOK ON THE SUBJECT. 1 vol., limp cloth, price, $1.25.

S. E. CASSINO & CO., Publishers, Boston

LITERARY NOTES.

Mrs. J. R. Green, the widow of the historian, has herself been completely revising her husband's "Conquest of England" according to his last instructions. The book carries on the story of England up to the period of the Norman Conquest.

Victor Hugo's new work, "L'Archipel de la Manche," which will form for some time the feuilleton of the Paris *Rappel*, will occupy in the complete edition of his works the place immediately before the "Travailleurs de la Mer," to which it may be regarded as a sort of introduction. The "Archipel de la Manche" is the Channel Islands, in which the poet passed the eighteen years of his exile. The legends, the customs, and the scenery of Jersey and Guernsey will form the subject of Victor Hugo's new contribution to French prose literature.

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, one of the most prosperous of the literary hacks of London, and who as a maker of indifferent books rivals Mr. Davenport Adams, has just published a new work, "Kings and Queens of an Hour." Mr. Fitzgerald's liking for startling titles has led him before now into affixing misleading names to his books. The volumes contain, in fact, a disjointed and blundering gathering of famous anecdotes about famous people, and it is by no means necessary that they should have been Kings or Queens of even the shortest duration. Mr. Fitzgerald makes his books with the scissors and paste-pot, and about his work there is neither thought, good judgment, nor literary skill.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

FORTUNE'S FOOL. By Julian Hawthorne. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

WAVERLY. By Sir Walter Scott. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. 15 cents.

JUNE. By Mrs. Forrester, Author of "Viva," Etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

WORK FOR WOMEN. By George G. Manson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 60 cents.

RELIGIOUS ESSAYS. By Newton A. Trueblood. Chicago: Publishing Association of Friends. 10 cents.

HEALTH-NOTES FOR STUDENTS. By Burt G. Wilder, M. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 20 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN LEAGUE OF CONNECTICUT. By Washington Gladden. New York: The Century Company. 75 cents.

LA FEE COMEDIE EN UN ACTE. Par Octave Feuillet, de L'Académie Français. New York: William R. Jenkins. 25 cents.

WIT AND WISDOM OF PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY. ODD COMPANIONS. By Marshall Brown. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

ENGLISH VERSE. Edited by W. J. Linton and R. H. Stoddard. CHAUCER TO BURNS. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE AMERICAN GIRL'S HOME-BOOK OF WORK AND PLAY. By Helen Campbell. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

A NATURAL-HISTORY READER FOR HOME AND SCHOOL. Compiled and arranged by James Johonnot. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PARADISE (IN THE SUBURBS OF LOS ANGELES). Edited and Published by R. W. C. Farnsworth, Pasadena, Cal.

FAMOUS-WOMEN SERIES: MARGARET FULLER (MARCHESA OSSOLI). By Julia Ward Howe. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1. Advance Sheets.

THE RAVEN. By Edgar Allan Poe. Illustrated by Gustave Doré. With Comment by Edmund C. Stedman. New York: Harper & Bros. $10.

THE LIFE OF NELSON. By Robert Southey, LL.D. With Biographical Notice of the Author. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE BALL OF THE VEGETABLES; AND OTHER STORIES IN PROSE AND VERSE. By Margaret Eytinge. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.

A PREFATORY ESSAY TO THE NEW SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL COMMENSURATION, ETC. By Charles De Medici, D. Ph. Chicago: A. M. Flanigan.

ENGLISH VERSE. Edited by W. J. Linton and R. H. Stoddard. LYRICS OF THE XIXTH CENTURY. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

KING'S DICTIONARY OF BOSTON. By Edwin M. Bacon. With an Historical Introduction by George E. Ellis, D. D. Cambridge, Mass.: Moses King.

A YEAR OF SUNSHINE: CHEERFUL EXTRACTS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. Selected and arranged by Kate Sansom. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

THE COTTAGE KITCHEN: A COLLECTION OF PRACTICAL AND INEXPENSIVE RECEIPTS. By Marion Harland. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE FAIR ENCHANTRESS; OR, HOW SHE WON MEN'S HEARTS. By Miss M. C. Keller (of Louisiana). Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. 75 cents.

THE WISDOM OF GOETHE. By John Stuart Blackie, Emeritus Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburg. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE STORY OF NELL GWYNN, AND THE SAYINGS OF CHARLES THE SECOND. Related and Collected by Peter Cunningham, F. S. A. New York: John Wiley's Sons. $3.50.

A SYLVAN CITY; OR, QUAINT CORNERS IN PHILADELPHIA. Illustrated. Philadelphia: *Our Continent* Publishing Company. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $2.

MANUAL FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS, TO ACCOMPANY THE READERS AND CHARTS OF THE NORMAL MUSIC COURSE. By John W. Tufts and H. E. Holt. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE RECOLLECTIONS OF A DRUMMER-BOY. By Harry M. Kieffer, Late of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

JESUS, THE WORLD'S SAVIOR: WHO HE IS, WHY HE CAME, AND WHAT HE DID. By George C. Lorimer, Pastor of Immanuel Baptist Church, Chicago, etc. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. $1.50.

THE BOY-TRAVELERS IN THE FAR EAST. Part V.: ADVENTURE OF TWO YOUTHS IN A JOURNEY THROUGH AFRICA. By Thomas W. Knox. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros. $3.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT. By George Bancroft. The Author's Last Revision. Volume III. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

THE BOOK-LOVER'S ENCHIRIDION: THOUGHTS ON THE SOLACE AND COMPANIONSHIP OF BOOKS. Selected and Chronologically Arranged by Philobiblos. American Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE AMERICAN ELOCUTIONIST AND DRAMATIC READER; FOR THE USE OF COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, AND SCHOOLS. By Joseph A. Lyons, A. M., LL. D. With an Introduction on Elocution and Vocal Culture. Philadelphia: E. H. Butler & Co.

BIBLICAL STUDY: ITS PRINCIPLES, METHODS, AND HISTORY; TOGETHER WITH A CATALOG OF BOOKS OF REFERENCE. By Charles Augustus Briggs, D. D., Davenport. Professor of Hebrew, etc., in the Union Theological Seminary, New York City. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

THE DISEASES OF THE EYE: THEIR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT. By J. H. Buffum, M. D., O. et A. Chir. Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, etc. 150 Wood Engravings and 25 Colored Lithographs. Chicago: Gross & Delbridge. $4.50.

THE NORMAL MUSIC COURSE: A SERIES OF EXERCISES, STUDIES, AND SONGS, DEFINING AND ILLUSTRATING THE ART OF LIGHT READING—PROGRESSIVELY ARRANGED FROM THE FIRST CONCEPTION AND PRODUCTION OF TONES TO THE MOST ADVANCED CHORAL PRACTICE. FIRST AND SECOND READERS. By John W. Tufts and H. E. Holt. Two Volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

LITERATURE.

A Journey in Mexico, Southern California, and Arizona.

Recollections of a Naval Officer—Incidents of the Rebellion.

A Political Philosopher and a "Horrible Example"—English Verse.

A New and Excellent Biography of Haendel—Lectures on Fevers.

The Post-Nicene Greek Fathers—Plato's Best Thoughts—Poe and Doré.

Mexican Travel.

Mr. Bishop possesses in an eminent degree qualities which go to make up the ideal traveler: an unprejudiced way of looking at things, a ready appreciation of excellence wherever found, much exact information, and a keen sense of humor. He does not take for granted the reader's perfect acquaintance with that part of the New World which is yet venerable with age, neither does he weary him with superfluous explanation. His style, easy and flowing, has also the directness which enables one immediately to grasp his meaning. Subjects which have been periodically and laboriously written upon have not been exhaustively reconsidered by our author; but his impressions, always distinguished by a fine intelligence, are given in graceful outline, and he rarely fails to point out some feature hitherto disregarded. Statistics—generally the stumbling-block of writers of travel—are here, in some inscrutable way, rendered acceptable, and are perused unresentfully. The social life of the City of Mexico resembles that of Paris in that it possesses an exclusive circle, similar to that of the Faubourg St. Germain, whose members hold proudly aloof from politics, and look disapprovingly upon the triumphant republicanims surrounding them.

> The young Mexican women are still kept apart from the other sex, and made love to—chiefly on their balconies—in the good, old-fashioned, romantic style. Their manners when met with in public, however, are not so unusual as might be expected. They seem neither more nor less diffident than elsewhere. They are allowed to take part at balls in a slow waltz called the "danza"—so slow as hardly to be a dance at all—which is chiefly an opportunity for conversation. . . . It is said that the young woman who remains single is not stigmatized for it in the common way as "old maid." They say very charmingly, instead, "She is difficult"; "She is hard to suit."

There are but few social gayeties as we understand them. Those most enjoyed take place under the neutral roofs of the foreign Ministers.

> All who know European life, however, are aware that the theatre and the café, with people of the Latin race, largely take the place of the social visiting and entertaining at home prevailing among Anglo-Saxons. Our next-door neighbors, after all, may only have followed, making a little more severe, the traditions of Old Spain. . . .
>
> Education is found to be provided for in a manner that awakens admiration and surprise. The primary schools are least looked after; but the pupils who pass through these with a disposition to go farther have an array of advantages open to them at the Capital superior to anything of a parallel sort in the United States. The Government maintains national schools respectively of engineering, law, medicine, agriculture, mechanic arts, and trades (for both sexes), a conservatory of music, an academy of fine arts, and a library, provided with an edifice that New York well might envy. It maintains a museum, institutions for blind, deaf and dumb, and insane, for orphans and young criminals, and a long list, besides, of the usual charities of enlightened communities. The schools are open, without money and without price, to all; and there are even funds to provide board, lodging, and pocket-money for students from a distance, who are selected on certain easy conditions.

An architect, a man of letters, a traveler in many lands, our author is well qualified to treat of the literature and fine arts of a country so exceptional as Mexico; and thoroughly has he performed the congenial task. Unstinted praise is accorded the school of fine arts and the native painters, who receive, however, but little encouragement. Since the suppression of the wealthy convents they have had no enlightened patrons. As the reading public is limited, literature is but poorly paid, and yet is not devoid of interest. Contemporary Mexican fiction is full of patriotism, and popular only among the middle and lower classes, the upper class preferring books from abroad. Journals spring up on slight provocation, and perish as easily. The labyrinth of Mexican politics seems almost penetrable when Mr. Bishop holds the clew, and the hitherto shadowy forms of prominent statesmen assume more definit shapes. Our author calls Don Porfirio Diaz the Mexican Warwick, and sketches clearly the career of that remarkable man, whose pictured face accords well with the stirring narrative.

That magical creation, San Francisco, which came into existence at a touch from Midas' finger, is treated by our voyager in a way calculated to rekindle the interest of the most sated sojourner therein. He says:

> There is a definit fascination in coming to the jumping-off place, the final verge of the latest of the continents. . . . But, when the race has quite arrived at this farther shore, will it stop here? Or will it, possibly, start round the world again? Will it go on yet many times more, always beginning with the highest perfection yet attained, weaker types dying out in front to make room, till it shall become in its march a dazzling army of light? Is a Millennium, perchance, to be reached in this cumulative way, as the power of a magnet is increased by the number of the turns of the helix?

Mr. Bishop says that the Mexican acquisition was "the making of us. It gave us the Bret Harte school in literature, our chief marvels and wonders, our mines of the precious metals, and the command of the Pacific Ocean."

We are given a very humorous picture of Tombstone, the cowboy's native heath, and of Tucson, more mildly infested by Apachés. All through the book we are charmed with glimpses of beautiful old churches; and just at the last, loveliest of all, we find the old Mission-Church of San Xavier del Bac, in the Valley of Santa Cruz:

> This ancient landmark of a frontier civilization, which since its destruction has not been even faintly approached in its kind, is not surpassed, either in Mexico or out of it, for the quaintness, the qualities of form and color, and the gentle sentiment of melancholy, that appeal to the artistic sense.

(Mexico and Her Lost Provinces: A Journey in Mexico, Southern California, and Arizona, by Way of Cuba. By William Henry Bishop. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros.)

Recollections of a Naval Officer.

In the year 1841, at the age of 14, Capt. William Harwar Parker entered the United States navy as a Midshipman. The Naval Academy at that time had no existence, and he was at once sent to sea. The Mexican War found him on board the frigate Potomac, and it was while attached to her that he participated, as one of the detachment serving the naval battery ashore, in the bombardment of Vera Cruz. The war over he was placed at the Naval Academy, where in due time he was graduated as a Passed Midshipman. Service in the African squadron, in the West Indies, in the Pacific, and at the Naval School, to which he was twice ordered as Instructor—first in mathematics and navigation, and later in seamanship and naval tactics—filled up the interval between his graduation and the outbreak of the Rebellion.

Capt. Parker resigned his commission in our navy the 19th of April, 1861, on hearing of the secession of Virginia, made his way to Richmond, and received a commission of Lieutenant in the Virginia State navy, which, however, was speedily exchanged for one in the Confederate navy. Capt. Parker shared in the operations at Hatteras; Roanoke Island, where he commanded the steamer Beaufort; in the destruction of the Cumberland and Congress at Elizabeth City; was present in the fight between the Merrimac and the Monitor; commanded the gunboat Drury on the James; assisted with the ironclad Palmetto State, to which he had been ordered, in an attempt to raise the blockade by a raid on our fleet off Charleston; and again returned to the James on the occasion of Butler's expedition. Besides these services to the Confederacy, Capt. Parker organized its Naval Academy, took charge of its treasure on the evacuation of Richmond, and accompanied its President during a part of his flight. Capt. Parker's was an eventful career; and his story, written in the offhand style of the old sailor, though slightly tinged with egoism, is sprightly enough to escape the charge of senile garrulity. The recollections abound in anecdotes of the more prominent officers on both sides; and the earlier pages are redolent of the rollicking spirit of the old-fashioned man-o'-war's-man:

> The navy at that day was, as to the officers and men, very similar to the British navy as described by Marryatt in his novels; the same jokes were perpetrated, and the same characters existed.

Speaking of encountering a violent gale in the Gulf of Mexico the author says:

> We had many of these "Northers" during the cruise, and I remember I rather liked them. Our hammocks were not piped up during their continuance, and we midshipmen had fine times below, sleeping as late as we pleased and skylarking. One of our amusements was to turn the mess-table bottom up, get on it, and slide to and fro as the ship rolled. Much we cared for gales of wind in those days!

The last part of the book, which treats of Capt. Parker's services in the Confederate navy, is the most entertaining, and is a valuable contribution to the literature of the War. He gives many interesting details concerning the rebuilding of the Merrimac and her management during and after her fight with the Monitor, and explains the plans of the Confederates for smothering the Monitor's crew, which they hoped to execute in their next encounter with her. The Confederate steamer Beaufort, commanded by Capt. Parker, was the vessel that ran alongside the frigate Congress after she had been rammed by the Merrimac, and he is consequently able to state many facts which throw light upon the obscure history of that tragic episode.

In the matter of the attempt made by the Confederate ram Palmetto State and her consort, the Chicora, to sink our fleet off Charleston and raise the blockade, the success of which was confined exclusively to Gen. Beauregard's proclamations and the imagination of the foreign Consuls, Capt. Parker states the facts with great fairness, and candidly adds:

> As to the proclamation in regard to the blockade being broken, I looked upon it as all bosh.

The destruction of the Rebel ram Albemarle, Capt. Parker says, was—

> One of the most dashing acts, on the part of Lieut. Cushing, ever recorded in the history of war. . . . Young Cushing had been a pupil of mine at the Naval Academy in 1861. He was rather a delicate-looking youth; fair, with regular, clear-cut features, and a clear, grayish-blue eye. He stood low in his classes. He was first brought to my notice during the War by happening to get hold of his report of the loss of the United States steamer Ellis, under his command, at New River Inlet, Nov. 24, 1862. I was impressed with this part of his official report (the italics are mine): "And the only alternatives left were a surrender or a pull of one and a half miles under their fire in my small boat. The first of these was not, *of course*, to be thought of." Knowing him to be at that time but 19 years old, I comprehended his heroic qualities, and was not at all surprised to hear more of him.

Of the sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsarge, Capt. Parker says:

> Capt. Semmes, in his report of the combat, finds fault with Capt. Winslow of the Kearsarge for "faking" his chain-cables up and down his ship's sides so as to protect the machinery and boilers. I can see no reason in his complaint. He might as well have objected to his slinging his yards in chains, or making any other preparation for battle.

This is a fair sample of the manly spirit which characterizes Capt. Parker's long and elaborate story. In spite of occasional crudities, which are perhaps not out of keeping with the story of an old sailor's life, the book is one of the best of its class, and gives the Northern reader an interesting glance behind the scenes—for the Confederates, like ourselves, were at once spectacle and audience. (Recollections of Capt. William Harwar Parker. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.)

A Political Philosopher and a "Horrible Example."

Two books come to us at the same time which are fitting companions. The companionship is not one of equality, however. The relationship which suggests itself soon after one has read a little of each is similar to that which exists between the temperance lecture and the imbecile inebriate which it describes. The one is the sermon, the other the miserable sinner. The one shows how society has grown until popular government has been produced, and it thus describes the advanced development of democracy:

> Equality, encouraged as the ultimate political aspiration, takes the social standard from the lowest order of the people—from the vilest wretches of every community; and all that it cannot debase to that level it excludes from public life.

The other is a sample of this last development of democracy; an effort proceeding from the worst class of American citizens—ignorant, would-be demagogs—to defame the more worthy and more intelligent, and to arouse the prejudices of other ignorant or vicious citizens to aid in debasing the nobler elements of society.

The first book (The People and Politics. By G. W. Hosmer, M. D. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.) is a scholarly discussion of the growth of governments. The author is well-read; his historical references are the opposit of commonplace; and there is much which is well-stated, novel, and thought-provoking in his comments on important events and epochs. We may call especial attention to his discussions of the government of the Hebrews, and of the causes which produced Oliver Cromwell.

Dr. Hosmer's plan of discussion is old and obvious. He begins at the Creation, or as soon thereafter as an agnostic can find anything of man to take cognizance of, and works up to the present time. It is to be regretted that he employs so generally the a-priori method. He first develops his form of government, and then looks around for some historical facts which will fit it. We think he would secure a larger audience, and carry greater conviction, if he worked the other way, and let his conclusions follow his facts.

It is due to this defective method of treatment perhaps that the book lacks force. It is able, but mild. The quality of the thought is good, but it does not carry the reader along with it. One loses the thread of the argument easily. The quiet, thoughtful man, who does not care to be hurried along, will find this book pleasant reading. He may not get from it much that is encouraging as to the permanency of popular government. He will rather find that the tendency of democracy has always been, and still is, to pass under the control of the ignorant, vicious, and degraded classes of the people. The tendency is not towards the oppression of the industrious and frugal by the rich and well educated. Such a result of popular government has never been known, and no such danger exists. But the real danger is in the assaults of the idle and ignorant upon the results of industry and intelligence, when "Liberty comes to mean the right of the penniless to plunder the thrifty." Against this danger we have grave reason to be on guard. If we can resist this tendency we shall be the first popular government to overcome it.

If the second of these books (Whither Are We Drifting as a Nation? By Freeman O. Willey. St. Louis: George C. Hackstaff. $2.) has any useful mission, it is to serve as a warning illustration of this dangerous tendency. The publisher's advertisement says: "It is a wonderful book, and contains 730 pages." The wonder-producing fact about it is, that 730 pages of such trash could have been written, and could have found printer and publisher, in a land where there are free schools and a free press.

This book is nothing more or less than an appeal to "the penniless to plunder the thrifty." It is an attempt to create prejudice against property; and the manner of plundering therein chiefly recommended is the creation of an irredeemable currency.

The author lets the public know about himself, that in 1876 he made stump-speeches in Minnesota; and he confesses that at that time he knew nothing of the subject on which he now tries to instruct his fellow-citizens. The result of Mr. Willey's meditations and observations—the burden of these 730 pages—is, that, by means of that invention of the Devil, a currency redeemable in specie, the rich people of this country are oppressing and robbing the poor people. He labors to show that the poor people can turn the tables, and rob the rich people, if they can secure the great blessing of an irredeemable, legal-tender paper money.

None but the most sodden brain and the most rudimentary mental machinery could at this day produce such vicious absurdities. As might be expected, the 730 pages are crowded with misprints, misconstructions, misstatements, misquotations, false deductions, and downright falsehoods. To point these out would take an equal number of pages, and would be time wasted. This book is badly printed and meanly bound. It will only influence the weak-minded or the vicious; and our only object in noticing it at all is to point out the moral of Dr. Hosmer's discussion. That such trash floats on the surface, is evidence that a dangerous current may be affecting the Nation's drifting.

English Verse.

A new anthology of English verse—edited by W. J. Linton and R. H. Stoddard—is now in course of issue. It will comprise five small volumes, of about 300 pages each, classified as follows: 1, Chaucer to Burns; 2, Lyrics of the Nineteenth Century; 3, Ballads and Romances; 4, Dramatic Selections; 5, Translations. Each volume will contain an introductory essay by Mr. Stoddard. Two parts have already been published, and the remainder will be out by the 1st of December.

The publishers claim for the collection the credit of comprehensiveness; and this claim is sustained—not by the number or length of the quotations, but—by the long array of authors from whom quotations are made. In the first volume, Shakspeare, Milton, Spenser, Sir Philip Sidney, Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Burns are the only writers to whom much space is given; but brief excerpts are made from about a hundred others. In the second volume, specimens are presented from a still larger number of poets—special prominence as to length being given to Wordsworth, Coleridge, "Barry Cornwall," Byron, Shelley, Keats, Hood, Longfellow, Whittier, Tennyson, and Swinburne. The compilers—both being members of the craft of versifiers—have included in the book some samples of their own art; but have been reasonably modest—the temptation considered—in the amount of room thus occupied.

The most serious injustice noticeable is in the case of Pope in the first volume, and that of Holmes in the second—each of whom is represented by but one diminutive selection. The depreciation of the latter is not accounted for in the introductory essays, but that of the former is—Mr. Stoddard placidly informing his readers that Pope "was a wit, but not a poet"! What a mistake the readers of Pope have been laboring under for nearly two hundred years!

Mr. Stoddard's essays are graphic and scholarly; but his prejudices occasionally run away with his judgment, causing unwarranted and dogmatic assertions in contravention of what has long settled into well-accepted belief. And the essays are singularly incomplete. The earlier portions of the respective periods are treated with a fair degree of fullness; but, when the latter and far more interesting portions are reached, they are skimmed over in a very unsatisfactory manner—hardly touched at all, as if the allotted space were exhausted—some of the greatest masters not getting even the compliment of a bare mention.

These defects, however, and a few others that might be specified, are more than counterbalanced by the excellent points of the work. It includes, as before stated, a wide range of writers; considerable room is devoted to the productions of American poets; and much care has been taken to secure correctness in the text of the selections. All in all, it bids fair to become a valuable addition to the books of its class, already so numerous. (English Verse. Edited by W. J. Linton and R. H. Stoddard. I.—Chaucer to Burns. II.—Lyrics of the Nineteenth Century. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 a volume.)

A New Life of Handel.

A new life of Händel is not only a novelty, but a desideratum to every musical library. Hitherto English students of music have had to rely upon the work of M. Schoelcher, which is more curious than correct, and Chrysander's life, which is not completed, and, even so far as it is finished, is inaccessible to the average reader. It may be said that there has never been anything written about the great Anglo-German composer that rises above the dignity of Händeliana, though he was the prominent figure of his period, and the composer of the one oratorio that is destined to be imperishable.

Mr. W. S. Rockstro has filled this want, and has given to the public a most excellent biography—so excellent, in fact, that the accomplished scholar and musician, Mr. George Grove, has not hesitated to indorse it with a very complimentary introduction. Its literary style is very charming; and the manner in which the author has grouped the habits and customs of Händel's time, pictures of his contemporaries, and sketches of life, scenery, and musical environments—all the time making Händel the central figure—is very happy. The ample material at Mr. Rockstro's command, and the new sources upon which he has drawn, guarantee the correctness of his work; and in this direction the reader will find much that is novel and important. He has utilized all the original manuscripts, which are sacredly preserved in England; and by means of them has been enabled to verify dates in some cases and supply them in others. He also gives us for the first time a complete catalog of Händel's works, admirably classified; and the book closes with an excellent index, which is not the least recommendation for an author's work.

It is a book which will chiefly commend itself to Englishmen: for it is in England that Händel is deservedly worshiped. Like Mendelssohn, he gave his best work to England; and it was there that he not only brought out scores of operas in that exciting operatic period when the Italians for the first time invaded London, but also wrote his crowning work, "The Messiah," though it was first produced in Dublin. Other nations, however, have come to reverence Händel; and no American Christmas is quite complete without his sublime oratorio. All students of music will be glad to know of this new life, and to find that it is not only correct in statements, but full of new information, and that its contents are treated and arranged in an attractive style. While it may not be regarded as an exhaustive analytical work, it goes deep enough to satisfy the wants of students, and it has other qualities of style which will tend to make it popular. (The Life of George Frederick Händel. By W. S. Rockstro. With Introductory Notice by George Grove, D. C. L. London: Macmillan & Co., 1883.)

Lectures on Fevers.

This book reeks with the dogmatism of the lecture-room. Nothing is ever thought to be, or believed to be, or presumed to be—but always *is*. This charming disposition of most questions saves time and space, and lends quite a romantic interest to the volume. Medicine, hitherto but a conjectural science, thus strikes the bed-rock of exactitude. The germ-theory of fevers is adopted by our author: but the germs are "always" vegetable, and "never" animal. We have abundant and minute, if not always coherent, instructions for the disinfection of the "sick room," but not a word for the disinfection of the sick body.

The whole question of antiseptic medication, with which the medical world is struggling, is as completely ignored as though Pasteur and his followers—Déclat and his imitators—had never written a word!

Hay-fever, we are oracularly told, "attacks individuals under 40 years of age only." This should comfort many a sneezing semi-centenarian, but it is rough on Beecher.

The instruction that in albuminuria "Brandy and whisky must be used with the greatest caution," would bear the amendment, Brandy and whisky must not be used (by the patient). If, as directed, we were to attempt wine-whey by "adding to a pint of boiling milk half a pint of sherry-wine, and strain after coagulation," we are inclined to think we should strain to little purpose.

"Never despair as long as your patient can swallow," is great encouragement for the medical man; who is soon cast down, however, by the injunction, "Visitations must not on any account be indulged in during the course of the fever." It is just possible there is a slight ambiguity here.

Whatever necessary connection there may be between medical science and bad grammar, it is certain they are often found "keeping company." It is lamentable that the work before us, written by a gentleman who came honestly by his M. D. and his LL.B., should be only less objectionable than most of its class. Its author, who is delightfully abstemious in Latin, probably because he understands it, is now and again "caught napping." Thus, the pedantic innovation, "hypodermatic," might well have been spared us on the same page with "subcutaneous tissue under the skin"! "Hygiened" is a vicious coinage. "Diagnose" in place of diagnosticate, and repeated instances of a verb in the singular and its subject in the plural, are an "abomination before the Lord."

The mechanical execution of the work is creditable to the publishers, but the absence of a running title renders it difficult of reference. (Lectures on Fevers. By John R. Kippax, M. D., LL.B. Chicago: Gross & Delbridge. $4.50.)

Brief Notices.

"The Post-Nicene Greek Fathers," by the Rev. George A. Jackson, is the third of the "Early Christian Literature Primers," edited by George P. Fisher, D. D., LL.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Yale College. "The Apostolic Fathers and The Apologists of the Second Century, A. D. 95-180," and "The Fathers of the Third Century, A. D. 180-325," we have noticed at former times. The principal contents of the present volume are a chronological table, "The Alexandrian and Antiochian Schools," "Symbols of the First Four Councils," and "The Post-Nicene Greek Fathers." All the Greek fathers of whom we have any particular information are brought under review, and their extant writings are well characterized. The reader of this little volume will find within narrow limits an amount of ecclesiastical information not so accessible anywhere else. Prof. Fisher and Dr. Jackson are doing a good work for American students and ministers in the publication of this valuable series. (The Post-Nicene Greek Fathers. By the Rev. George A. Jackson. New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

We have received four additional volumes of the series called "Heart-Chords," several of which we have noticed already. The title of one, by the Rev. P. B. Power, A. M., is "My Soul"; that of another, by the Very Rev. Dean Montgomery, "My Walk with God"; another, by the Rev. Prebendary Reynolds, M. A., bears the title, "My Growth in Divine Life"; and the fourth is entitled "My Emotional Life," by the Rev. Prebendary Chadwick, D. D. These small volumes will be acceptable to all devout readers. (London: Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.)

How any one can have the face, in this age of the world, to put forth another book on cookery, is incomprehensible to the looker-on who neither writes nor reads such books. Yet we all eat; and, as long as this remains the fact, long probably will collections of recipes continue to emerge from the brains of practical cooks. The dainty volume in question has, at first glance, the air of a satirical domestic tale; but this aspect is confined to the cover. Within, one finds store of directions for making dishes which shall be both good and economical—the recipes being clearly expressed and remarkably well classified. A tiny essay containing good advice precedes the tempting array. (Mrs. Gilpin's Frugalities. By Susan Anna Brown. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.)

Prof. C. H. A. Bulkley, D. D., of Howard University, Washington City, in 1876 prepared a volume of selections from Prof. Jowett's translation of Plato's Dialogs, entitled "Plato's Best Thoughts." A new edition of this volume has lately been issued by Charles Scribner's Sons. The translation of Prof. Jowett is the best one in existence. The selections by Prof. Bulkley are judiciously made. Of course men would judge differently as to what are Plato's best thoughts; but there can be no question that the present selection is a good one. There may be more doubt as to the plan of the book. The subjects are arranged in alfabetical order. This interferes with the unity of the volume, and makes the introduction of the topics more or less abrupt. But, for the convenience of readers who wish to consult the volume in regard to particular points, it is a recommendation. The volume may be used as a dictionary of Plato's Dialogs, the most important contents of which are here given. The reading world knows the value of Plato's works. No other Greek ever explored such hights and depths of philosophy as Plato. This volume of selections contains 475 duodecimo pages in clear print. (Plato's Best Thoughts. Compiled from Prof. Jowett's Translation of the Dialogs of Plato. By the Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley, D. D., Professor of Rhetoric and Literature in Howard University, Washington, D. C. $1.50.)

"The New Business-Man's Assistant" gives in portable shape a variety of information useful to the business-man. It includes forms for contracts, bonds, mortgages, leases, notes, and deeds, with rules and tables for the measurement of material. A good deal of the matter is old, without improvement. For instance: the interest department contains no hint of anything less than 6 per cent, unless compounded. The weights of gold coins are stated, but not that of the silver dollar; and page 125 gives the rates of postage as adopted in 1869, with no hint of important change since then, by which two cents now does the work of three. (The New Business-Man's Assistant and Ready Reckoner. By I. R. Butts. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.)

"A Practical Treatise on Lightning-Protection" is a very well-written exposition of what is known of the movements of atmospheric electricity, and the method of avoiding injury therefrom. The author holds that friction, produced by the rapid movement of the air, in connection with condensed vapor or snow, is one of the principal causes of the production of atmospheric electricity. This exactly agrees with the conclusions presented by THE TRIBUNE last summer in discussing the relations of electricity to storms. (A Practical Treatise on Lightning-Protection. By Henry W. Spang. With Illustrations. New and Revised Edition. New York: D. Van Nostrand.)

"Steam-Heating" is the republication of a valuable paper recently read before the Institution of Civil Engineers. It gives a history of the application of steam to the heating of buildings, and explains the apparatus employed in a way that will enable the average reader to understand the philosophy of the system, as well as its practical workings. (Steam-Heating: An Exposition of the American Practice of Warming Buildings by Steam. By Robert Briggs, M. Inst. C. E. New York: D. Van Nostrand.)

The "Illustrated Catholic Family Annual," for 1884, is already out. This publication is in its sixteenth year, and the high repute it has so long enjoyed will be fully sustained by the latest number. There is, as usual, much information of denominational value, and the engravings are numerous and well executed. (Illustrated Catholic Family Annual, for 1884. New York: Catholic Publication Society Company.)

The anonymous author of the pretty little volume about Henry Irving tells us, in his honest and unpretentious preface, that his book is a compilation. That it is a trustworthy one we can well believe. The writer is evidently well acquainted with theatrical matters, and, where he has anything to say, shows an intelligence which inspires confidence in the wisdom of his selections from various English newspapers of criticisms on Mr. Irving's acting. The book contains four interesting illustrations, and is provided with an index. (Henry Irving: A Short Account of His Public Life. With Four Illustrations. New York: William S. Gottsberger.)

It is rather early in the day to prophesy what the holiday season will bring forth in the way of sumptuous book-making; but we doubt if the rivalry of publishers, always hottest at this time of the year, will result in the production of an illustrated book more acceptable to people who are at once lovers of art and lovers of literature than Poe's "Raven," accompanied by Doré's drawings, and preceded by a comment from the pen of Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman. The weird and unearthly fancies of Poe could receive no better pictorial interpretation than that which the fantastic pencil of Doré has given them, and Mr. Stedman is Poe's ablest critic. Except to mention Mr. Vedder's exquisit title-page, which is beautiful enough to recall his Samson of last year, nothing further need be said of this handsome volume. (The Raven. By Edgar Allan Poe. Illustrated by Gustave Doré. With Comment by Edmund Clarence Stedman. New York: Harper & Bros. $10.)

MINE!

In that tranced hush when sound sank awed to rest,
Ere from her spirit's rose-red, rose-sweet gate
Came forth to me her royal word of fate,
Did she sigh "Yes," and droop upon my breast;
While round our rapture, dumb, fixed, unexpressed
By the seized senses, there did fluctuate
The plaintive surges of our mortal state,
Tempering the poignant ecstasy too blest.

Do I wake into a dream, or have we twain,
Lured by soft wiles to some unconscious crime,
Dared joys forbid to man? O Light Supreme,
Upon our brows transfiguring glory rain,
Nor let the sword of Thy just angel gleam
On two who entered Heaven before their time!
—*London Athenæum.*

AGRICULTURE.

How Ponds and Waste Places May Be Made Productive.

The Effect of Horticultural Fashions upon the Interests of Gardeners.

Some Facts About the Origin and Progress of German Negretta Sheep.

Recent Notable Changes in the Milk, Butter, and Cheese Business.

General Notes of Interest to the Farmer, Stock-Breeder, Etc.

HUSBANDRY.

German Carp and Speckled Catfish.

It has long been conceded that fish-culture is, or can be made, among the not least profitable branches of farming to which the farmer may turn his attention. Especially has this been true since the introduction into American waters of the German carp. This species of the carp family which is known in Europe as the common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, is highly esteemed for food. Some years ago, it will be remembered, a number of them were planted in the waters of the Hudson and a few other streams of this country, where they become readily acclimatized and with that fecundity so peculiarly characteristic of this family multiplied with wonderful rapidity. These fish sometimes attain a length of four feet, and live to a great age. Among American specimens belonging to this family are the brook minnow or black-nosed dace, the common shiner, the red-fin, and the lake chub; but none of these varieties attain their growth as quickly as does the European carp, neither are they equal to them for the table. The business of raising fish as a source of profit is steadily increasing in importance, and will become more general as it is better understood.

Mr. J. F. Jones, of Troup County, Georgia, is one of the few men in the country who is actively interested in fish-culture, and, being so far successful, his experiences as he has given them are of interest and value to all seeking information on this subject.

In July of 1882 he began to build a fish-pond, and by November of that year had it so far completed as to keep the water on nearly an acre. Into this he put twenty German carp. In January he had another acre ready, and into that he put a second lot of twenty. At the time of putting in the first they were from two to three inches long; they are now from seventeen to twenty inches long, and weigh from three to four pounds each. These fish, being too young, have not yet spawned, and will not before next spring. In June last he put into his pond four carp two years old and ready to spawn. The 4th of July he noticed that hatching was going on, and a few days later he could see that he had thousands of young fish. From that spawn he now has fish from six to eight inches long. When it is remembered that they were hatched in July their rapid growth to a size fit for use will be fully realized. Concerning the spawning and hatching process, Mr. Jones says:

These spawners deposited their eggs on the blades of grass and other swamp growth inhabiting my pond, on the under side, or next to the water, near the surface, where the warm effects of the sun and atmosphere did the work of hatching. I don't know how long the process was going on. I only know that the fish had only been in the pond some twenty-five or thirty days. One other curiosity is, the young fish are not all the same size, although the hatching was about or at the same time with both spawners. Some of them measure four inches, and from that to eight. Some are more healthy, hardier, or by some means grow faster than others. This is my experience and success with carp-raising so far.

Mr. Jones is also experimenting with another variety of fish, which he feels sure will prove profitable, and which is as naturally a pond fish as is the German carp. This is the speckled catfish. Of this he put, in May last, four spawners into his pond, and the 22d of August, 100 days from the time he put them in, handled the spawn, which in this short time were five and six inches long. No fish increase faster than the speckled cat, while their growth, it is seen, is as rapid as could be desired. When well attended to, they will weigh four pounds in two years' growth, and of course are larger when older, if well fed and in ponds which are adapted to their customs. They inhabit still waters, and love vegetation, such as naturally grows in and around still-water ponds. They will eat readily a dough made of meal or flour; also flesh, such as the entrails of chickens, shoats, or sheep. They are an excellent fish for the table, the meat being remarkably sweet and tender. They are easily raised, and can be readily caught when wanted.

Regarding the construction and arrangement of his pond Mr. Jones says: "My deepest water is about five feet deep, and tapers off, over a little more than three acres of ground, to nothing, or as shallow as water can be. I think about one-third of my pond is four or five feet deep, and one-third one and a half to three feet deep, and then gradually lessening in depth to its edge. At one corner I with a branch washed into the pond a sandbed for bedding, which is a necessity; but they occupy such surface no longer than until hatching is done, when both the old and the young put out for mud bottom support. The remainder of the pond is mud bottom with swamp vegetation abundant, such as rush, swamp grass of several varieties, water-lily, etc.

Vegetation in a fish-pond is a necessity, from the fact that fish do not feed all the time. A large portion of their lives is spent in a sleepy or stupid condition under or near the banks near logs, stumps, or any object which affords them the secluded shelter they desire.

The building of fish-ponds is recommended on flat surfaces, when enough water can be controlled to get a depth of from three to four feet, varying of course from this to one inch. There should be also plenty of vegetation, also a mud bottom. The dams should be built of mud, throwing the dirt out from the inside. This will give a sufficient quantity of deep water for the fish.

Fashion in Horticulture.

It is certainly as legitimate as it is commendable for fruit-growers to seek to improve fruit of all kinds by propagating new and superior varieties. That much has been accomplished in this direction by the intelligent horticulturists of the country will not be denied. A judicious crossing of fruits of the same family, or careful hybridization, or special cultivation of seedlings have in many instances produced new and distinct varieties of undoubted worth and excellence. But to the thoughtful observer the question presents itself: "Is there a little too much of this propagating? Does it not retard instead of aid the advancement of horticultural interests? It seems that of late years the nurserymen and gardeners of the country have taken to running their business in much the same manner as do the milliners and fashion leaders of the day. There is among this latter class a brisk competition as to who will bring out the most new and novel styles each season, each well knowing that if what he produces catches the public, his fortune is made. So what is true of the designers of hats, gloves, and bonnets, in short, of all sorts of wearing apparel, seem to be equally applicable to the leaders and producers of the horticultural fashions. This year a nurseryman comes out with a new strawberry; its title is, as a rule, strongly suggestive of royalty, and the new candidate is introduced to the public by highly embellished catalogs containing glowing descriptions of its superior qualities over any and all other varieties. Of course, anything so exceedingly rare and wonderful commands a fancy price. The printer's bills must be paid and still a handsome margin of profit left to the grower. If the berry takes, as it generally does, for the first season at least the originator makes a snug little sum, and by the time it has gone out of date is ready with something else. It is believed that this is not an exaggerated statement of the manner in which many new varieties of fruits are introduced. In many cases the grower has been honest enough; he has taken a seedling, and by careful cultivation has produced wonderful results. But the trouble is his new variety has not been sufficiently tested; and when transplanted to a different soil and subjected to different conditions does not do what has been claimed for it. The consequences are it is considered a failure.

There should be less haste in adopting new varieties before they have been fully tested and found to be at least as good as those we already have. It is not true, as is claimed by some nurserymen, that varieties "will run out." To be sure this should be qualified by adding, so long as they are properly cultivated. On this subject Mr. Charles Hovey says:

Forty years ago the leading kinds of strawberries in England were Keen's Seedling, British Queen, and Sir Charles Napier. They are the leading kinds today. In all these years not twenty-five new sorts have been imposed upon the public. English pomologists and cultivators, though slow to recognize merit or acknowledge it when they do, they do not let go of what they *know* to be good for any novelty. Yet in America there are twenty-five or more new strawberries *annually*, all better than the last one—but scarcely one of them so good as the oldest one we have.

Would it not, in view of the above facts, be wise for American horticulturists to imitate the prudence of their English brethren and pay more attention to cultivating the present varieties, already tried and tested, than to spend time and money on new ones, which may not be worth the room they occupy, to say nothing of their first cost in cash.

Chinese Interest in Sorghum Sugar.

For 2,000 years sorghum has been profitably grown in China as a cereal, but has never been utilized as a source of producing sugar. The experiments made in this country by well-known scientists in this direction have attracted much attention in China. The people of that country are not slow to see that if the clear gain of its sugar value can be added to the seed crop it will prove a matter of vast importance to the Empire. Accordingly, some weeks ago the Chinese Embassador and his two secretaries were among a party of visitors to the Rio Grande Sugar Company's works, for the purpose of learning what they could from observation of the processes employed in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum. Concerning the interest evinced by the shrewd and inquisitive representatives of the Celestial Kingdom a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: "If they had been sugar experts, inclined to purchase the whole concern as an investment, they could not have studied the methods and machinery more closely or more intelligently. They watched the cane through the rollers and followed the expressed juice as it was clarified and boiled through the vacuum pans to the centrifugals, and by their searching inquiries kept Dr. Collier and Superintendent Hughs constantly explaining every detail through the entire process. When the day was over there is little doubt that they had a more comprehensive knowledge of sugar-making than any of the American visitors." That the Chinese Embassadors went there for a purpose is evident enough, and the next thing to be expected is that one of these days China will be largely engaged in the successful manufacture of sorghum sugar.

How to Winter Geraniums.

Old geraniums flower better and quicker for spring planting than young ones. For those who have no green-house, or who cannot spare their window room Mr. Edgar Sanders, the veteran florist of this city, offers the following excellent suggestions as to taking geraniums through the winter: "Select a cellar or other place where the temperature does not go below the freezing point. Light no particular object. Dig up the geraniums, keeping some soil hanging to them; place roots, soil and all in a tough bag (such as the grocers use will do), tie a string tight up to the roots and around the bag, leaving a loop on the string by which the bag, plants and all, is to be hung up, heels uppermost, to the rafters. They will, of course, lose most of the leaves, but there will be enough vitality in the roots and stems to winter safely, and all that will be required in the spring will be heat and moisture to cause them to spring into growth at once and soon blossom. It will be well along in the winter to see that the leaves do not create mildew by being close together. Should such indications appear the decayed ones should be removed."

Points in Potato Culture.

In growing potatoes it will be well to remember the following points: That they invariably produce their tubers above their feeding roots; that ordinary cultivation does not break or injure the roots of the potatoes while the plant is growing; that the roots require a cool, moist feeding ground, but the tubers do well in a light, dry surface soil; that a single eye, under favorable conditions, is capable of producing all the potatoes that can be expected to be grown in a hill; that whole potatoes planted rarely develop all their eyes into growth, often no more vines being made than from planting a single eye; and that the character of the soil, as well as the character of the season, will ever call for varying methods of planting and for different kinds of treatment during growth; but there are laws which, if understood and observed, will aid the farmer in securing a crop.

Kansas Sugar.

The Tribune, through the courtesy of Col. Johnson, Land Commissioner of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, is in receipt of a sample package of "yellow C" sorghum sugar made by the sugar-works at Sterling, Kas., one of five large enterprises of the kind at present profitably operated in the Arkansas Valley. The pan in which this sugar was made turns out 15,000 pounds six times a day, and the product is a desirable article for domestic and commercial use, lighter in color than the best brown sugar, such as is made in the South. Col. Johnson confidently asserts that the sugar crop of Kansas will soon exceed her wheat crop in value, a statement which shows the extraordinary importance of the new industry.

Spread of the Cattle Plague in England.

London *Times*, Oct. 6: Last evening's weekly return shows that in the seven days reported on 1,614 head of cattle, 2,471 sheep, and 153 pigs were attacked with foot-and-mouth disease in Norfolk. These figures show a decrease as regards cattle and sheep, but a considerable increase as regards pigs.

In the week ending Thursday evening seventeen fresh outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease were reported in various parts of Essex, and 185 animals became affected, the bulk of them, however, being 130 sheep at Kirby. The foot-and-mouth disease has made its appearance in a field occupied by Mr. G. Coswell, of Casterton Magna, near Stamford. The local authority has reduced so much of the infected circle surrounding this field as is in the borough. The number of reported outbreaks of disease in Huntingdonshire has fallen during the last week to thirty-seven. In the Elloe Division of Lincolnshire there have been forty-one fresh outbreaks during the last week, and the localities in which they occurred have been declared infected places. On the other hand, twenty-nine farms and premises have been declared free from the disease, leaving about 200 infected places within the division. The Privy Council has informed the local committee that a general order cannot be issued authorizing local authorities to extend the limits of infected places when once declared. Five fresh outbreaks have occurred in the Kesteven Division of Lincolnshire. There are now 120 cases in the Bourn Division and forty-four in the Sleaford Division, but the disease is reported to be of a mild character. In the Spilsby District forty-six cases of the disease have been officially reported this week.

General Notes About Husbandry.

The annual value of the poultry products of the United States is estimated at $600,000,000.

Keep the poultry quarters clean and half the battle against disease among the fowls is won.

The value of oats and rye as food for swine is greatly enhanced by either cooking or grinding them.

Fowls which are expected to lay during the winter months must be amply fed with good nutritious food.

Mr. Robert Birch, who lives near Rochester, N. Y., has a farm of twenty-seven acres entirely devoted to raising cabbages. He rented it some years ago for $600 per annum, but finally bought it, paying $240 per acre for it. He plants fifteen acres in early cabbages, which by the middle of June are ready for the market. From these he realizes from $500 to $600 per acre.

The drouth in the cotton States the last season has been long and severe, the worst, it is said, since 1851.

The cotton plant takes its name from the Arabic *katun*, by which it was known to the Arabs centuries ago.

Experience has taught the farmers of this State that winter wheat sown after the 10th or 15th of October rarely if ever makes a good crop.

Bagasse, it is said, makes as good paper as straw, the only difference being that it takes a little longer to beat it on account of its toughness.

Fanny Field says to those who contemplate purchasing incubators: "If you do not care to raise over 300 chickens each season, stick to the old fashioned way and let incubators alone."

Partridge Cochins are excellent fowls to raise where there is only limited space in which they can range. They stand confinement well, are tame, quiet birds, mature early, are good sitters, and excellent winter layers.

The Black Spanish and the Houdans are excellent layers but non-sitters; consequently it is necessary to keep hens from other breeds that are good sitters and mothers in order to raise young ones from these varieties.

The Northwestern Beekeepers held their fourth annual convention in this city Oct. 17 and 18. There was a full attendance, and much interest was manifested in the discussions pertaining to the aipiary interests of the Northwest.

On the ostrich farm near Anaheim, Cal., ostrich chicks are being hatched at the rate of one a day. When they first come out of the shell they are nearly the size of a half-grown duck. They eat ravenously, and grow very rapidly.

The New York Mercantile Exchange has without a dissenting voice passed resolutions condemning the manufacture and sale of butterine, and declaring that its manufacture violates the State law regulating the sale of adulterated food.

A Maine farmer says that two pigs furnished with muck, sand, weeds, and sod will manufacture them into the best of manure, which will be worth, when the pigs are 6 months old, as much as ton of the best superphosphate that sells for $50 a ton.

The evidence seems to be accumulating that the crows do the farmer a great deal more good than harm. True, they pull a little corn in the spring, but all the rest of the season they are industrious workers destroying insects and worms which prey upon the farmer's crops.

To make good garden manure take earth from the woods for the basis of the compost heap. Alternate this with layers of good stable manure, and on each layer sprinkle gypsum, salt, and ashes. This, by the time it is wanted next spring, will make an excellent manure for hot-beds as well as for the garden itself.

An Iowa fruit-grower has tried gas-tar, and with good effect in destroying curculio. He puts the tar in a long-handdled frying-pan, heated with coals, just so the tar will not blaze. This he carries through the orchard, and the fume drives the curculio away. He says they do not return as long as the fumes remain.

Sunflower seed is an excellent food for poultry, keeping them in a thriving condition and greatly increasing the production of eggs. Chicken fanciers who have tried feeding these seeds say they are the best food known for glossing the plumage of the fowls, hence it is almost indispensable to those who want to put their birds in the best possible condition for exhibition.

To preserve roses through the winter take them up after the first frost has killed the leaves, cut out or shorten immature wood, select a piece of ground where the water will not lie, plant the roses thickly, sloping the branches somewhat, then place dirt among them, ridging it up so the water will run off. In the spring as soon as danger from frost is over take out and replant.

Seven years ago Mr. Dalrymple went to Dakota a penniless man. Capitalists backed him with the funds necessary to start his big farm of 50,000 acres on the conditions that he was to pay them 7 per cent on the investment and the cost of stocking the farm, after which he was to have a one-third interest. Today Mr. Dalrymple has paid for his third interest in the three farms, and has an annual income from the same of more than $100,000.

A gentleman who has had considerable experience with chicken-cholera reports that the best remedy he has yet found for this malady is white oak bark, which he administers by making a strong decoction of the bark, and when cool mixing a dough of corn-meal and the tea and feeding the fowls all they will eat for two days. He does not claim that it is a certain cure in all cases, but so far as he has tested it it proved to be a speedy and effective remedy.

A large and well-attended meeting of dairymen was held the 17th inst. at Dundee for the purpose of fixing the price of milk for the ensuing six months. A number of prominent Chicago dealers attended the meeting, but took no part in its deliberations. They busied themselves making contracts at the best possible figures. Some of them, it is claimed, succeeded in contracting for a supply as low as $1.17 per can. The meeting finally decided upon $1.20 per can as the price to rule during the coming season.

LIVE STOCK.

German Negretti Sheep.

The best English and American authorities on sheep and sheep husbandry, following the historical records and the usages prevailing in Spain, state that the sheep, or merinos, of that country—for none other seem to be known there—are divided into two classes, according to the manner of their keeping. One class is called the traveling or migratory, because the sheep are moved from pasture to pasture, roaming from north to south, taking advantage of seasons, quality and quantity of foliage, and of other favoring circumstances. They are driven from place to place under the care of shepherds, and are kept together and defended against enemies by means of well-trained dogs.

Sheep of the other class, the stationary, are kept at different stations all the year round; and are more or less pampered, so that they fall much behind the other class in the matter of health and constitutional vigor. One among the wandering flocks, or tribes, was called the Negretti. According to Livingstone, these were owned by the Conde Campo de Alange. Their wool was, when cleaned, extremely white, but on the sheep it appeared of a yellowish or dirty brown color, owing to the closeness of the coat and the condensation of the perspiration on the surface of the fleece. The wool is more greasy than that of other sheep.

Negrettis are described as being the largest and strongest of all the Spanish traveling sheep. But they were not considered handsomely formed, having been rather flat-sided and roach-backed, with the neck inclining to sink down from the withers; their wool was somewhat shorter than that of the Paular, another of the wandering tribes, and more crimped; the skin was more loose and inclined to double, and many of them had wool on their faces and legs down to their hoofs. All loose-skinned sheep had large dewlaps, and the bucks sported large horns.

The above-described characteristics of the so-called Negrettis are, to a certain extent, found in some of the Rambouillet or French families, also in some of the Silesian improved merinos, and in some of the American, especially among the Vermont improved breeders. To show the wide range of qualities of wool and constitutional strength of the sheep of one country only, it may be here stated that the Negrettis, as described, may be considered as being one of the extremes of breeding in Spain. The other extreme would certainly be found in the Escurial *cabanas*, which are destitute of external gum or indurated yolk, and are therefore quite light colored. This breed is supposed to possess the finest wool of all the migratory sheep. As corresponding characteristics are found in the Spanish Negrettis and in most of the Rambouillets, so are such similarities found between the Spanish Escurials and the Saxon Electorals. In view of these facts, a convention of German wool-growers and manufacturers was held in Leipzig, in Saxony, some time in the forties, to simplify the nomenclature, so mixed before that time. At that convention it was resolved to divide the sheep and wools of Germany into two classes, each class to include, as nearly as possible, all the German sheep and their wools, irrespective of locality, but according to similarity of characteristics.

The class called by them "Negretti" was to comprise all the sheep with strong wool and strong constitutions; the class bearing the soft and mild wool, and generally of more tender constitution, were to be called "Electorals." These distinctive classes have been recognized in Germany until this day, and, having proved of great practical value, may well be adopted in this country also. The Spanish breeds have been improved greatly in all the countries into which they have been introduced; their best qualities have been retained and developed and most of their faults removed. The German Negretti of this day combines the valuable characteristics of the old Spanish Negretti, with a greater smoothness of skin and superior quality of staple.

The experience of German breeders shows that the Negretti male crossed with common sheep, or with merinos of lower grade, transmits and impresses upon his offspring with greater certainty and force than does the male of any other breed the peculiar characteristics of his race. This is the natural result of the extreme care with which they have for many years been bred pure, with the purpose of strengthening their constitution and improving their fleece. The German Negretti has, in short, developed into a strong self-sustaining breed, capable of reproducing its valuable characteristics with the greatest certainty. It has become an established fact that because of their stronger constitution the German Negrettis are not as sensitive to the attacks of disease as are most other breeds. In view of these facts it may be safely said that an infusion of the blood of the German Negrettis in the flocks of this country would be of great benefit by increasing their vigor and improving their fleeces, thus swelling the profits of the flock-owner by at once adding to the selling value of the products of the sheep and decreasing the cost of production.

The Liver-Fluke of Sheep.

Fortunately, there have been among the sheep of America few cases of fluke, or liver-rot, and it is thought probable that the parasite which has caused the loss of so many thousands of sheep in Great Britain within the last few years will never become widely spread in this country. The conditions of climate and soil in what may be regarded as the great sheep-growing regions of the United States are not favorable to the existence and increase of the worm known as fluke. But, although it is hoped that American flocks will escape this evil, there is much of interest in the life history of this parasite which has cost the English sheep-owner so dear.

The liver-fluke is a sucking worm related to the common leech, and is from an inch to an inch and a third in length. These are found in great numbers in the livers of sheep and other animals infested with the "rot," and produce vast numbers of eggs. Each of these eggs under favorable conditions produces an animal "which is never like its parent, never does become like it, and never lives where its parent lives."

In the October number of *Popular Science* is an article in which Byron D. Halstead, Sc. D., gives in brief form the substance of what is known of the habits of life of the fluke. He says it may be safely estimated that a single fluke may produce half a million eggs in which no further change takes place while they remain in the sheep. The eggs are naturally washed by the bile into the intestines, whence they are passed and distributed with the droppings. If they fall upon wet land further changes take place during warm weather, and an embryo is formed. The body of this embryo is covered with hair-like arms, or cilia, by the motion of which it swims through the water. If the swimming embryo meets the snail *Limnæus truncatulus* it at once bores into its victim. Here it will, in July weather, reach its full growth in two weeks. From this come multitudes of germs somewhat similar in form to a "tadpole." These swim about freely for a short time; after finding suitable rest they draw their bodies into a small sphere, and exude a gummy substance which protects from injury. These cysts remain attached to the herbage and are eaten by the sheep; but if not picked up by the sheep within a few weeks the young flukes they contain will perish.

If only the greatest degree or ordinary increase were reached a single fluke might give rise to more than a hundred million descendants in the next generation of liver-flukes proper inhabiting the sheep. Cases are known where flukes have lived for more than a year. One sheep cannot contract the "rot" directly from another sheep, and one snail cannot take it from its neighbor. The sheep drop the eggs, and, hatching, the embryos find the snails, which, after nursing the young flukes through three generations, distribute the tadpole cercariæ which convey the infection back to the sheep, and it there inhabits the liver and causes the disease. Other animals than sheep are infested with the parasite, and rabbits and hares may be the means of spreading the plague. In England there seems to be only one snail which is host to the young flukes, and this is said not to exist in the United States, though several other kinds of snail belonging to the same large genus are found here. It is probable that in this country some other species than that named above serves as the breeding-place of the intermediate forms of our liver-flukes.

It is fortunate that, now that the nature and habits of the fluke are known, means for preventing its spread are found to be at the command of almost every farmer. Draining wet land will reduce the number of snails, as it may also reduce the number of germs of other diseases than fluke, and dressings of salt and lime destroy them. Where sheep are suspected of containing fluke they should be liberally fed with salt, if indeed they should not be at once killed. By keeping sheep off low lands at all times when there is much moisture, much may be done to protect them from the disease.

Coming Changes in the Milk Business.

The recent meeting of milk-dealers in Dundee, and their action in deciding upon $1.20 per can as the price they will demand for milk during the coming winter months, bring to mind the fact that producers of milk seem to have not generally considered the change which has come over the milk business within the last ten years. It is not long since large quantities of May and June butter were held until fall or winter profitably; but of late consumers have demanded that the butter offered to them shall be freshly made. In cheese there is a like change. A few years ago a sharp cheese sold readily, but the demand now is for a mild, new cheese. Factory men say that they meet considerable difficulty in selling cheese which has been more than thirty days out of the hoop. A dozen years ago June and July cheese sold well in the winter; now such cheese would be almost unsalable at reasonable figures in the winter months. In the foreign demand there has been a similar change. English buyers no longer prefer a sharp cheese, but buy a mild one instead.

To more fully meet the new requirements of consumers the production of milk must be kept up during the autumn, winter, and spring months. Fortunately this can be done without giving to the cow more food and attention than she deserves and without adding to the yearly amount of labor on the farm. Indeed, several advantages seem to accompany the change from summer milking to winter milking. One is, that in winter farm help can be hired for less than in summer; another is, that the other duties of the farm are not in winter as exacting as they are in summer, when the temptation to neglect the cows a little for the sake of hurrying through haying, harvesting, or thrashing is almost irresistible. In winter the farmer who is worthy of the calling will give to his cows more and better care—will see that they have ample supplies of pure water and good food at proper times; but in summer most cows are turned into pasture, frequently to drink from stagnant waters and to eat weeds, which give an offensive odor and taste to their milk and butter. If skill and care are used in the winter in handling the milk the products will be as good as those of the summer months, and the price per pound or per quart will be higher.

The Home of the Houdans.

Houdan, the home of the breed of fowls of that name, is a pretty little village of some 2,000 inhabitants, situated about forty miles from Paris on the Granville branch of the Western Railway, France. The poultry industry of this thriving place and its neighborhood is enormous, and large supplies are being shipped weekly to the markets of Paris and other large cities, where the sales average at least 8,500,000 francs a year. It may be interesting to the American poultry-breeder, says the *Poultry Record*, to know how the industry has assumed such dimensions in a place where farms average five, ten, fifteen, and twenty acres. The main point aimed at by the poulterers of Houdan is to keep only a particular breed of fowls which develop early, lay large eggs, and are salable when three months old. Hatching and rearing are carried on artificially, and consequently the production goes on all the year round, without reference to the weather or seasons. In the fall and winter the couvoirs are in full activity to supply the local demand. The broods are sold, even before being hatched, and at all ages, to the women of the locality who bring up the chickens by means of capons, turkeys, and artificial mothers. The women sell the poultry properly fattened at the time when it is dearest. During the spring and summer months the hatching establishments work for another class of customers. Eggs, pure-blooded chicks of from one to four days of age, ducklings, goslings, pheasant, partridge, and quail of similar age, by means of an ingenious system of boxing are sent safely all over Europe, and even into Asia and Africa, to satisfy the demands of poultry-breeders. Thus there is no dull season in the poultry business about Houdan.

Scarcity of Good Bulls in Texas.

The *Texas Live-Stock Journal* is an acknowledged authority on matters relating to the stock interests of that great State. In its issue of Sept. 29 it asserts that "If there is one fact connected with the future welfare of the cattle production in Texas that should be indelibly impressed upon the minds of our cattle friends it is the scant supply of bulls." After calling attention to the advantages derived from the use of good bulls that paper adds: "The loss to Texas stockmen through scarcity of bulls is far greater than can readily be seen, and this is one of the sins of omission that weigh heavily upon the purses of the stock-breeders."

It goes without saying that Texas owes much if not most of her prosperity to the live-stock business, and the wonder is that such a statement as that quoted can be, as it is, true. The cattle-men of Texas owe their wealth almost entirely to their cattle, yet not a few of them show a perfect willingness to let their stock run down in quality. A few of the wiser ones are improving their herds by the introduction of good sires, but the greater number are content to accept whatever their scrub cows may bring each year. They go on year by year raising thin, skinny skeletons, more like deer than like beeves, rather than expend a few of their easily-gained dollars in the purchase of well-bred bulls which would add immensely to the value of their herds in the course of a year or two. Meantime there are in the Middle and Northern States thousands of bulls of great merit which can be bought for very little more than they would sell for in the market for beef. It may be that they could not be registered in any of the herd-books, but, notwithstanding that fact, they would answer as well for the purpose of improving the cattle of the plains as the best of the blood-royal of the Dukes and Princesses in the herd-books. One serious obstacle in the way of the general introduction of well-bred sires is found in the deadly fever which kills so large a percentage of the cattle sent from the North to Texas. For this disease no preventive has as yet been found. Until one shall have been discovered it is likely the cattle of the plains of the Southwest will be improved but slowly.

Chicago Horse Market.

The following report of sales made by F. J. Berry & Co., corner Michigan avenue and Monroe street, shows the condition of the horse market during the last week:

Description.	Age.	Hands.	Pounds.	Price.
Bay driver..........	6	16	1,100	$ 250
Gray driver........	7	16	1,100	225
Bay driver..........	6	15¼	900	85
Bay driver..........	7	16½	1,050	125
Gray driver........	8	16	1,100	140
Draft team.........	5	16	2,800	400
Draft team.........	6	15¾	2,700	395
Draft team.........	6	16	2,900	450
Draft team.........	5	16	3,100	460
Bay horse..........	5	16	1,300	175
Bay horse..........	6	15¾	1,200	160
Gray horse.........	5	16	1,500	225
Gray horse.........	4	16	1,570	240
Gray horse.........	5	16	1,50[illegible]	230
Brown mare.......	6	15½	1,300	150
Brown mare......	5	16	1,400	195

Stray Notes upon Live-Stock Topics.

Several Austrian papers tell of a woman who suffered from trichiniasis, caused, it is said, from eating horseflesh.

Isaac Boy's annual sale of Short-Horn cattle, at Woodstock, Ill., came off Oct. 18, and although the weather was bad, twenty-one head of heifers and young bulls were sold at an average price of $78 per head.

In Russia £2,500,000 sterling worth of domestic animals are destroyed by wolves each year. The loss of human life from the attacks of wolves cannot be accurately ascertained, but in one year 161 persons are known to have been destroyed.

Through want of proper inspection of meat in Glasgow, the flesh of sixty cows which had died of anthrax was sold for food in that city, having all passed the inspection. A widespread feeling of disgust and indignation followed the disclosure of the facts.

There are in the United States and Canada 415 street railways, upon which 100,000 horses and 85,000 men find daily employment. For the horses 150,000 tons of hay and 111,000,000 bushels of grain are needed each year. In New York the average life of the street-car horse is less than three years.

A French paper pays the following tribute to Pasteur: "M. Pasteur has the glory of being the first to bring knowledge out of mystery and make it irradiate through the Department of the Seine-et-Marne; and every sheep which grazes upon the fields sings the glory of the master and of science.

From Bisco, Ill., a subscriber writes in relation to diseased cattle about which so much has been said of late: "These lumps, or enlargements are very common among young cattle, and often disappear of themselves, or without treatment; but in all cases they can be removed by applying a red-hot iron to the affected part. In ten years I have not known a single failure."

While the Jersey-breeders are giving so much attention of the quantity of butter their favorits produce, it is to be hoped they will not fail to impress upon the public mind the facts in relation to its quality. If a cow can produce fourteen pounds of butter per week, worth say $4.20, the fact is worth making known. If she can produce ten pounds per week, which, because of its superior delicacy of flavor and pleasing aroma and appearance will sell readily for 42 cents per pound, surely the fact is also worth proclaiming.

Despite the numberless proofs which have been given that for dairy purposes the small breeds of cattle are unsurpassed, it seems impossible to persuade the average farmer that it is not necessary that a milch cow should be a large, heavy animal. It is of no avail to show him that the little Jersey can and does produce a larger quantity of butter, and that of a better quality than any other cow produces; it is as nothing to him that the Ayrshire gives a large quantity of milk, better for all the purposes together for which milk is used than that of any other one animal; he will not pay so much as $10 more for the best bred Jersey, Ayrshire, or Holstein bull than he will give for the scrub of like weight and flesh.

It has been proved that the Ayrans of the Central Asiatic plateau used the horse when Europe was in the Stone Age. M. Cornevin places the time of the taming of the horse in the Bronze Age, contemporaneous with the bronze bit. There seems to be no room for a doubt that the use of bronze was introduced into Europe and Africa from the East. But, while the bronze bit is a good proof of the domestication of the horse, its existence cannot show that the horse was not tamed long before bronze was known. Even to this day horses are frequently guided and controlled by a simple loop of a rope around the jaw, and prehistoric man may have managed the horse in a like manner.

Of the Ayrshire cow a writer says, in the *Minnesota Tribune*, that "while the farmers of the Northwest admit that when dairy produce is the sole object this breed is is valuable, they have not so many of them as they had years ago. Some way or other they have never become a popular breed with the mass of farmers. It is said that mere size is not so much an object, as the small Ayrshire is considered a better dairy cow than the larger or medium sized variety." It is little to the discredit of the Ayrshire, or any other pure breed, that it is not generally popular with farmers, for no breed of cattle, no matter what its merits, has ever yet been able to win the favor of the mass of the farmers. If they do not say so in words they proclaim by action that the scrub is good enough for them. It is a fact that a Jersey, a Holstein, or an Ayrshire bull, of how good family soever he may be, cannot be sold to the average farmer for $10 more than the veriest scrub will cost.

The *Journal of Comparative Medicine* says that Dr. Ribbert, of Bonn, finds that tuberculosis sometimes attacks poultry, and that the disease may become epidemic in a flock. The Doctor is reported as stating that the bacilli are to be found chiefly in the intestinal walls, spleen, and liver, and that the bacilli are distributed largely through the veins, and are to be seen in large numbers about venous walls. Verily it does seem that the vegetarians have been furnished with new and moving arguments by the researches of scientists within the last few years. Swine are afflicted by trichinæ and by the parasites which cause so-called hog cholera, cattle suffer from fatal diseases of the lungs, foot-and-mouth disease, splenic fevers, cancer, tuberculosis, and anthrax, while the use of insufficiently cooked beef produces tapeworm in man; chickens suffer from the presence of countless multitudes of parasites which cause cholera by which the flock is decimated, and now it is asserted that the cheerful hen clucking about the dooryard may be but an emissary of evil, concealing within her flesh the seeds of a dread plague which has destroyed millions of human lives. It will now be in order for some microscopically-inclined friend of the butchers to show that fruits and vegetables harbor untold millions of parasites which do but wait for fitting opportunity to prey upon confiding man.

LOUISIANA OUTDONE.

Montana and the Blacklegs in Partnership.

Glendive, M. T., Oct. 10.—The Montana system of faro for revenue only is interesting. At Helena, at Butte City, at Livingston, at Missoula there are only open doorways between the sidewalk and the gambling-tables. The favorit games are faro and studhorse poker. There are a few roulet-tables. Keno, which only a few years ago held the first place in the Western gambler's esteem, has almost entirely passed out of sight. Faro always holds its own, but the fashionable game of the hour, particularly with fresh and unhardened sinners, is studhorse poker.

This variety of poker is said to be seductive to youth and inexperience. Its peculiarities are, that the bank always holds the deal, that the dealer turns all but the first of the five cards dealt to each player before the draw face upward on the table so that everybody can see them, and that the proprietor derives a certain and large percentage from the game, even when it is squarely played; while his facilities for crooked administration are thought to be superior to those afforded by any other gambling game known to civilization.

Almost every saloon and billiard-room of established standing has its one, two, three, or four faro and studhorse-poker tables handy to the street entrance. During the day dealers are ready to accommodate the casual guest who may desire to play. The stress of business, however, is between 7 o'clock in the evening and 2 or 3 in the morning. Then the saloon is thronged with men from the mines, cowboys from the plains, tenderfeet from the East, and citizens generally. The solid resident drops in and coppers the ace or takes a few hands at stud poker with as assured a sense of decorum as fortifies the Easterner in his evening invasion of the village inn for a game of billiards or of dominoes. Crowds of men throng around the tables and hang eagerly over the green baize. There is usually good order, except when some drunken fellow makes a disturbance. There are a good many pistols in the room, but few of them are visible. A revolver sometimes lies on the table close to the dealer's right hand, and a square of plate-glass rests on top of the piles of silver dollars and double-eagle gold pieces that advertise the resources of the bank.

In one town I visited a number of these establishments with the Sheriff, who accompanied me rather in the capacity of guide than of protector. The affable Sheriff knew everybody, accosted everybody by his first name, had a pleasant word for the bank authorities, a joke for the prosperous player, and a bit of judicious advice for the hesitating novice. He seemed to be regarded by all the gamblers with affectionate admiration and esteem, rather than with suspicion or fear. On his part my friend the Sheriff deported himself like a good-natured schoolmaster, who unbends while supervising the innocent recreations of his little charges.

The play was nowhere higher than in Butte City, a flourishing mining camp where money is plenty. The great mines distribute large sums. The monthly pay-roll of the Alice is about $40,000, the Colusa's $40,000, while the Anaconda's has been $75,000 a month. Much of this money finds its way to the faro and stud-poker tables, and part of it goes ultimately into the Treasury of Silver Bow County.

In all the gambling places in Butte two placards were conspicuous. One was this:

POSITIVELY
NO CHIPS ISSUED EXCEPT FOR CASH!

The white counter, the lowest denomination, is generally worth 25 cents. At one faro-table the schedule of prices was as follows:

Whites....................	Fifty cents.
Reds........................	One dollar.
Blues.......................	Two dollars and a half.
Yellows....................	Five dollars.

Here is another placard seen everywhere:

NOTICE!
Boys under Age Will Not Be Allowed to Gamble In or Frequent This Place.

By a law enacted about two years ago, the penalty for allowing minors to gamble or watch the gambling is a fine from $10 to $100, or imprisonment from one to thirty days. The law must be pretty well enforced: I saw no boys at the tables.

The whole business of gambling in Montana is not only licensed and regulated by law, but it is made to contribute handsomely to the revenue of the Territory. The proprietors of every saloon where betting games are played are taxed by the county according to the subjoined tariff:

For a general license, every month...........	$ 40
For each roulet-table, per month..............	150
For each stud-poker table, per month.........	100
For each faro-table, per month..................	25
The Chinese game of tan, per month...........	20
Houses of ill-fame, where beer is sold, per quarter..............................	5

The proprietor of a saloon running three studhorse-poker tables, three faro-banks, and a roulet-table would therefore have to pay into the County Treasury every month $565 for his several licenses, or $6,780 a year.

The law licensing and taxing the gambling-houses is so curious a piece of legislation that I give it in full. It was approved last March:

Be it enacted, By the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana: That any person or persons, or association of persons, who shall keep any house or saloon, or room, or club-rooms, where any banking game or other game of chance is dealt or played for money, or anything representing money, or having a money value, is used, bet, ventured, or hazarded, in any city, town, or village whose population is greater than 500 persons, shall, before starting such business, pay to the County Treasurer a license of $40 per month; and in addition thereto such person or persons shall pay a license for each table (which table shall not exceed eight feet in length by four feet in width), on which the game commonly called faro is dealt or played, $25 per month; and such person or persons shall pay a license for each table (which shall not exceed eight feet in length and four and one-half feet in width), on which the games commonly called percentage stud-horse poker, or percentage draw-poker, or twenty-one, or high-ball, or short faro, is dealt or played, of $100 per month; and such person or persons shall pay for any room wherein the game called keno is played, dealt, or conducted, a license of $150 per month, which shall be exclusive of all other games; and such person or persons shall pay a license for each table on which the game called roulet is played of $150 per month; and for each and every other banking game not mentioned in this section such person or persons shall pay a license of $150 per month.

In any city, town, or village whose population is less than 500 persons and more than 200 such person or persons shall pay a license of one-half the amount paid in towns, cities, or villages whose population is greater than 500 persons; and in all places whose population is less than 200 persons, such person or persons shall pay a license of one-fourth the amount paid in cities, towns, or villages whose population is greater than 500 persons. But this section shall not be construed to authorize or permit any game prohibited by the laws of the Territory.

The effect of this remarkable legislation upon the finances of Montana is striking. In Butte City alone the average number of gamblers' licenses taken out is about 300 a quarter. The County of Silver Bow is out of debt. Butte has just built and paid for a $30,000 schoolhouse, besides others less expensive. It is about to build a $150,000 court-house. Money is plenty in the Treasury. The poor are well provided for. The county tax is only six mills on an assessed valuation of $6,000,000 or $7,000,000. The county gets 75 per cent and the Territory 25 per cent of the faro and stud-poker revenue collected. The Territorial tax is only one-tenth of 1 per cent. The Territory owes not a dollar. E. P. M.

DEFEAT.

By bitter pilgrimage he sought to win
Those far dim towers, that he could roam within.

Through paths of peril, loud with dying groans;
Down chasms of failure, white with human bones;

Past brakes of treachery, whence the tiger sprung;
O'er swamps of envy, where the scorpion stung—

His eager feet pressed onward, to attain
The luring bourn of that desired domain.

And there at last, worn fugitive of Fate,
He clutched the mighty clarion at the gate.

A moment more, and, while its proud peal rose,
The towers would rock, the portals would unclose.

But then—even then—by some foredoom profound,
He dropped dead ere his lips had waked one sound!

—*Edgar Fawcett in Harper's Magazine.*

Health Is Wealth

Health of Body Is Wealth of Mind.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

The Great Blood Purifier.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect, but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

False and True.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure" as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swellings, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative powers over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound conditions. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

Sold by Druggists. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

Ovarian Tumors of Ten Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Remedies.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of medicines than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD,

CURES AND PREVENTS

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
Sciatica,
Headache,
Toothache,
Inflammation,
Sore Throat,
Stiff Neck,
Diphtheria,
Asthma,
Influenza,
Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief according to directions. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat,
Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza, Headache,
Toothache, Nervousness,
Sleeplessness, Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs,
Bruises, Sprains,
Cold Chills and Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

MALARIA

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS,

Fever and Ague.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperient, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 25 cents per box.

Read "False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, corner Church-st., New York.
Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

...is Wealth
...is Wealth of Mind.
...ADWAY'S
...ian Resolvent
...Blood Purifier.
...RECOGNITION.
...nd True.
...ASES CURED BY
...WAY'S
...IAN RESOLVENT.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.
...R. R.
...WAY'S
...y Relief
...FOR FAMILY USE
...E WORLD,
...I, NEURALGIA,
...it Breathing.
...omplaints.
...PAIN REMEDY
...LARIA
...IOUS FORMS,
...nd Ague.
...S PER BOTTLE.
...WAY'S
...ING PILLS.
...nd Stomach Remedy.
...Soothing Aperient, Act
...always Reliable and
...in Operation.
...TITUTE FOR CALOMEL.
...se and True."
...E PUBLIC:

"WILTED AND DIED."

The Epitaph That Should Be Engraven on the Monument of Joe Brown, Alias "Red Bill."

He Was a Professional Crook, and Spent the Most of His Life in Jail.

After Many Escapades He Died of a Broken Heart—The Fate of His Companions.

There died recently in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania a man named Jo Brown, alias "Red Bill," who had quite a history, and was well known in Chicago years ago. He was born in New Orleans, and first came under the notice of the police of this city in 1868, when loafing around Nick Geary's saloon, then on Calhoun place near Clark street. At that time he worked with a "mob" of thieves composed of Stephen Boyles, William Pickett, alias "Black Bill," Jim Fitzgerald, alias "Big Fitz," and Bob Taylor, who were under the leadership of Billy Forrester. At the same time Forrester ran another party made up of James Dalton, alias "Bowery," Dave Whitney, Harry Travers, and Toney Craig, with whom Brown also "worked" when required. They were engaged in burglarizing stores and houses in Chicago, occasionally taking a trip into the country and robbing a safe. For some reason or other Brown separated from both gangs, and joined two ex-lockmen, "Doc" and James Hamilton, who followed the same line.

THE ELKHORN JOB.

The first job the three did was at Elkhorn, Wis., where they got $40,000 from a bank. Brown was arrested, but had his trial put off until one of the Hamiltons was captured in Nebraska by a private detective in the employ of the bank. This Hamilton had control of the bulk of the cash, and by using some a compromise was effected, and no one was prosecuted. Brown came to Chicago after his release, and loitered around resorts for thieves. He was suspected of various crimes, but there was no evidence against him. Several masked men robbed John Donaldson, a gambler, of $7,000 in money and diamonds, and Brown was arrested with others, but wriggled out of it. Travers, however, got fourteen years in Joliet. Brown then took a trip South, and returned with several thousand dollars, which he had stolen. Joseph Dixon, then a detective at the Central Station, met him on the street, and attempted to arrest him for vagrancy. Brown, who was in a sleigh with Buck Holbrook, drew a revolver and fired five times at the officer, but none of the shots took effect, as the horse became frightened at the noise and started off, unsteadying the thief's arm.

SENT DOWN.

Brown was subsequently caught and charged with assault, but gave bail and ran away. He went to Iowa with a thief named Paddy Cody, and made money, and then started South. At Cairo, Ill., he fell in with Mary Doyle, alias Mary Miller, at that time the best sneak thief in America. They worked the country towns, and finally stopped at Joliet, where they secured about $10,000 in property from stores and houses. The police discovered their identity soon after they left and telegraphed to Chicago, and Detectives Ike Reeves and Horace Elliott caught Brown and the woman at the Alton depot. They were sent back to Joliet, and he got ten years and she seven in the penitentiary. After being in about a year Brown made his escape in some mysterious way. He would never tell how he got out, and no one knew except himself. He came direct to Chicago, and Detective Dixon heard of his arrival and that he was at "Mother" Pollock's saloon on Monroe street, where the American Express Company's building now stands. Dixon stationed himself outside in the dark, and late at night Brown made his appearance and was caught, being subdued by having a revolver shoved into his face. Dixon had him back in Joliet before his absence had become generally known in the prison.

OUT AGAIN.

Brown went to work in the broom-shop, but within a few months got out again, this time by stealing a suit of citizen's clothes from the Warden's house and walking past the guards. He went to New York where he became associated with Tom Riley, alias "Scarfaced Tom," Frank Dean, alias "Dago Frank," and little Dave Cummings. Warden Elmer Washburn attempted to recapture him, but he had plenty of money and friends in New York and knew every movement of the Pinkertons who had been employed to entrap him. He was, however, soon caught by the New York police for a bank burglary and sent to Auburn for six years. He was then lost sight of. A little over two years ago while William Pinkerton was in Philadelphia he heard that some pickpockets, arrested for street-car work, were about to be tried, and he dropped into the court to see who they were. The first one he set eyes on was Brown, whom he hadn't seen for ten years, and he learned that when released Brown was dead broke, and had joined the "mob" to get a "little spending money." He was convicted, and sentenced to three years at Cherry Hill.

LOST HIS NERVE.

When his time was about to expire he learned that he was to be taken back to Joliet to serve out his unexpired term—that the papers were at the prison waiting for him. This broke him up, his nerve left him, and he wilted and died. He was attended in his last hours by Ike Marsh, who is doing time for the robbery of the Wellsville, Pa., bank. Brown was about 40 years of age, five feet seven inches in hight, and had black hair, coal-black eyes, thick lips, and a swarthy complexion. He was a very determined man, and didn't know what fear was. His temper was so violent that thieves wouldn't stick to him long, being afraid that he would kill some one and get them into serious trouble.

BROWN'S FRIENDS.

It may not be uninteresting to mention the fate of the friends and associates of this professional criminal. Boyles was sent to Joliet under the name of Gus Shaw, but escaped with fourteen others through the watch tower, taking the arms of the guards. On reaching this city he found that Pickett, Fitzgerald, and Taylor were in jail at Kalamazoo, Mich., for attempting to rob a bank at Schoolcraft in that State. He and a thief named Hugh Darrow went to Kalamazoo to get them out, and tried to break into the jail for that purpose. Col. Oscutt, the Sheriff, heard the noise, and came out on tip-toe. Boyles and Darrow fled, and he pursued them. Boyles had the asthma and couldn't run, so he dodged behind a tree. As the Sheriff was passing, Boyles stepped out, took deliberate aim, and shot him dead. Great excitement followed, and the two men made their escape. Their three pals in jail got ten years each, and Pickett died in the penitentiary. Darrow was arrested in New York and taken back to Michigan, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary, where he too died.

THIRTY YEARS IN SING SING.

Boyles was also caught in New York, but rather than go to Michigan and be tried for murder, he pleaded guilty to several butcher-cart robberies with which he had nothing to do, and was given thirty years in Sing Sing, where he now is. He was the leader of the party who attempted to escape by seizing the train as it ran under the arch and cutting loose the engine. He got away, but was caught in St. Louis and taken back. These are in the penitentiary in the States named: Travers, California; Craig, Louisiana; Forrester, Pennsylvania; Cummings, Wisconsin; Taylor, Illinois. Mary Miller is dead. Buck Holbrook was arrested for a safe robbery at Hennepin, and locked up there. The Sheriff heard him sawing the bars, collected a posse, and, when Holbrook made his appearance on the outside and began to run, they filled him full of lead.

A STORY OF TURGENIEFF.

When Turgenieff was young he left his estate once to spend the winter at St. Petersburg. On driving away he met, on the banks of a river, one of his serfs, a young girl of such pleasant appearance that he stopped his troika to bid her good-by. "Sophia Androvna," he said, "I am going to town. Would you like a necklace or headdress? I promise to bring you whatever you like when I come back in spring." Sophia replied, "Barin, I desire neither necklace nor headdress. But bring me a little piece of the soap which fine ladies use." The Barin did not think of his young slave during all the winter, but before he went back to his estate he remembered the queer and simple wish of the young girl. He saw her again on the spot where he had taken leave from her. She asked him to wait a moment and ran to the brook to wash her hands with the master's soap. Then, coming back to the troika, she said: "Barin, now kiss my hands like you do those of your fine ladies."

HOBBY-HORSES.

Some of Them Which People Ride.

There are certain forms of mania which are positively useful. Some persons have an insane propensity to explore strange and dangerous regions, not so much for the fame of the thing, or because of any strong desire to benefit the world; they are the victims of an irresistible impulse to penetrate the ice-bound shores of the Arctic, or to hunt ostriches in Patagonia, or to rub noses with the sable Kings of Central Africa. In carrying out their schemes these men will expend any amount of money and endure any amount of suffering, and the world at large gets the benefit of their traveling mania.

Then there are others who have an insatiable appetite for ferreting out and collecting old books, and pamphlets, and manuscripts—not that they ever expect to read them, but simply for the pleasure of the hunt. They rummage garrets and hang about book-stalls day after day, and dig into all sorts of crannies and holes, and frequent auction-rooms, and are sure to be present at every library sale, not always for any special love of literature, but because they have a mania for collecting; and if they can get hold of an old book which nobody else has their cup is full to overflowing. Rich treasures have thus been brought to light, for which scholars have great cause to be thankful—rare gems are sometimes found among the rubbish which these men rake together.

The coin-collector is one of the most indefatigable of human beings. The intrinsic value of a coin is not a matter of the slightest account, and its historical value may not be specially regarded if he can only beat everybody else in the size and rarity of his collection.

The autograph mania is still more general, and when it develops itself, not merely in accumulating the signatures of ordinary men and women, but rather authentic document in the handwriting of the great personages who have figured in history, it is a very respectable hobby.

The mania for collecting postage stamps, which, of course, is quite modern, cannot be regarded as of so high an order; the likeness of great people with which they are adorned have not much attraction as works of art, and the main charm depends upon the completeness of the collection; if one or two stamps are wanting in the Austrian or any other list its value is very much impaired. There is, to be sure, a certain degree of interest in studying the style in which the taste of different nations manifests itself in their postage stamps; for even here the paculiarities of the several portions of the earth can be more or less distinctly traced.

The rage for old porcelain and pottery, or what is known as "the ceramic fever," prevails at present with great force, together with a passion for ancient things in general. Venerable relics that had long been stowed away in remote places as of no further service are now brought to light; chairs, buffets, chests of drawers, broken-winded bellows, and irons, brass-fenders, and warming-pans are all in great demand. Antique glass and crockery are equally sought for, and rich treasures of ceramic art are sometimes found among the old kitchen cups and platters.

There are persons who have a mania for rings and bracelets, and chains and sleeve-buttons, and necklaces and fancy pins, and jewelry in general; and when they appear in public they look as if they were employed to advertise the good things of some thriving goldsmith. Fashion, in all its extreme forms, may be regarded as a sort of mania. A little while ago all the ladies expanded their dress with steel and whalebone, until it took the form of an umbrella, and now the balloon has collapsed and the umbrella is closed again. Structures are sometimes made to grow upon the top of the head, architectural, botanical, entomological, or otherwise, that are very suggestive of the insane asylum. It is a very ancient mania that manifests itself in that way, and it is found all over the world, savages often treating their heads and hair after a more elaborate style than anything we are capable of doing.

Different periods are marked by a mania for some particular kind of game—croquet, lawn-tennis, polo, or perhaps the Scotch golf.

Manias of one sort or another break out in a very mysterious way. They cannot be explained, but we are carried away by them none the less for this. The infection of example is irresistible. We run after certain things simply because our neighbors do; and they run after the same because we do. If there is melancholy in the air, we all feel it. If there is any mania abroad, we are all in danger of catching it.

TWO GREAT CITIES.

Birmingham and Pittsburg Compared—Pauper-Labor Humbug—Low Rents, Cheap Living, Comfortable and Cleanly Houses of the Laborers—Something for Protectionists to Read.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Oct. 3.—[Correspondence Pittsburg *Dispatch*.]— . . . And now let me say briefly, and once for all, that a careful inspection of the localities where working people most do congregate in this wonderful world of manufactures has proved to me, as it will prove to any one taking similar pains, that here, where one most expects to find "pauper labor" by comparison with America, there is a condition of comfort in habitation, clothing, and food which cannot be excelled in any American manufacturing locality. This may be treason, but, if it is, my protectionist friends are at liberty to make the most of it. I do not assert that the condition of these workmen is what it ought to be. I only assert that if it be worse than that of American workmen, then the difference is concealed with wonderful success. I am not advancing by any means the opinion that it is time to apply the theory of free trade to America, but merely reiterating what I have often said and always believed, that the assertion of politicians that protection was in the interest of the workingman *was buncombe*, for if it were of any benefit at all the workingman got none of it, but the capitalist all. If I were not altogether certain of my premises then I am now.

I will agree to exhibit better houses for working people, with just as ample food and comfortable clothing, and as many bank depositors in this Birmingham district, according to ratio of population, as can be found in any manufacturing district of America.

It would make the most prejudiced and most loyal Pittsburger ashamed of his own city to note here the actual superiority in comfort and cleanliness of the streets and houses where live the common working-classes. Courts, alleys, and domiciles are clean, and lack the foul odors which are smelled everywhere on the back streets and alleys of Pittsburg.

I searched in vain for a plague-spot. I asked for localities where there were the most poor, and went there; I propounded all sorts of impudent questions to the inhabitants; I penetrated to the obscurest courts and alleys, making inquiries for imaginary persons my excuse, and my conclusion was that so long as we must have a poor class—a class which must struggle hard for bare necessities—it would be well to have them live as they do here if possible.

Everything, too, speaks of good government. Hell-holes such as exist in some parts of Pittsburg seem to be unknown here. The ginmills and taprooms are compelled to close promptly at the hour fixed by law. To judge from the police statistics, crime is here reduced to a minimum, when it is remembered that it is preëminently a manufacturing city.

While the laborer does not get near what he deserves in either country, he is quite as near to getting his just deserts in these manufacturing regions of England as in America, which makes such boasts of being a paradise for laborers, remembering always the difference in the cost of living. It is unquestionably true that certain kinds of labor are better paid in America; but those engaged in such labor are an insignificant portion of the mass. It is also true that for those whose business is agriculture America offers superior inducements. Here it is difficult to buy lot or field at a reasonable price even when the money is in hand; though so far as the workingman's purchase of a home is concerned, *the rents are here so low* that it is hard to say whether a lease or ownership in fee is preferable.

NOT QUITE SATISFACTORY.

A Parisian banker has the misfortune to possess a wife who is addicted to gambling. Year after year she goes to Monaco and loses large sums on the green cloth. Her husband has been at his wits' end to stop the evil without resorting to harsh measures. At last a happy thought struck him. Calling to him a confidential clerk named Armand, who was unknown to his wife, he gave him instructions to follow the lady and to attend daily at the gaming-table. Armand was told to watch carefully the way she staked her money, and always to place a similar amount on the opposit color. By this means the banker hoped that he would be able to "hedge" the sums staked by his wife, and that the only loss he could possibly experience would be the general expenses incurred by his clerk. A short time elapsed, and the husband received among his correspondence one morning two letters from Monaco—one from his wife, the other from M. Armand. Opening the first, he found but two lines, but those were to the point. The lady had experienced a loss of 60,000 francs, and wrote for more money. Turning to the next letter, with some satisfaction at his own shrewdness, he read as follows:

"Kind friend and patron, I have implicitly followed your instructions, but I have never worked so hard in my life. Madame arrives at the casino at midday, and never leaves the table until midnight. Twelve hours without eating or drinking is no joke. However, I have nothing to complain of. I have won 60,000 francs, and, as I am not ambitious, I am content to stop there. I start at once for Montduvon, a charming little town where I was born, and where my cousin awaits me, to whom I am about to be married. Knowing the interest you take in my welfare, I shall be indeed proud if you will be present at our wedding. Of the 20,000 francs you intrusted me with, there remain 11,341 francs 20 centimes, which I remit you in a bank check. The balance has been expended in my hotel bill and other incidental items. Yours, etc., ARMAND."

THE SOCIAL-RIGHTS BILL.

A Southern Bourbon View of the Supreme Court Decision.

Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), Oct. 16: We do not hope to compass with words the feeling of deep and perfect satisfaction with which the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Civil-Rights bill will be received throughout the South.

For years this bill was hung as a menace over the peace of our people. They have said but little about it because it was a subject on which but little could be said with prudence and wisdom. But without words they had determined that the social equality contemplated by this infamous and malignant bill could never and should never be put into practice. This determination was a fact that did not need appeal and did not admit of argument. The people quietly and solemnly made up their minds that at no cost and at no hazard should the provisions of the bill be carried out.

At no time was there any purpose to do the negro injustice. We have always argued that he should be treated fairly and honestly. The accommodations offered him should be worth the money he is asked to pay for them. It was against the mischievous intrusion of the negro into places set apart for white people that we protested.

Only twice has the negro forced himself into the white quarters of the theatre. One was pitched out by the crowd of spectators and the other was ejected by the policeman, who was acting under orders of the proprietor, Mr. De Give. If the bill had remained of force for fifty years one thing or the other of these would have happened every time the experiment was tried. Nor have there been any serious penalties under this bill. In the nine years of its operation there has never been a conviction under it. Its danger lay in the fact that while it remained on the statute-book it was a temptation for designing white men and ignorant negroes to precipitate an issue between the two races that by every principle of policy and every sentiment of humanity ought to live together in perfect accord.

It now behooves the South to show to the world that she is capable of doing the negro fullest and amplest justice without the fear of any impending statute. The place set apart for him in the theatre and in the railroad cars should be in every way as good as those occupied by the white men who pay the same money. They should be just as secure from the intrusion of boisterous persons and kept in as cleanly and as neat a manner. In short, the grand opportunity is now afforded the South to show that she is as magnanimous as she proved herself to be courageous. She will demonstrate, we have no doubt, that, while she could never have been driven by duress into doing what was clearly wrong she will not be tempted by the removal of all restraint into doing anything that is less than right.

PROHIBITION.

How the Issue Helped the Iowa Republicans.

Burlington *Hawkeye* (Rep.): Under the caption "Party Peril," the Muscatine *Journal* [rabid prohibitionist] devotes a column to the discussion of the editorial which appeared in the *Hawkeye* the day after the recent election. The tone of the *Journal* is much more soft and gentle than the tone of a prohibition paper was wont to be a few months agone, and the *Hawkeye* accepts the mildness with becoming reciprocity.

Now, how is it as to Iowa? The *Hawkeye* hoped the Republicans would have as large a majority as the amendment had, and that the gains of the opposition in the Lower House would be small. But how is it? The issue on prohibition was clear and distinct. There was no possible excuse for any Prohibitionist voting any other than the Republican ticket. It may safely be said that every genuine, sincere Prohibitionist voted that ticket, and no other evidence of his insincerity need be asked than the fact that he voted the Greenback or Democratic ticket. Besides this the ticket got the votes of thousands of Republicans who, as the *Journal* sneeringly says of the *Hawkeye*, "wisely abandoned their hostility to prohibition during the campaign" and voted the Republican ticket, notwithstanding the fact that such a vote put them in a false position. What was the result? With all the prohibition votes and many anti-prohibition votes the Republican plurality is cut down 10,000, and the majority is whittled to a point. Another Democrat is elected to Congress, and the House of Representatives is so nearly divided between Republicans and the opposit as to be decidedly uncomfortable. Instead of only 33 members the opposition have 48—within 2 votes of a tie. Is this the gain that prohibition secured the party? It is useless, after the result is known, to try to blow away the facts. They are now matters of record and stand before the world. Other people have eyes to see and brains to figure, and a few brave words in a newspaper are not going to make anybody believe that the loss of 10,000 votes, twenty-seven members of the House, and one Congressman, constitutes a tidal wave in favor of the ideas that the party carried this fall in this State. The party will be wise if it takes its head out of the sand and looks around long enough to see where it is and where its pursuers are. It may be sure it is not hid. It may stick its head into the 25,000 plurality for Gov. Sherman and say it is hid, but fifty or sixty Democratic Legislators and a Democratic Congressman are pulling the feathers out of its tail and sticking them in their caps just the same. The *Hawkeye* has no bitterness in this. It is the common-sense of the situation, and unless it is understood and acted upon the same progress will be repeated next year.

[And the *Hawkeye* might have also said that the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge has not probably half the majority given to Gov. Sherman, and that the aggregate vote for the Democratic candidates for the House exceeds that for their Republican competitors—showing that on the direct prohibition issue it is beaten on the popular vote.]

MODERN COURTSHIP SCENE.

"And you really love me dearly?" he asked, as he coiled his arm around her wasp-like system. "And you'll always love me so?"

"Always, Frederick; ever so."

"And you pledge me to sew but—— "

"Sir!"

"You pledge me to so beautify my life that it will always be as happy as now?"

"With my last breath, Frederick."

"And, darling, you will mend my stoc——"

"Your what, sir?"

"You will mend my stock of knowledge and draw me upward and onward to a better existence?"

"It will be the pride of my love so to do, Frederick; I will sacrifice all for your complete happiness."

"I know that, sweetheart. But suppose in the fullness of time some accident should happen to—to—say the trou——"

"You forget yourself, sir. To the what!"

"To the trousseau; would it defer the hour that makes you mine?"

"Never, Frederick. I am yours, mind and heart, and naught can separate us."

"And you will care for me ever, my soul, and I for you, for though I may never have a shir——"

"Enough! Leave me forever."

"But listen. Though I may never have a shirking disposition. I shall sometimes, perhaps, in the struggle of life, forget the plain duty——"

"Ah, I'll remind you of it, Frederick, in tender actions, and make the duties of existence so pleasant of performance that to avoid them will be pain."

And so on. That's modern courtship. Lots of abstract swash, but a manifest disinclination to contemplate such conveniences as buttons, socks, trousers, and shirts.

POPULAR CATECHISM.

The Managing Mamma and Her Seven Interesting Daughters.

What is this?

This is a managing mamma, darling.

Why a "managing mamma"?

Because she is managing or trying to manage.

To do what?

To marry off her daughters.

My! that is a huge undertaking?

Mountainous, my precious.

But those seven gawks lagging behind her?

Sh! Those, dear, are her charming and accomplished daughters.

But that sallow old girl with the giglamps and stiff neck?

That, my precious, is Mathilde, the literary light of the family.

How "literary"?

Well, Mathilde has read Swinburne and Herbert Spencer, knows two Professors of the Concord School of Philosophy, has published four poems in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and can write verse all night long. Besides, Mathilde knows four constellations, Mathilde does, acts in amateur theatricals, and is writing a play.

Gracious! and how old is she?

Just 19, sweet.

And who is the wall-eyed young lady with freckles and fever-blisters walking with Mathilde?

That, dear, is Angele, the beauty of the family.

How the "beauty"?

Well, whenever they get up tableaux at the church Angele is selected, and that proves it.

How old is Angele?

Just 19, love.

And that one immediately behind Mathilde?—the young lady with the crooked teeth and a nose like an india-rubber shoe run down at the heel?

That, darling, is Therese.

And what does she do?

She is the good girl of the family—goes to church twice a day, says grace at meals, and works biblemarks for every man she meets.

How old?

Just 19.

Next?—the pudding-faced girl with twisted hair?

That is Marie.

Well?

Marie is the flirt of the family. Marie uses slang, and purses up her mouth, smokes cigarets and makes faces, and always says what an awful bad, naughty girl she has been, and is generally as playful as a kitten.

Old?

Just 19, dear.

Next?—the meek little dunce with a figure like a shad?

Madeleine.

Well, what is the matter with her?

She is the housekeeper of the family. Madeleine can cook right through four cookbooks; she makes her own dresses.

I could have guessed as much myself.

Sh!—and then Madeleine looks after everything, and sees that everything is right, and oh! well there's no end to the comfort brought about by Madeleine.

She is just 19 too, I suppose?

Nineteen last week, darling.

Next?—that bilious scarecrow in the hat?

Sh! that, my precious, is Belle.

Well, what is the chronic trouble with Belle.

Why, Belle has traveled, and she is the wit of the family. When Lord Muffyn was telling a long story to Angele last evening, Belle told him to "saw it off" and "cheese it."

That was very funny.

Yes, dear.

You say she has "traveled"?

Yes, dear.

Where?

Well, she has been in Colorado, and Chicago, and Milwaukee.

Her age?

Just 19, sweet.

Well, now tell me about that poor little consumptive with gold teeth.

That, dear, is Celeste.

Nineteen?

Just.

Any miraculous talent?

Yes, darling.

What?

A "voice."

Cultivated?

Well, Signor Tutti Frutti di Vermicelli says that he thinks about 200 lessons will "develop" it.

BEAUTIES OF PROTECTION.

Prohibitory Gift Duties.

Mr. George Jacob Holyoake attempted, on his recent visit to this country, to bring with him some presents for distribution here, and, like all foreigners who have made that experiment, he lived to regret it. He has published an account of his struggles which, in spite of its unfriendly allusions to our beloved protective system, is amusing reading. His first trouble was with a photograph of John Bright, which he brought over as a present for a Chicago friend. He found that he could get it through the custom-house only on payment of $6, and was naturally somewhat astonished by that fact. He recalls the graceful invitation sent a short time ago through Mr. Evarts to Mr. Bright to visit America, and remarks that under the statutes there is no provision whereby Mr. Bright's portrait can be admitted "unless the importer pays a penalty at the custom-house for his temerity in making the offer of it."

Mr. Holyoake's greatest trouble was with a bale of books which he had consented to distribute for the Mayor of Brighton. The Mayor is very much interested in sanitary science, and had caused to be published in a handsome volume the proceedings of the first Congress of Health held in England. He wished to present a hundred or more of these books, together with some documents of scientific interest relating to Brighton and likely to be of interest to the coast cities of the United States, to such American cities as would like to have them. Mr. Holyoake found that he could only get the books through the custom-house by paying $100 or by writing to the authorities of the cities to which he intended to make his gifts and getting from each a letter testifying its willingness to accept. As to get such letters would have entailed a loss of much time and an expense of room-rent and clerk-hire amounting to at least $500, Mr. Holyoake informed the customs officers that the books might as well be treated as the tea was in Boston Harbor. They advised him to go to Washington and consult the authorities, which he did. While there he learned that consignments of goods addressed to the Smithsonian Institute were permitted to come in free of duty, and having obtained the consent of Professor Baird to have his books distributed through the Institute, he finally got them to their destinations. He is evidently in no mood to attempt further benevolent acts of this kind. "Protection," he says, "is a good thing, I am aware, and many people need to be protected from evils known and unknown; but I was surprised to find that an intelligent country like America thought it necessary to be protected from information acquired at much cost by others, and unobtainable in that form by themselves." On being shown the clause of the law which forbids the free admission of more than two copies in one invoice of any book, map, or chart intended as a gift to a school, institution, etc., he came to the conclusion that "nothing save a minor present could be made to America, and that only by an intrepid and wealthy donor prepared to take infinite trouble to make his gift."

Mr. Holyoake is not the first foreigner who has had trouble of this kind. Mr. Richard A. Proctor wrote a letter to the London *Times* a few months ago complaining that some "little gifts, intrinsically worth less than cost of carriage, and not including a single dutiable article," which he sent from London to friends in Missouri about Christmas-time, "were kept at New York till enormous customs charges were paid." He concluded his complaint with this vigorous passage: "Consigned to St. Joseph, Mo., 1,500 miles from New York on one side by people in England 3,000 miles from New York on the other side they lie there the prey of the great Nation which has the eagle for its National emblem, but judged by its customs might much more appropriately take the vulture."

Occasionally, however, complaints are heard on this side. A short time ago an irate American wrote to the *Tribune* a moving description of the experience he had in receiving a present which had been sent to him from Italy. The donor had sent him word that the present was coming, saying it consisted of a couple of terra cotta figures, the original cost of which was only $1. When the package arrived he was presented with a bill of $6 for duty, freight, commission, and several other things. As he must either pay the bill or put himself in the position of declining his friend's present he paid the charge, and on opening the package found the figures so broken as to be valueless. The Government officials knew they were broken when they made the charge, but concealed the fact until the bill was paid.

BLOOD MARRIAGES.

An Important Subject to Come Before the Episcopal Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 15.—Among the matters which will come up before the present Triennial Episcopal Convention for its consideration there is none of more general interest or importance, or about which the vast body of laymen are so little informed, as that relating to marriages with relatives. The attitude of the church upon the question, as set forth in its canons, is thought to be unsatisfactory and obscure. For this reason there has never, within recent times, arisen an organized attempt to constrict blood marriages, except where the contracting parties were more nearly related than first cousins. For many, many years, the sole theoretical guide in these matters has been the "Old table of kindred and affinity." This table formerly existed in the form of a declaration issued in 1808 by the House of Episcopal Bishops. It will appear a matter of profound amazement to many, in these latter days of indiscriminate, soulless, greed-for-money marriages, how the good old gentlemen, even with all the precepts of the Scriptures and the ancient Romish Church before their eyes, could contrive and propagate a decree forbidding sixty distinct ties with near relations without relegating the male biped to hopeless and perpetual singlehood. How many of the pious who have since lived and died would have been sacrificed upon the ecclesiastical altar had the church undertaken to prescribe even the spirit of the letter of her musty statute? And how great would have been the defection in the ranks of that innumerable host, as countless as the leaves in the forest of Valombrosa, had not many of the provisions of the statute been longago proclaimed a dead-letter?

THE DECREE OF 1808.

It was not until 1877 that the subject of marriage with relatives was brought before a general convention of the Episcopal Church. At that time a committee—a joint committe—was appointed from the House of Deputies and the House of Bishops to consider the decree of 1808, and report upon the nature of the decrees theretofore prohibited in the old table of kindred and affinity. The table was exhumed. Here it is just as it stood nearly ninety years ago:

A man may not marry *his*—	A woman may not marry *her*—
Grandmother,	Grandfather,
Grandfather's wife,	Grandmother's husband
Wife's grandmother,	Husband's grandfather,
Father's sister,	Father's brother,
Mother's sister,	Mother's brother,
Father's brother's wife,	Father's sister's husband,
Mother's brother's wife,	Mother's sister's husband,
Wife's father's sister,	Husband's father's brother,
Wife's mother's sister,	Husband's mother's brother,
Mother,	Father,
Stepmother,	Stepfather,
Wife's mother,	Husband's father,
Daughter,	Son,
Wife's daughter,	Husband's son,
Son's wife	Daughter's husband,
Sister,	Brother,
Wife's sister,	Husband's brother,
Brother's wife,	Sister's husband,
Son's daughter,	Son's son,
Daughter's daughter,	Daughter's son,
Son's son's wife,	Son's daughter's husband,
Daughter's son's wife,	Daughter's daughter's husband,
Wife's son's daughter,	Husband's son's son,
Wife's daughter's daughter,	Husband's daughter's son,
Brother's daughter,	Brother's son,
Sister's daughter,	Sister's son,
Brother's son's wife,	Brother's daughter's husband,
Sister's son's wife,	Sister's daughter's husband,
Wife's brother's daughter,	Husband's brother's son,
Wife's sister's daughter.	Husband's sister's son.

The only degrees of relationship as enumerated in the old table which suggest any question of Scriptural obligation are three—to-wit, in the case of a man, his

Wife's sister.
Wife's brother's daughter.
Wife's sister's daughter.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

In commenting upon the decree of 1808 the majority report of the committee of 1877 used the following strong language:

The severity with which the present state of the law bears on a few individuals who have been united in wedlock in defiance of them entitles them to our sympathy if they have innocently incumbered themselves in this way. But it is a great duty of the church to warn her children against even questionable conduct in matters so serious. To mitigate the penalties of indiscretion by removing all obstacles to conduct which has always been censured by Christian moralists, is to stimulate the multiplication of cases which can never be wholly freed from a taint of illegitimacy.

In conclusion the report recommends the passage by the convention of the old Table of Kindred and Affinity "wherein whosoever are related are forbidden in Scripture to marry together." By unanimous consent, however, this resolution lay over until the next General Convention in 1880. The minority report upon the same subject was, in substance, a defense of marriage with a deceased wife's sister and an appeal to the General Convention not to pass the decree of 1808 as the authoritative dictum of the church. In this shape the matter now stands. The entire subject is before the Committee on Canons, who will make a lengthy report to the present convention. They are considering the old Table of Kindred and Affinity, with respect to several important abridgements and restrictions suggested by prominent church scholastics, and may be expected to consider the much-vexed question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, which may readily be conceded to include a deceased husband's brother.

It is obvious by glancing at the table that in the case of only one-half the ties referred to is there any possibility of there arising any "taint of illegitimacy"—or, in other words, where there could be any taint of kin blood. Among the commonest of these instances are step-mother, wife's mother, wife's sister, brother's wife, and wife's brother's daughter. It is the opinion of many of the ablest heads in the church that it will be impracticable to attempt these. But all of these objections and opinions, pro and con., are before the Committee on Canons for their consideration.

A UNION SOLDIER'S DIARY.

Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*: An old diary, torn and disfigured, its fly-leaf bearing the date "1860," its leather-bound covers showing stains of blood as well as of dirt, its pages written and rewritten, crosswise and diagonally, in a fine handwriting, sometimes in ink, more often in pencil, and sometimes even in charcoal stubs, was what a Main-street merchant showed us Monday morning. "Something I dug out of my papers yesterday," said he. "It is a diary of the biggest part of my life. It begins with little happenings that grow bigger every year until the last leaf, and then those lines crosswise and those diagonly are weightier still. Perhaps the biggest record in it is that of my enlistment in the army, and then it follows along to my capture and imprisonment, my furlough, my return to the army, my recapture, and the days that I spent in Salisbury Prison, in North Carolina. Here," continued he, "are the figures of the death-rate of prisoners during the winter of 1864-'65 that I spent in Salisbury Prison—a death-rate that I kept myself, and for whose accuracy I can vouch." The book showed 250 deaths in one week from sickness. On one page was the record: "Eighty of our boys died today." Between Dec. 12 and 26, 1864, 500 died, mostly from pneumonia. Our Main-street merchant leaned back in his chair this pleasant October morning and wondered aloud at the morbid pleasure he took in keeping the record of how the boys died in Salisbury Prison. He used to count the dead as they lay piled in tier, "like cord-wood," as he expressed it, on the prison floor, and note it in the book. There were 8,000 of the Union army in Salisbury Prison that winter. There were three Lewiston men there that live in this city today. "The one thing in the book that made me feel about as bad as anything," continued he, "was the record, as I read it yesterday, of the death of a man that I had slept with for six weeks in the prison before we were admitted to the building. One blanket covered four of us. Our bed was out of doors and as good as a bed in the middle of Main street, and no better. We had nothing but one blanket. Our chances had been so much alike that I couldn't see much hope for myself after that. I used to dream every night that I should be exchanged. Before I was captured, every night for a month I dreamed that I should be captured and go to Salisbury. I never dreamed though that things would settle down after the War as peacefully as they have or that I should have life as pleasant as it is this beautiful morning."

THE COURTS.

County-Treasurer Seipp Explains the Large Taxes of the Wabash Railroad.

Heavy Damages Claimed for a Death Caused by an Elevator Accident.

Complete Docket Record of Yesterday's Legal Proceedings.

The County's Opinion of a Tax-Fighting Railroad.

An answer was filed yesterday in the case of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway against County-Treasurer Seipp, to prevent the collection of a few thousand dollars taxes on the Chicago & Strawn Railroad. The County Treasurer denies that the legal rate of 75 cents in every $100 valuation was exceeded, and avers that the total of $5,561.55 taxes was made up of the regular 75-cent tax for 1882, and also of part of the road and bridge taxes for 1880 and 1881, and further of 10 cents on the $100 for prior indebtedness existing before the adoption of the Constitution of 1870. The defendant denies that Sec. 8 of the Constitution has any application to the levy of road, or bridge, or town taxes, except such as may be levied by the County Board for town purposes and for payment of county indebtedness created since the adoption of the Constitution. Sec. 9 expressly provides that there shall be levied on the real and personal property of all persons and corporations, etc., a tax for making and operating roads not to exceed 40 cents on the $100, and a similar tax for making and operating bridges. This has been done in the present instance, as was perfectly legal, and this explains the excess which the railroad company thought was illegal.

Stringfield vs. Martin—Answer of the Latter.

A few weeks ago Frank M. Stringfield filed a bill in the Circuit Court against Hiram M. Martin to prevent him from foreclosing a chattel mortgage for $1,000 on the stock of drugs, etc., in the drug-store on the northwest corner of Twenty-second street and Michigan avenue. Stringfield charged that the mortgage was not due, that it was amply secured, and that the mortgagee had no right or reason to attempt to foreclose it. Yesterday Martin filed an answer in which he stated that the mortgage among other things contained a provision that if the mortgageor attempted to sell the mortgage property the mortgagee might at once declare the incumbrance due and sell the property. That Stringfield has repeatedly tried to sell the stock of drugs for $3,000 to $4,000, and has also offered for sale his leasehold interest in the building without his (Martin's) knowledge or consent. He also offered to turn over the property to defendant in payment of the incumbrance, if the latter would accept it. Martin admits he has offered the note and mortgage for sale, but denies all the other charges made against him, and asks to have the bill dismissed.

An Expensive Elevator Accident.

The trial was commenced in the Circuit Court before Judge Hawes yesterday of an action for damages brought by Mary J. Graham, as administratrix of the estate of Adam Graham, against Frederick W. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass. It is alleged that Adam Graham on the 13th of January, 1881, while working in the Ayer Building, which is owned by defendant, had occasion to pass out into the alley, and that the door of the elevator-shaft was used for ingress and egress between the alley and building; that defendant had neglected to put a catch on the elevator or otherwise properly guard against accidents. Graham, in passing out, was struck by the descending elevator on the head and shoulders, and it is claimed that he was so injured that he died in twenty minutes. His widow, as administratrix, now wants $5,000 as damages.

Items.

Judge Tuley at half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning heard the divorce case of Nellie Houser against Peter Houser, the cause being cruelty. The defendant was charged to be worth about $15,000 or $18,000, and by agreement the question of alimony was settled by the payment of $1,000 to the complainant.

In the County Court yesterday, before Judge Prendergast, the matter of the voluntary assignment of Hair & Odiorne, the lumber-dealers, whose affairs went into liquidation about one year ago, came up on the motion of the attorneys for Jesse Spalding, asking for an order for the payment of the balance in the hands of the assignee to Mr. Spalding. M. R. Freshwaters, the assignee, also presented an itemized statement of his labors, showing that he had collected $31,232.90 cash, of which $21,000 had been paid to Spalding, the expenses and commissions of the assignee amounted to $5,250.97, and there was remaining $4,981.93. A small amount of desperate and uncollectable claims also remained. An order was entered as prayed for, and Mr. Freshwaters was then discharged as assignee. Henry M. Shepard was then appointed assignee, with bond placed at $20,000.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—633, Knowlton vs. City of Joliet Water-Works Co.; recr's. rept. ref. to Master Sherman.—765, Hoyt vs. Hanbury; H. W. Bishop apptd. spec. exmr. to take proofs.—U. S. Mint Co. vs. Bryant; lv. to amd. bill by making Amos McCampbell party deft. and he ruled to pld. ans. or dem. within 30 days after service.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Law orders—Jenkins vs. Kirkwood; case partly heard and postponed to this morning.

Law orders—64, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. vs. Dyer; dis. p. c. less docket fee.

Admiralty order—Burrell vs. Steam Canal Boat B. & C.; hearing concluded and taken under advisement.

Superior Court—New Suits.

88,834—Samuel M. Sweet et al. vs. Ignatz Goldfinger. Asst. $600. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

88,835—Henry Leopold et al. vs. Same. Asst., $2,500. Same attys.

88,836—Mary McCormick vs. Richard McCormick. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. B. ... Shaffner, atty.

88,837—Kate Howes vs. Albert M. Howes. Bill for divorce for desertion. F. B. Drake and J. B. Ryan, solrs.

88,838—Asst., $3,000. Suppressed for service.

88,839—Alexander White vs. J. L. Prescott, A. L. Prescott, J. F. Holme, C. O. Littlefield, and H. D. Littlefield. Attch., $313.30. Wilson & Zook, attys.

88,840—K. G. Schmidt Brewing Company vs. John M. Sindlinger. Confession of judgment, $3134. William Vocke, atty.

88,841—Ella W. Paterson vs. Joseph P. Paterson. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and desertion. Robt. Van Sands, solr.

88,842—Nathan Davis, use, etc., vs. Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad. Case, $2,000. Trumbull, Washburn & Robbins, attys.

88,843—John King vs. R. K. Richardson. Confession of judgment, $171.44. M. S. Robinson, atty.

88,844—Asst., $2,000. Suppressed for service.

88,845—H. Mourning et al. vs. William E. and C. A. Swentzel and Henry Waller Jr. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $6,139 on Lots 11 to 20 inclusive, Block 1; all of Block 2; Lots 3 to 38, inclusive, Block 10; Lots 3 to 38, inclusive. Block 11; Lots 3 to 38, inclusive, Block 20: Lots 3 to 38, inlusive, Block 21; Lots 3 to 38 inclusive, Block 30: Lots 3 to 38 inclusive, Block 31; Lots 17 to 32 inclusive, Block 35; all of Blocks 36 and 39; Lots 3 to 38 inclusive, Block 40; Lots 3 to 38 inclusive, Block 41; all of Blocks 42, 45, 46, 49, 52, 53, 54, and 55, all in Price's sub. of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 26, 38, 13, containing 52 62-100 acres. N. M. Cranholm, solr.

88,846—Morris Einstein et al vs. Sigmund Sinsheimer. Asst., $1,000. B. M. Shaffner, atty.

88,847—Anthony B. Leiben vs. Charles Reese and Charles Reese Jr. J. Blackburn Jr., solr.

88,848—Helen C. Stone vs. Adna T. Stone. Bill for divorce for desertion. George C. Fry, solr.

88,849—Mollie Semmes vs. Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Co. Asst., $1,000. H. O. McDaid, atty.

88,850—Georgiana Newton vs. George T. Newton. Bill for divorce for adultery. Moore & Purnell, solrs.

88,851—James C. Simon vs. Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Co. Case, $1,000. Grant & Brady, attys.

SUPPRESSED THURSDAY—John McCulloch vs. Powder River Cattle Co. Attcht., $2,725. Monroe & Tewksbury, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—10,664, People ex rel. Walsh vs. Kelly; petn. heard and relator remanded.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—7,666, Gleason vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Co.; by stip. suit dis.; no costs.—7,178, Knight & McKenna; same ord.—7,658, Stanley vs. Wendell; ord. suit dis. piffs. costs and j. want pros.—7,768, Farrar vs. Williams; same ord.—7,980, Snyder vs. Bayor; ord. suit dis., n. c., want pros.—8,118, Blatz vs. Haifke; same ord.—8,170, Bragg vs. Sweger; ord. suit dis. piffs. cost and j. want pros.—8,228, Senery vs. V. R. C. & I. Co.; ord. suit dis. n. c.—8,202, Arnheim vs. Wannfried; deflt. as to Theodore only.—6,774, Jones vs. Dunlap; pleas filed Oct. 19, '83, stricken out.—7,998, Cook vs. Van Baolen; rule on deft. to file trans. in 3 days.—7,380, Van Valkenburgh vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; by agt. suit contd.—7,859, McIntyre vs. White; jury to seal and sep.

Judgment—7,292, Henrietta Blake vs. City of Chicago; verdict deft. West Washington Park Commissioners guilty, das. $3,000, and mo. n. t. by deft.; verd. deft. City of Chicago not guilty.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Law orders—7,373, Brewer vs. Stillman; ord. dis. n. c. want pros.—7,391, Woodman vs. First National Bank; mo. piff. suit dis. n. c.—7,395, Kraeke vs. Madplanett; by stip. suit dis. n. c.—7,413, Sawyer vs. Riley; ord. dis. n. c. want pros.—7,415, Stanley vs. McBride; ord. dis. piff's. cost and f. want pros.—7,459, Petten vs. May; ord. appl. dis. deft's. cost and f. want pros.—7,557, Barry vs. Eliel; by stip. suit dis. n. c.—9,537, Armour vs. Leiben; deflt. and condtl. judgt. vs. H. F. Bunson made final.—7,568, Hannon vs. Gusser; ord. dis. n. c. want pros.—7,539, Kelley vs. Whitehair; same ord.—8,017, Emerson vs. Tray; mo. piff. dis. n. c.—7,629, Blakely vs. Riddle; ord. dis. n. c. want pros.—7,677, Allison vs. Shield; ord. dis. piffs. costs and j. want pros.—7,727, Smyth vs. Hallan; ord. dis. n. c. want pros.—7,741, Rogers vs. French; ord. dis. n. c. want pros.—7,757, Harteson vs. McDermott; piff. sug. death of deft., and ord. cause proceed vs. Anna Harteson and Thomas Tomb, admrs.—7,363, Benzo vs. Pressler; by agt. dis. n. c.

Judgment—10,363, Provident Chemical Works vs. Achelaus E. Spencer; decree and judgt. for $247.90.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—383, Mack vs. Young; mo. to amd. ans. of Pratt denied, and lv. to defts to file sugg. of damages.—971, German Mutual Benefit Association vs. Richter; rule on defts. to ans. cross-bill in twenty days from date.—294, Renick vs. Lyon; by consent of defts. W. C. Reynolds withd. his app. as counsel.—12, Bohei vs. Fuller; by stip. bill dis., each party to pay own costs, and pd.—1,313, Dyson vs. Barnes; by stip. placed on cal.—49, Sutherland vs. Wells; appearance of Mary F. and William K. Wells, Elizabeth Fuller, and John E. Sutherland ent. and consent to a deflt.—79,418, Lawler vs. Brophy; ord. writ of assistance do issue.—230, Marshall vs. Morse; bill dis. want pros. without prej.—813, Arnstein vs. Bloch; ans. of Engleman stk. from files, and rule on him to ans. instr., and deflt. want of ans., and refd. to Magruder.

Decree—287, Pamelia Wilson vs. Henry H. Gage, Frank E. Ballard, Ellen Fitz, and all whom it may concern; mast. rept. filed and appvd. and dec. to establish title.

Divorce—896, Carrie Carter vs. Otis H. Carter; dec. of divorce on the ground of desertion.

JUDGE JAMESON—Chancery orders—630, Murrell vs. Murrell; mo. compt. pled. on cal.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

46,251—Frederick F. Wildt vs. Charles F. Stoll. Appeal.

46,252—Auguste Neelsen vs. City of Chicago. Trespass on the case: $5,000. Rubens, McGaffey & Ames, attys.

46,253—Miss Christine Larsey vs. John Moraghan. Trespass on the case; $1,000. Ellis & Meek, attys.

46,254—Suppressed for service.

46,255—J. Frank Bennett vs. John J. Bryant. Appeal.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law Orders—5,239, Kunke vs. Hansen; app. dis. by deft. (appellant.)—2,783, Washington vs. Frees et al.; suit settled and dis. without cost by stip.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law Orders—3,078, Egan vs. Eckoff; mo. piffs. atty. lv. granted to file addtl. counts to dec. and increase addendum from $1,000 to $5,000, and filed.—4,637, Taylor vs. Grover; suit dis. piff's. cost.—3,076, Dobson vs. Reeves; lv. granted piffs. attys. to withd. bond on leaving rect.—3,454, Daniels vs. Mann et al.; by stip. case cont.—2,886, Froelich vs. City; jury to seal and sep.

JUDGE HAWES—Orders—1,321, Grant vs. Scrapefield; by agrmt. jury waived and sub. to ct.—1,335, Hooper vs. Irvin; app. dis., with pro. and $390 dam. on reg. call want of pros.—1,318, people ex rel.; J. A. Macomber and Julius Smith vs. Baynes; suit dis., mo. deft. on reg. call want of pros.—1,338, Graham vs. Ayer; case called; mo. of deft. plea of gen. issue to stand as amd. alld.—718, Trayes vs. C. & N. W. R. R.; jury to seal and sep.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—2,348, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway vs. Seipp; lv. to withd. dmr.; lv. to amd. bill instr., and rule to ans. in 5 days.—2,136, Smith vs. Riggs; by stip. dis., costs pd.—2,370, Parkins vs. Waller; by agt. consolidated with 2,382, and ref. to wait to take proofs, etc.—2,374, Parkins vs. Waller; by agt. consolidated with 2,373, and ref. to Wait to take proofs, etc.—968, Kuekers vs. Brockman; ord. discharging recvr. nisi 5 days.

Decrees—2,362, The Scottish-American Mortgage Company (limited) vs. George W. Cook and wife, Justin B. Bradley and wife, Peter S. Cook, Edwin C. Bradley, Lillie V. Kakus, Moses Merrill, trustee, Michael W. Robinson, successor in trust, Harriet M. D. Merrill, executrix of John K. Merrill, deceased, M. D. and Albert E. Merrill, Henry J. Sheldon, trustee, and Daniel H. Hall, successor in trust; decree of sale.—288, Prendergast vs. Jeus; final decree.

County Court—New Suits.

4,280—John P. Brown vs. Charles Swanson and Peter Swanson, Asst.; $1,000. Swift & Campbell, attys.

4,281—Daniel J. Gallery vs. Jacob Bernstein. Debt; debt $600, das. $500. P. McHugh, atty.

4,282—In re vol. assgmt of Jacob Bennett to Oscar American. Joseph Pirching, atty.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Orders—James R. Murphy, assignee of Chicago Fire-Insurance Co., vs. August G. Elser; debt; lv. to deft. to amd. rejoinder in forty; dmr. to rejoinder to replctn. to second plea sust.; ex. by deft.—3,707, In re vol. assgmt. Hair & Odiorne; mo. attys. for J. Spalding ord. on assignee for paymt. of bal. ($4,981.93) to said Spalding, on conditions specified in ord.; rept. of assignee apvd.; assignee dischgd., and Henry M. Shepard, apptd. assignee, bond $20,000, all nisi five days.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Est. Patrick McElroy; rept. of sale of real est. apvd. and sale confd.—Est. J. W. Magunssen; claim Leonard, Lawrence & Co. alld. for $31.35.—Est. John Heinrich; final accts. apvd. and extr. dischgd.—Est. Conrad Schupp; inv., apprmt., and wid's. awd. apvd.—Est. Francis D. Kirkland; attchmt. vs. admr. for non-compliance with ord.—Est. Margaret O'Hern; final acct. apvd. and admr. dischgd.—Est. Francis Bingham; admtx. to settle acct. within five days.—Est. John W. Frieby; proof heirsp.—Est. Louise P. Rist; grdn. dischd.—Est. August Dubrock; dec. for sale of real est. ent.—Est. John A. McGreevy, minor; grdn. inv. apvd.—Est. Diederich J. Osterthum; partnersp. inv. and aprsmt. apvd; final accounting ent.—Est. Frederick Bruns; dec. for sale of real est. ent.—Est. Harry Fox; Homer B. Galpin, Frederick Davis, and Oliver B. Green apptd. to appraise ptnersp. propty. of the late firm of Harry Fox & Co.—Est. Perry H. Smith, distracted; dec. for sale of real est. ent.—Est. William Johnson; attchmt. dis.—Est. Edward J. Fox; lv. to loan ward's. money.—Est. John McClausen; clm. Maria Clausen alld. for $1,388.75.—Est. Patrick McGuire; proof heirsp.—Est. Henry Taylor; rects. of distrbtn. filed and admr. dischgd.—Est. John Pardee; clm. Chas. G. Schmidt reinstated.—Est. Sophia Steinhaus; est. settled and extr. dischgd.—Est. Phillips Flavin; supl. proof heirsp.; final accts. apvd., est. settled, admr. de bonis non dis.—Est. John L. F. Rodetz; first annual acct. apvd.—Est. Gottlieb F. W. Roller; rept. sale pers. propty. apvd.—Est. Wm. M. Hinchman; Homer B. Galpin, James W. Fernald, and David Oliphant apptd. appraisers of pers. est.—Est. William Ostendorf; proof of heirship ent.—Est. Peter May; first annual settlement apvd.—Est. John J. Borland; clms. alld.; Morton Hull, $265; E. B. Dean, $282.03; C. J. Blair, $49,659.59; lv. given to latter clmt. to withd. orig. notice filed in the said claim expressed in same.—Est. Martin Olsen; Homer B. Galpin, John H. Balterman, and Herman H. Scharenberg apptd. partnership apprs.—Est. Edward Buehler; final acct. and est. dec. settled and admr. dischgd.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE MORAN—309, Robert Halleck and Joseph Reynolds, robbery; guilty; sentenced to 1 year in the penitentiary; motion for new trial entered.—289, William Sanford, petit larceny; sent. to 6 months in the House of Correction.—326, Frank Newton, petit larceny; sent. on plea to 8 months in the House of Correction.—259, Henry Edwards and George Smith, receiving stolen goods; tried by the court, finding both guilty, value of property less than $15.—231, Frank Fone, William McDermott, and Arthur Mason, burglary; tried by the court; finding Fone and McDermott not guilty; Mason guilty; sent. to six months in the House of Correction.

JUDGE GARY—305, Charles Graves, arguments and instructions heard, verdict of guilty of assault to do bodily injury; motion for a new trial.—325, Charles Neiderheiser, assault with intent to rape, jury waived and submitted to court; finding guilty and 17 years of age, sent. to 18 months in the House of Correction.—333, James Kelly, alias Scott Wallace, robbery; plea of not guilty withdrawn and plea of guilty entered: sent. to 7 years in the penitentiary.—324, 395, 396, and 352, same; struck off.—356, William Morris, larceny; jury waived and submitted to the court; part of the evidence heard.—346, John Brown, assault; plea of not guilty; jury waived and submitted to the court; finding not guilty.—139, Joseph Kawalinka, petit larceny; plea of not guilty; jury waived and submitted to the court by agreement; part of evidence heard.—330, Edward Parlow, assault with intent to rape; jury trial; on trial.

The Call Today.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his District Court calendar.

JUDGE SMITH—Peremptory call. Motions for new trials in Nos. 3,894 and 5,155.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Peremptory call of motions for new trials in Nos. 6,125, 6,155, 6,273, 6,479, 6,497, and 6,825.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Peremptory call. Motion for new trial in No. 6,308.

JUDGE GARDNER—No court.

JUDGE JAMESON—No call.

JUDGE ROGERS—No court.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Motions.

JUDGE TULEY—Divorces.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Gen. Nos. 4,094, 4,103, 3,758, and motions.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 6,712, 6,836, 6,902, 7,008, 7,108.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No first call; trial call Nos. 7,481, 7,489, 7,495, 7,515, 7,521.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call; trial call Nos. 7,380, 7,478, 7,534, 7,314, 7,548, 7,572, 7,612.

JUDGE GARDNER—Motions.

JUDGE JAMESON—No call.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 70, 81, 82, 83. No. 57, Bolt vs. Kilch.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 1,355, 1,456, 1,465, 1,487½, 1,491, 1,492, and 1,503. No. 1,335, Graham vs. Ayer, on hg.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 3,036, 3,066, 3,078, 3,082, 3,096, 3,104, 3,106, 3,112, 3,124, 3,138.

JUDGE TULEY—Motions.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No call. Gen. No. 4,085, Chicago & Evanston Ry. vs. Morgan: on hg.

JUDGE MORAN—22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

JUDGE GARY—24, 25, 114, 115, 141.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The following cases were decided in the Supreme Court today:

Thomas A. Fletcher vs. G. A. Wurgler et al., Marion; reversed. Morris, C.

William F. Combs vs. William Nelson, Posey; affirmed. Bicknell, C.

Theodore Heogy vs. Noah Black et al., Kosciusko; reversed. Black, C.

Town of Albion vs. John Hetrick, Noble; affirmed. Bicknell, C.

Isaac C. Armstrong vs. Enos Harshman, Clinton; affirmed. Hammond, J.

Daniel Burns et al. vs. John H. Thompson, Wabash; petition overruled. Niblack, C. J.

Olney Whipple vs. James Showalter, Jay; affirmed. Black, C.

Anderson School Township, etc., vs. James F. Thompson, Madison; reversed. Howk, J.

Barney W. Stewart vs. Alfred P. Beck et al., Boone; reversed. Elliott, J.

Rebecca Jones et al. vs. Fernando Jones et al., Madison; petition overruled.

George W. Botorff et al. vs. Mary E. Covert, Clark; petition overruled.

E. J. Walker vs. The State ex rel. Nancy L. Moore, Hamilton; petition for writ of certiorari granted. Niblack, C. J.

E. B. Martindale vs. Robert Connelly et al., Marion; petition for rehearing granted.

John S. Petty vs. Board of Trustees of the Church of Christ of Muncie, Delaware; petition for rehearing granted.

Josiah Beatty vs. John R. Blair, Shelby; motion for certiorari overruled.

William Blackman vs. The Bush Electrical Light Company et al., Vanderburg, appeal dismissed at appellee's cost.

Reuben Shaeffer vs. Elizabeth Shaeffer, St. Joseph; affirmed. Best, C.

William B. Thomas vs. Samuel B. Matthias, Warren; reversed. Franklin, C.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Supreme Court United States, Friday, Oct. 19, 1883.

On motion of Mr. Walter H. Smith, Dighton Corson, Esq., of Deadwood, Dak., was admitted to practice.

No. 267—The Board of Liquidation of the City Debt, appellant, vs. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company et al.; argument continued by Mr. Thomas L. Bayne, of counsel for the appellees, and concluded by M. Richard T. Merrick for the appellant.

No. 60—William R. Grace et al, plaintiff in error, vs. the American Central Insurance Company, of St. Louis, Mo., argued by Mr. Winchester Brittan for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. George W. Parsons for the defendant in error.

No. 61—Henry F. Williams et al, plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States, passed.

No. 67—Joseph T. Thomas, trustee, etc., appellant, vs. the Brownsville, Fort Kearney & Pacific Railroad Company, et al, argued by Mr. J. H. Brady for the appellee, and submitted by Mr. William M. Ramsey for the appellant.

Adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today none but State cases were argued and submitted. Call for Tuesday: Nos. 22, 51, 55, 56, 58, 60, 67, 70, 78, 79, 80, and 81.

GOV. CRITTENDEN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Gov. Crittenden was examined by the grand jury from 11 o'clock this morning until 4 this afternoon, and is reported to have thoroughly vindicated himself from all charges of complicity in the ring work of the last year. This report is gleaned entirely from remarks made by the Governor to friends. He has as yet made no reply to the demands of the Citizens' League, and left tonight for Jefferson City.

MARITAL MISERY.

Mr. Roger Minott Sherman Seeking a Divorce in the Courts of Connecticut.

The Defendant the Millionaire Daughter of Ex-Governor Bagley, of Michigan.

Charges of Habitual Drunkenness Preferred by the Plaintiff—A Vigorous Contest.

Counter Allegations Made Against the Husband —Alleged Instances of Infidelity.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—A sensational divorce suit, in which the most aristocratic families of New York, New England, and the West are personally interested, has been in progress here since last Tuesday in the Superior Court of Fairfield County. The lax divorce laws of Connecticut have given good grounds for bringing the suit here, while this quiet town, located away up among the hills of Northwestern Connecticut, serves well for the place of trial, inasmuch as the parties to the suit have apparently had good reason to believe that there was no likelihood that notice of the action would ever get to the world beyond the momentary gossip among the shop-hands of this secluded neighborhood. Roger Minott Sherman, who was Assistant United States District Attorney for a number of years, a direct descendant of the original Roger Sherman, and now a prominent practicing attorney at the New York bar, is the plaintiff in the case. The defendant is the daughter of ex-Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, a handsome and cultivated young woman, with a fortune of $2,000,000 in her own. Mr. Sherman is a fashionable young man of 32, with a fair reputation as a lawyer. He is proud of his lineage, and the grounds of his petition for the divorce, as alleged in his complaint, are that his wife has disgraced him. She has been a habitual drunkard, he swears. Several witnesses have been brought forward to support his charges. At Stamford, in this State, and at various residences in New York City it is asserted that Mrs. Sherman, drinking to excess, made humiliating displays of her condition. Wine and liquor bills she is alleged to have contracted are produced, and the testimony of servants and other persons connected with one or two apartment houses, where for a time the Shermans lived is adduced to show that she drank much and excessively. Neglect of her family is another allegation made against the fair defendant. A child born to the pair was sickly. A physician makes affidavit that its life was endangered by neglect of the mother. The child was removed from the home, it is alleged, by the plaintiff under the advice and direction of a physician who insisted that it was neglected at home and must receive better care in order to save its life. The plaintiff came up here with a number of witnesses to help him in his efforts to establish these allegations, but after a hard-fought battle, which has lasted throughout the whole of the week, his lawyers have been able to bring out only the skeleton of his evidence.

THE DEFENSE.

Ex-Judge Marston, of Detroit, assisted by a number of keen-w'tted local lawyers, met the complaint at its very introduction with a plea in abatement, averring that the plaintiff had no legal residence in Connecticut and could have no standing in a Connecticut court. The Connecticut Divorce law requires that the petitioner shall have resided three years continuously in the State previous to the date of the petition, or that the cause of divorce shall have arisen after taking up residence in the State. In February, 1882, Roger Minott Sherman, who had been living at Stamford, Conn., moved with his family to New York, and has since remained there. Moving there, he lost his residence, the defendant alleged.

This opened up a long legal battle, much fragmentary evidence being taken pro and con to show whether or not the plaintiff lost his residence in Connecticut by moving to New York and subsequently remaining there. In April, 1883, while writing from Washington, where he was trying a case before the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Sherman wrote to his wife asking her to quit his home in New York, take her children with her, and go to her family in Detroit. In closing the letter he said: "I hope you can meet the issue in the manner where I can see the children. I hope you will keep me informed about the children indirectly, if you cannot directly, and that you will remember that you have no right to be selfish for their sake—only so that way I mean—otherwise your heart is as of old. You will hardly ever again judge me as harshly as you have. I beg that you will pardon me in any manner all that you have cause to reproach me for. If our laws were different it would be unnecessary to cause such outer of your. As it is try, whatever my enemies say to you, to believe there is no hatred or malice in my nature toward you; that I only see what both our lives require. When quiet times come you will see that this is a wise and necessary step. Above all, feel that the babies would be better with me they will be welcome angels."

Subsequently he sought reconciliation. In one letter to her he asks that she "forgive and forget." He promises to do as she directs in the matter of any where she may choose if she will only return to him. These letters are introduced by the defense to prove that he had an intention of changing his domicile from Connecticut. They claimed they proved also another thing—that the troubles which had created dissensions in the Sherman household and broken up the home were not of such a grave offense upon the husband's part rather than to the bad conduct of the wife. There was an "entanglement" with pretty women at Newport, whither Mr. Sherman sailed in his yacht; another at Rye Beach, N. H., and another at Washington, alleged the defendant's counsel, but the Judge ruled out testimony offered in proof of this charge, not having the case on trial on its merits.

A QUESTION OF RESIDENCE.

The fact that the plaintiff had rented a house in New York for three years was quoted by witnesses as proving that New York and not Connecticut was where the petitioner had a residence, added to which was proof that he had not visited Stamford, which he now claims as his home, in three years, and Miss Frances Bagley, sister of the defendant, Miss Mariana Kalb, her cousin, both of Detroit, testified that they had heard the plaintiff frequently condemn Connecticut, and declare that he should quit it for good. Long and earnest arguments were made by the lawyers in the case, during which, from over-excitement, Judge Marston fell in a faint. After an adjournment he recovered and concluded an eloquent speech. He was appointed a Supreme Court Judge in Michigan by Gov. Bagley. When this divorce suit was begun he was understood to be retained to defend the name of the daughter of his old political friend and patron. When court adjourned tonight Judge Andrews took briefs from the lawyers and promised to render a decision early next week as to the jurisdiction of his court in the matter. Whichever way he decides there will be an appeal to the Supreme Court before there can be a trial on the merits of the case.

DEEP-SEA LIGHTHOUSES.

A leading English journal indorses a plan recently formed by an English engineer for founding "deep-sea lighthouses" as a "hopeful scheme, which, if carried out, will fulfill a want that has long been acknowledged." As explained to the London Society of Engineers, this plan proposes the construction of a hollow cylinder of riveted iron-work, 200 feet long, to consist of two sections—the upper part to be 140 feet long, destined to rear its head above the waves and fitted as an ordinary lighthouse, while the remaining portion of the tube is to be ballasted so as to sink below the water-line, and counteract the force of the wind and waves on the exposed part. The whole apparatus is to be anchored in deep water by heavy steel cables. The inventor claims that it would be easy to tow such a structure to the spot selected for it, and then, by admitting water to the lower section, it would assume an upright position and ride the waves like a bottle. The practical use which this is intended to serve is to give notice of approaching storms by means of telegraphic connection with the shore. It is believed to be practical to found a floating telegraph station, say, 1,000 miles from the coast of England in midocean, from which couriers of approaching storms could be given at least twenty-four hours before their arrival.

THE ICE-BOUND KARA SEA.

Baron Nordenskjold's Theories Controverted by a Varna Survivor.

New York *Herald:* The loss of the Dutch steamer Varna, which was noted in these columns some time since in a telegram from Vardöe, in Lapland—that miserable little fishing village on the shores of the Arctic Ocean which was first to extend the great hospitality of its limited civilization to such famous ice-sailors as Weyprecht and Payer, Leigh Smith and Nielsen—was the demonstration of a theory held by many geographers against that announced by Baron Nordenskjöld in his famous book recounting the passage of Vega from the Atlantic around the top of the Europe and Asia to the Pacific. In his book the Baron declares that the passage was undertaken for the purpose of proving or denying a theory he long held, to the effect that there existed along the shore of the Artic an open or ice-free channel, through which, with ordinary caution, a strong ship might make way any year when the previous winter had not been of exceptional severity. The Baron's success for a time silenced his critics; but the loss of the Varna, and the imprisonment of the Dijmphna with the expedition of Lieut. Howgaard on board, near the site of this disaster, have again stimulated their activity. When the Nordenskjöld expedition returned, many of the geographical savants declared that the Vega expedition had found a peculiarly fortunate condition of affairs in the Arctic, and that in 100 years such another trip would in all probability be impossible. The Baron responded that the way as far as Port Dickson, on the mouth of the Yenesei, and in fact as far as Cape Cheiyuskin, was always open in summer. So, when the Dutch Government sent out its meteorological expedition to complete the international chain of circumpolar stations, it opened communication with Baron Nordenskjöld, who was at the time busy preparing the Sophia for the Greenland trip which he has just successfully concluded. It is stated, as the Baron was already informed, that it intended to send a corps of observers to Port Dickson, and asked him if, in his opinion, it would be safe to send it via the Kara Sea instead of through Russia and down the Yenesei. He responded—so Mr. Rust, one of the survivors of the Varna wreck, says—that the Kara Sea was always open in summer time. This answer, Mr. Rust continues, settled the question, and the expedition was sent, with what result has already been told.

The efforts of the Varna to enter the Kara Sea, however, have not yet been heard of on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Rust relieves them very graphically. He says that according to instructions the first attempt to reach the Kara Sea was made through the Kara Gate; but it was found to be so choked with ice that the effort was abandoned, and the Varna made north on the west side of Novaya Zemlya as far as Matoschkin Shar, and endeavored to make into the sea through that strait. It was found to be blocked full of ice, and the ship was put south again. Again the Strait of Kara was found to be blocked with ice, the prevailing wind being from the westward. When Nordenskjöld went through, and when previous and subsequent navigators found their way from the westward through the Kara Gate, the wind had been from the eastward for a long time. The prevailing winds here are from the westward, and when the wind is in this point the ice upon the east shore of Novaya Zemlya, finding here a lee, and, with nothing to force it out through the Matoschkin Shar or the Kara Strait, it remains there in a jam to the perfect impediment of navigation.

The currents here are very eccentric. An arm of the Gulf Stream—that is, a dynamic arm of that stream—sweeps through the Kara Strait into the Kara Sea, where it is met by the flow of the Obi and Yenesei Rivers, and these, striking the littoral current made by the Gulf Stream at an angle deflect it off shore; and, by further contact with the current running from the eastward around Cape Cheiyuskin, a whirlpool motion is induced, of which the Kara Sea is the theatre. This being so, all the ice in the sea which gets out is winddriven, and, when the wind is from the west, it remains in the sea, and, when from the east, it finds its way out through the shar and the gate. In the opinion of Mr. Rust, getting through either of these passages into the Kara Sea is purely a matter of luck, dependent on the prevailing winds, and Port Dickson as an annually attainable place is a failure. One might be able for three years, hand-running, to reach it and for the next twenty years it might be unattainable.

HOW TO AVOID GETTING FAT.

Pall Mall Gazette: A new book on "Corpulence, and Its Treatment," has lately been published in Germany by Prof. Ebstein, of Göttingen. He is not, like the English "savior of the stout," full of overflowing thankfulness for relief from his disease; probably he has not even suffered from it, for corpulent men are rarely stern and strict. His method also differs from that of Banting. According to Ebstein, the primary cause of corpulency is the want of sufficient oxygen to consume the so-called metabolactions of life. He firmly maintains that fat is produced merely by over-eating and drinking. Water and drinking cures are altogether condemned by Prof. Ebstein, and while the Banting system teaches that "fat makes fat," this doctrine is directly opposed by Prof. Ebstein, in whose ideal of fare fat-producing and therefore suffering corpulency fat forms a great feature. "The 250 grams of bacon," says Prof. Ebstein, "which our Emperor ordered to be delivered daily to all soldiers taking part in the campaign of 1870 and '71, so to speak, an official acknowledgment of the importance of fat in the rational nourishment of a hard-working man."

The new-found bill of fare that proposed by Prof. Ebstein for an average case of corpulency, the invalid being supposed to be 41 years of age, and having suffered from increasing stoutness for several years, the disease is supposed to be contracted by insufficient bodily exercise, a diet consisting of such things as are hurtful, among which are small set sweet dishes and those containing sugar in small amounts, and those devoid of a sufficient quantity of fat:

Breakfast—A large cup of black tea without milk or sugar, 50 grams of white bread, or toasted brown bread with plenty of butter.

Dinner—Soup (frequently and with bone marrow), 120 to 180 grams of meat, boiled or roasted, with fat gravy—fat meat being preferable; a small quantity of vegetables, particularly of the cabbage kind, and fruits or dishes. Turnips are excluded because of the sugar contained in them; potatoes are altogether excluded. After dinner some fresh fruit, when in season, dessert; a small piece of bread without sugar. Two or three glasses of a light wine. Soon after dinner a large cup of black tea without milk and sugar.

Supper—In winter regularly, in summer occasionally, a large cup of black tea without milk and sugar. An egg or some fat roast meat, or both, sometimes fat ham, smoked or fresh fish, about 90 grams of white bread, with plenty of butter, and occasionally a small quantity of cheese and some fresh fruit.

A MISLEADING SYMPTON.

The *Judge:* A notorious quack found his business increasing to such an extent that he was obliged to take an assistant. He did not, however, attempt to impose upon his junior as he did upon the public, very candidly admitting that his reputation rested upon a series of fortunate guesses and lucky accidents. "You come with me and pay a few visits. You will very soon get the hang of the thing."

The first house they called at they found the master in bed. Quack Senior, the moment he set eyes on the plaintiff, said: "There, now, how men of your time of life can be imprudent enough to indulge in a surfeit of watermelon, I can't see. How many melons did you eat this morning? The best part of three, I'll be bound." The old man, who understood the acuteness of a medical adviser, admitted that he was right in every particular. The doctor prescribed some simple remedy and took his fee and his leave.

No doctor ever was more astute than the embryo quack, burning to acquire such an important professional secret, commenced: "How did you know that the man had been eating watermelon? You never looked at the tongue, or—"

"Tongue be hanged," said the elder. "I looked in the woodshed as I came in and saw the rinds of three watermelons. You must use your eyes, my boy."

The lesson sank deep into the young man's mind, and he endeavored to profit by it on the very first occasion that he made an independent visit.

"No wonder you are feeling badly," said he to his patient, "when you have been eating three—that's enough to sicken a Jersey man."

"Horse!" said the sufferer faintly, yet wonderingly.

"Yes, horse," said Esculapius Junior. "Now tell me how much you have eaten."

"Horse," repeated the patient indignantly. "I never did such a thing. I wouldn't—" Here he got madder as the idea was more fully borne in upon him. "Get out of here you infernal quack," and with the assistance of a couple of the patient's stalwart sons the pretender to medical science was bounced.

"And yet," he said when he explained his adventure to his mentor, who had lost a patient by his assistant's injudicious diagnosis; "and yet I saw a saddle in the woodshed as plainly as you saw the watermelon rinds."

Quack Senior is now advertising for another assistant, and Quack Junior is driving an ice-wagon.

WOMEN'S KINGDOM.

Closing Sessions of the American Association—Election of Officers.

An Earnest Protest Against the Fashionable Garb of Mourning—Its Expensiveness.

A Plea for Female Suffrage—The Benefits Arising from It—Labor and Capital.

The third and last day's session of the Woman's Congress was opened yesterday morning by an executive session in the Palmer House. Fourteen new members were admitted, and the balloting for the election of officers for the ensuing year was gone through with. The routine reports of officers were received, and it was announced that the result of the election would be made known later in the day. The report of Mrs. Mary F. Eastman, Chairman of the Committee on Education, was presented, and it made an excellent showing in the progress of education among the women of the country.

At the opening of the afternoon session in Hershey Music-Hall the audience was very large, and many were unable to obtain seats. The first thing on the program was a paper by Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, of Illinois, on "Mourning Garb." When the elements of Nature were undergoing upheavals Nature made no moan; but when man was stricken by any grief at the loss of a dear relative it was his custom to assume some badge indicative of this grief. Every nation had some means of expressing this sorrow, and the garb of mourning differed in almost every country. Dr. Smith here gave as instances the wild customs of barbarous nations after death—the disfigurement of bodies, cremation, and the assumption of fanciful garb. She said she wished to solemnly protest against the measuring of grief by the yard, as it were, and to protest against the usages of fashion, which compelled the wearing of funeral garb for a certain period of time. The reflex influence of mourning garb upon the wearer was bad, if the grief was real, because if the attention was for any length of time fixed upon any emotion the general health was seriously affected. The influence of black was depressing to those about us, especially to children and invalids, as children lived upon the sight of bright and pretty colors, and all physicians recognized the bad effect of deep black upon invalids. Death did not leave us desolate, and we should devote ourselves to gladdening the hearts of others around us with cheerfulness, while of us all, and the paraphernalia of wo was often a great tax upon the slender purse of widows and orphans. She thought that all the appointments of a funeral should be as simple as possible, as Charles Dickens had insisted in his will. And the time for our sorrow should not be measured by fashion. The speaker urged a radical change in all the present customs of conducting funerals and wearing mourning garb.

Mrs. Ada Bowles, of Massachusetts, said that in almost every case mourning garb was worn more for the benefit of our neighbors than for any desire of our own. She deprecated the Philadelphia custom of shutting sunlight out of homes that had been bereaved, and said she thought that fashion should be defied in these unwise usages. There was no outward expression that could measure the inward grief.

Mrs. S. C. Hoffman, of New York, spoke in favor of cremation as the best thing for the living, and the doing away with mourning garb.

Mrs. Mary Sewell, of Indiana, thought that the very best test of affection for those who had gone before was the carrying out the work in which those dear ones believed in their lifetime. She, too, favored the doing away of mourning garb.

Remarks in a similar strain were made by Mrs. Wolcott and Mrs. Hopper.

HISTORIC ART.

Mrs. Mary E. Bagg, of New York, then read a paper on "Historic Art." The charm and worth of historic art, she said, was that it taught to us the inner man. The relics of ancient art enabled us to draw from a study of them an idea of the men of their time. Specimens of ancient art were not to be regared as curiosities, but as expressions of the religious and moral sentiments which were partaken of by mankind at the time of the creation. Mrs. Bagg said that students could discover, through a study of ancient art, men's conception of the infinit, his relations to himself and to the universe, and the character of his life and living. She briefly proceeded to point out the true course of study of these relics. The paper was somewhat technical, but it exhibited much art, careful preparation, and was listened to attentively by those present.

Miss Anna Bancroft, of the Woman's College, Evanston, spoke briefly of the signs and symbols of historic art and their teachings. She thought that all ancient works of art were testimonials of man's love for God.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The meeting here adjourned until evening, and the members of the association were called forward to the platform to hear the report of the tellers of the election. It was as follows.:

President—Julia Ward Howe, of Rhode Island; Vice-Presidents—Abby W. May, of Massachusetts; Prof. Maria Mitchell, of New York; Elizabeth Chase, of Rhode Island; Sarah T. Hamson, of Maine; Julia Holmes Smith, M. D., of Illinois; Charlotte A. Perkins, of Pennsylvania; Ellen M. O'Connor, of the District of Columbia; Mary E. B. Lynde, of Wisconsin; Jennie McCowen, M. D., of Iowa; Susan J. Cheney, of Connecticut; the Rev. Antoinette L. Brown Blackwell, of New Jersey; May W. Sewall, of Indiana; Mary A. Woodbridge, of Ohio; Adele S. Hutchinson, M. D., of Minnesota; Ella Holder, of New Hampshire; Clara B. Colby, of Nebraska; Lucinda H. Stone, of Michigan; Caroline M. Severance, of California; Jennie K. Front, M. D., of Canada; Rebecca N. Hazard, of Missouri; Jennie A. Brissette, of Utah; Alida C. Avery, M. D., Colorado; Mrs. Taylor, of West Virginia; Laura Clay, of Kentucky; and Elizabeth W. Varnum, of Florida; Secretary, Ella C. Lapham, of New York; Treasurer, Henrietta L. T. Wolcott, of Massachusetts; Directors, Mary A. Livermore, Eduah D. Cheney, and Anna G. Spencer, of Massachusetts; Rebecca Hoffman, Harriet A. Brownell, and Mary E. Bagg, of New York; Mary C. Peckham, of Rhode Island; Sarah M. Devoll, M. D., and Eliza A. Dickerson, of Maine; Frances E. Willard, of Illinois; L. D. Dougles and Matilda E. W. Haifer, of Pennsylvania: Ruth C. Denison and Jerusha G. Joy, of the District of Columbia; A. Aubertius Woodward and Nancy H. Adsit, of Wisconsin; Mary Newberry Adams, of Iowa; Lita B. Sayles, of Connecticut; Augusta C. Bristol, of New Jersey; Emma M. McKee, of Indiana; and Frances Fisher, of Ohio.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The evening session was called to order shortly before 8 o'clock by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who gave the chair to Mrs. Severance and proceeded to read her paper on "The Benefits of Woman's Suffrage." Their benefits, she said, were both general and particular. First, they should consider the effect upon society of the enfranchisement of a large a proportion of her members; and second, they should consider the effect of this enfranchisement upon the individual members of the sex. Mrs. Howe graphically drew comparison pictures of the dead and living woman—the one ruining herself by fashion's follies, the other in the full glow of health, strength, and glorious womanhood; and she told of the vast difference in the lives and usefulness of these women. Suffrage for women opened to them all the whole vista of human possibilities, and she distinctly felt that a larger field should be given to women in order that they might do their best. It had never been shown that questions of importance to society did not interest women, who were the keepers of the home and representatives of mankind and had the care and training of the children of men. The introduction of woman's suffrage would benefit mankind in these ways: First, it would give a better world to work in; second, it would give better work to do; and third, it would give better ability to do it. The individuality of women was asserting itself daily, and their capacity for associated action was growing more complete. Some women would not favor woman's suffrage because if they were granted the ballot they would not vote, but their servants would—they thought that voting was an office of the poor woman. But if the franchise was given, the rich woman would soon follow the poor woman to the polls, not as an outgrowth, but as an ally. Woman should become a free and instructed agent, not inferior to man, and should help to lift up our country. Our country thus lifted up would draw all mankind to it. [Applause.]

Elizabeth Boynton Harbert was called upon for a few remarks on this subject. She held that men, women, and children were all interested in matters of importance to the Nation, and the women should be given an opportunity to speak their minds, and the minds of their charges, the children. If they could trust women with the education of their children they could certainly trust her with citizenship. [Applause.]

Mrs. Colby believed that eventually women would be granted the right of citizenship, and she felt that this enfranchisement would dignify the labor of women and form a bond of sympathy between classes. She wondered how any Christian woman could hold her hands in luxury and say she "had all the rights she wanted" when there were so many wrongs to be remedied. [Applause.]

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

A paper on "Labor and Capital" was then read by Mrs. Augusta Cooper Bristol, of New Jersey. The relation of labor and capital, she said, was important in political economy, and as political economy was a part of the social economy which was a part of the life of men and women. That was what made the subject of her paper relevant in such a convention of women. The paper showed evidences of deep thought and careful research, but she dealt largely in abstract principles and her conclusion was that there was a startling difference in the balance of labor and capital in society, and that capital was gradually swallowing up the people and beggaring thousands every year. Mrs. Bristol was enthusiastically applauded as she retired.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe then introduced Mrs. Sayles, who proceeded to read a series of resolutions, in which the thanks of the congress were expressed to the committee of the Chicago Woman's Club and the members of the club; to the management of the Palmer House; to the press, and others, for favors received. Mrs. Howe said the session had been an encouraging one, and she would declare the congress adjourned.

The officers of the association will meet at 10 o'clock this morning in the parlors of the Palmer House.

QUIPS.

The coins paid for beer are the bar nickels of society.

The man who expects to get an answer through a telephone is the victim of a hallucination.

Philadelphia ladies are learning base-ball; one of them has caught her husband out several times already.

"Mamma, what is a furrier?" asked a little girl. "One that deals in furs," was the reply. "Then is a currier one that deals in curs," was the next question.

A certain rich man says of his wealth: "This is what I have often sighed for, even cried for, sometimes lied for, and nearly died for. What should I die to live for?"

A gentleman who had just returned from Europe was asked how he liked the trip across the ocean. "Not a bit," was the reply. "I felt utterly retched all the way over."

The difference between the business of a circus advance agent and a druggist seems to be this: The first spends much of his time in the posting of his bills, the latter in boasting of his pills.

"Yes," said the milliner, "the suicide of Mrs. Drestokil is a terrible affair. Why, she did it the very day I sent her bill in, and people will think the bill had something to do with it, and it will ruin me."

An exchange prints several items under the head of "True Fish Stories." It might happen that way. Once in a century. But not oftener. And they have not made their appearance this century.—*Norristown Herald.*

A young lady writes to a paper asking how she can get rid of her beau. Did she ever try dropping a red-hot flie down the back of his neck? That will frequently discourage a young man when all other means have failed.

A coin used among the Malays represents a value equal to about the one-thousandth part of a penny. If such a coin were introduced into this country, many more people who attend church would contribute to the missionary cause.

A tramp reached into the pantry window of an out-of-town house the other night, and tried to steal a pound of butter; but it was so strong that it drew him in and whistled for the dog. The tramp vows that he will never tackle any more country butter.

"How old would you think my daughter was," asked a mother of a lady friend at one of our summer resorts: "would you think she was 18?" "O, yes," was the candid reply, "I should think she was 18—about ten years ago!" They "never speak as they pass by" now.

When the wife of an Ohio politician was informed that her husband had been struck by lightning and killed, she didn't burst into a flood of tears. She merely remarked: "Well, I never would have believed there was anything in this world that could shock John."—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

A young man, apparently a commercial drummer, got on the train, and, noticing a pretty girl alone in the forward part of the car, approached her and smilingly asked: "Is this seat engaged, Miss?" "No, sir!" she quickly and pertly responded; "but I am, and he is going to get on at the next station." "O—ah—indeed—thanks—beg pardon!" and he quickly picked up his feet, after stumbling over them, and went into the smoking-car to be alone awhile.

An anecdote is related of an Irish Professor, whose pupils, making too much noise, felt called upon to remind them of the fact, and said: "Boys, if you're in the building, she does. She never walks up or down stairs 'cept on Sunday, when the elevator ain't running. If it's growing she uses the back elevator."

"Where is she going now?"

"She's jest dropping in to see a friend of hers. He's a lawyer, and he often stays late to save, and she comes in and sits on the table and watches him, and he gives her a bit of something to eat. In 'bout an hour, before my time's up, she'll come back to the top floor. Mebbe she'll stop a little in the editorial rooms; then she goes up to the restaurant. She always gets there about 12 o'clock when the printers get their lunch. They all know her.

"Sometimes," he added, "she sits down in the car and keeps me company for awhile. She ain't any bother. She knows how to behave herself better than some of the lawyers and sharp chaps who are always asking a feller whether he's going to get married and how's his girl. She goes all around down-town by herself, she does. The other morning one of the fellers saw her down on Fulton Market. She knew him and came up and rubbed against his legs. Top floor here, sir, if you want to get out."

LAKE MARINE.

The Schooner Gracie M. Filer Became Disabled and Drifted on the Rocks in Green Bay.

Another Quarter of a Cent Decline in Lake Grain Freights—No Demand for Sail Craft.

The Grace Grummond Libeled—Release of the Elbe—Struck on the Lime-Kilns—A Tow in Trouble.

The Gracie M. Filer on the Rocks.

Capt. Michelson, owner of the schooner Gracie M. Filer, received a telegram from Menominee yesterday stating that his vessel was on the rocks off Cedar River, and at last accounts was pounding heavily. She is bound from Menominee for this port with a cargo consisting of 250,000 feet of lumber consigned to Sawyer, Goodman & Co. Cedar River is a small lumber port about twenty miles north of Menominee on the west shore of Green Bay and almost opposit Death's Door, with which there is no telegraphic communication. Off Cedar River there is a small but exceedingly dangerous shoal, which is composed of rocks. The schooner was trying to make the entrance to Lake Michigan by Death's Door, but her rudder was unshipped by the heavy seas and she drifted on the reef. There was a stiff southeast gale blowing at the time, and as usual when the wind is in that direction a heavy current was running in from the lake. The telegram stated that the tug Pilot, with a lighter in tow, had gone to her assistance, and as soon as the weather would permit would try and lighter her off. The weather being favorable yesterday she may have been got off, although the northwest winds were against her. The schooner was built at this port in 1874, and was in excellent condition. She is valued at $10,000. Her hull is insured in the Thames & Marsey for $5,000 and in the Union of Pennsylvania for $3,000.

Lake Freights and Charters.

The freight market was badly depressed yesterday, and quite dull. Cargoes were scarce even at lower rates. The engagements were almost entirely confined to steam craft, the only vessel outside of the line boats being the schooner Michigan. Several craft that were ready to load could not obtain a cargo. The propeller Fred Mercur was one of these, but she was finally chartered to load 55,000 bushels of wheat at Milwaukee for Buffalo at 3¼ cents. Cargoes were made up of small lots, scattered around at different elevators. Rates were quoted at 3 cents for corn and 3¼ cents for wheat to Buffalo, which is a decline of a quarter of a cent from the previous day's quotations. A slight advance was obtained over the market rate by some of the lines bound to Buffalo, several small lots of from 10,000 to 15,000 bushels and filling up with package freight. Canadian bound craft were in fair demand, and there were several on the market, but owners and carriers, being apart in their views on rates, no engagements were made. Room was taken for about 160,000 bushels of wheat, the largest amount in some days. The steamer Northern Queen got away several late last night, and will probably go to Milwaukee to load.

CHARTERS.

To Buffalo.	No. bu.
Propeller Buffalo, corn	60,000
Propeller Fountain City, corn	28,000
Propeller Fred Mercur, corn	55,000
Propeller Akeley, corn	55,000
Propeller H. E. Packer, wheat	50,000
Schooner Michigan, wheat	16,000
To Erie.	
Propeller Juniata, wheat and corn	50,000
Propeller Oconomig, corn	50,000
Propeller Annie Young, wheat	20,000
Total	422,000

Paid the Sailors.

Mention was made several days ago of the libeling and seizure of the schooner Elbe for wages due the crew. The craft hails from Milwaukee, and is owned by Capt. Driskey, of that port, and her master, Capt. Botschkie. On arriving here Capt. Botschkie sold the cargo, pocketed the money, and started out to paint the town. He succeeded. In the meantime the crew got thirsty and wanted their pay, but, as it was not forthcoming, they had the craft tied up. The Captain, having finished his jollification, made his appearance yesterday in company with an attorney, and, after paying the claims against the schooner, with costs, procured her release and sailed for home.

A Steamer Libeled.

The sidewheel steamer Grace Grummond arrived in port from Michigan City yesterday morning in tow of the tug Wolf, her engine having broke down. She was taken to a dock for repairs. Soon after her arrival she was seized by the Marshal on a libel filed by Robert Tarrant, the marine-engine builder. The claim is for boiler and engine repairs of many months' standing, and amounts to $154.40.

Sprung a Leak.

The barge Sonora of the Favorite's tow arrived in port yesterday with a steam pump on board, and after discharging her cargo went to the Chicago Dry-Dock for repairs. She was laden with lumber from Menominee. When off Racine during the heavy blow Thursday she sprung a leak, and heavy pumping filled with water. Her captain kept her up and she was towed into Milwaukee, where a steam-pump was procured.

Vessel Transfer.

A bill of sale was yesterday filed at the Custom-House transferring a one-fourth interest in the schooner Eugene Vesta from William Stanton, of Erie, to Alexander Quinn, of Chicago. Consideration, $3,000. The Vesta was formerly the Canadian schooner Russia, which was wrecked at Erie in November, 1881. She was raised and repaired and her name changed.

The Lincoln Park Electric Lights.

Vesselmen say that the electric lights recently erected at Lincoln Park are likely to prove a nuisance. Three of the lights can be seen a long way out on the lake, and on dark and rainy nights they are apt to mislead navigators, who may mistake them for the crib light. If such a thing in this case be the fair play, eh? I don't go much on some mans who goes pack on his brudder.

An odd incident occurred in Mrs. Siddons' performance at Leeds. On one excessively hot evening this great actress, whilst behind the scenes, exhausted by thirst, desired to have some beer. A messenger dispatched in the great haste "to bring some beer for Mrs. Siddons," at the same time charging him to be quick, as she was about to go on the stage. In the meantime the play-bill was forwarded; the boy on his return looked in vain for Mrs. Siddons. She had gone on with her part; and the scene-shifter, to whom he applied, pointed to Hamlet, where she was treading the boards in death-like solemnity as Lady Macbeth, in the sleep-walking scene. To the surprise and horror of all the performers, the boy, with the frothing porter-pot in his hand, promptly walked up to her and offered it. Her mis tressmay be imagined. She attempted to waive him away in her grand manner without effect; the absurdity had now caught the general eye. The people behind the scenes, by dint of beckoning, stamping, and calling in half-audible whispers, at length succeeded in getting him away, spilling, however, part of the beer in his exit. But the audience were in roars of laughter, which nothing could quell for some minutes.

A CAT THAT PREFERS ELEVATORS.

New York *Tribune:* The *Tribune* elevator car had started on its upward trip last evening and the elevator-boy was gazing upward into its furthest corner, evidently lost in reverie. Presently there came a distinct call in the shape of a plaintive "Miaouw." The elevator-boy checked his car forthwith on a level with the floor whence the sound came. There was no one to be seen and the smallest boy would have open visible.

"Going up?" asked the elevator-boy.

"Miaouw, Miaouw!" was responded.

The elevator-boy slid open the door and a gray cat walked demurely in, sprang upon the seat, and began licking her paws until two floors had been passed, when she uttered another cry and sprang down before the doorway. The car stopped, the door was opened, and Tabby passed out.

"Is she a regular passenger?" was asked.

"Is she?" said the elevator-boy. "Of course she is. She lives in the building, she does. She never walks up or down stairs 'cept on Sunday, when the elevator ain't running. If it's growing she uses the back elevator."

"Where is she going now?"

"She's jest dropping in to see a friend of hers. He's a lawyer, and he often stays late to save, and she comes in and sits on the table and watches him, and he gives her a bit of something to eat. In 'bout an hour, before my time's up, she'll come back to the top floor. Mebbe she'll stop a little in the editorial rooms; then she goes up to the restaurant. She always gets there about 12 o'clock when the printers get their lunch. They all know her.

"Sometimes," he added, "she sits down in the car and keeps me company for awhile. She ain't any bother. She knows how to behave herself better than some of the lawyers and sharp chaps who are always asking a feller whether he's going to get married and how's his girl. She goes all around down-town by herself, she does. The other morning one of the fellers saw her down on Fulton Market. She knew him and came up and rubbed against his legs. Top floor here, sir, if you want to get out."

Approaching Gale.

At midnight a brisk gale was blowing and a heavy sea was making outside. Nearly all of the light lumber-hookers which left during the afternoon ran back for shelter. A big fleet was reported coming up the lake.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Passed down—Wissahickon and consort, 1:45; Quayle, Ida Keith, 11:40; City of Cleveland, 3:45; Hiawatha and consort, 1:30; Sparta and consort, 4:35; James S. Fay and consort, 5; Mary Pringle, 6; John Owen, F. Palmer, A. Smith, 6:10; Dean Richmond, 7; Tocoma, 8; Oconto, 8:10; Benton and barges, 10; Oscoda, 10:30; Arctic, 12:30; St. Louis, 12:40; Laketon and barges, 3:15; S. H. Johnson, 4:20; Flora, 6:10; John N. Glidden and consort, 5.

Passed up—Republic and consort, 9:25; Porter and barges, 11:10; Whitney and barges, 11:45; Fred Kelly and consort, 3; R. Hallaran, 7; Maj. Flower and barges, 3:10; Burlington and barges, 3:45; Andrews, Sweethead, Enterprise, 10; Columbia, Jura and consort, 10:40; Wocoken, R. Winslow, Toledo, 4; William Randolph and barges, 4:10. Wind southeast, light.

Straits of Mackinaw.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Departed—Schooners C. J. Magill, Lucy, J. Clark, Granger; propellers Idaho, Fountain City, St. Marie, H. J. Jewett, Oneida. Arrived—Schooners Pensaukee, Paraua. Passed up—Steambarge Chisholm and tow, propeller Canada, schooners City of Cleveland, A. Cobb, Helvetia. Down—Schooners Three Brothers, E. L. Coyne, Ozarita; propellers Arabia, Palmer. The schooner Belle Hanscomb, bound for Detroit with ore, is in the harbor, with her mainmast head gone. She is awaiting orders. A heavy southwest wind is blowing; weather cloudy.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—A heavy northwest gale is blowing here and the weather is very cold and cloudy. Vessels anchored in the harbor are the barges Leland, Buckeye, L. W. Drake, George C. Colwell, Dan Rodgers, York State; schooners Alice, Homer, J. K. Stack, Orphan Boy.

Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—There was little demand for grain-carriers here today, but no vessels were offering. A number of vessels are due from below, and heavy shipments are looked for next week. The steamship Fred Mercur and propeller Portage will load tomorrow. The Mercur comes light from Chicago, and takes 55,000 bushels of wheat. The Portage takes 40,000 bushels of wheat.

Lumber freights are firmer, shippers paying $1.50 from Muskegon and $1.75 from Manistee to this port.

The tug Welcome, with a dredge and two scows from Ludington, which was wind-bound at Sheboygan two days, started for this port this morning. When off Port Washington she burst her feed-pipes, disabling her machinery, but succeeded in getting inside Port Washington.

The schooner Buena Vista has been placed in winter quarters.

The schooners Moonlight and John Schuette, coal-laden, arrived today.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer Onoco; schooners J. B. Kitchen, Mineral State, M. Martin, A. B. Norris. Sailed—Steamers Escanaba, Dora, Argonaut; schooners Fitzhugh, T. Howland, C. N. Ryan, Sunrise, D. S. Austin, M. Martin. Wind north, fresh.

Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller H. A. Packer, wheat; schooner Northern Queen, corn. From Duluth—Propellers Iron Chief, wheat; J. H. Farwell, wheat; schooners J. H. Rutter, wheat; Jeremiah Godfrey, wheat. From

WISCONSIN.

Fall Farm Work and Grain Movement—Frostbitten Wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The week just closing has been marked by delightful weather throughout the State—the last four days being unusually warm for the season of the year. There have been no frosts sufficiently severe to freeze the ground, and on the whole the warmth has been very favorable thus far for fall work.

The movement of wheat in the State is still small, and no indications are manifest of any important increase. The average daily receipts in Milwaukee for the week have been 39,000 bushels. Supplies in the interior of the State are reported as well maintained; and while they have fallen off during the month, and are below those of last year, they are still larger than had been anticipated, in view of the large movement early in the fall. There has been more activity in shipments from this port of late. At the close of last week and the beginning of the present there was an active demand for cash wheat for shipment, and this served to stimulate the market somewhat from time to time, but its effect was merely temporary, and the week draws to a close without any improvement either in prices or in the general outlook. Reports of serious damage to wheat by early frosts in some sections of the Northwest have caused some excitement among speculators; but the general impression is that, while wheat was injured in some localities, the injury was by no means widespread.

Speaking of the frost-bitten wheat today, Inspector Holland, who bears the reputation throughout the country of knowing as much about wheat as any man living, said: "That week is my judgment, is good No. 3 wheat, and I shall inspect it as such. I inspected some of it as No. 3 yesterday, and intend to continue doing so. From the best tests that we can get up, it appears to possess the requisit amount of gluten to make a good grade of flour—not the best, of course, but good. I believe the scare about it was started by Minneapolis for the purpose of injuring Duluth."

Speaking on the same subject, Mr. E. P. Bacon, a heavy dealer, said: "As to its being soft, millers are just talking about paying 5 cents for it, but that is a price undoubtedly named for safety, with a view of experimenting on it and seeing what can be produced from it. I have no means of knowing the proportion which the damaged wheat bears to the entire crop, but I believe that the amount is not anything like so large as has been stated."

The receipts of corn in Milwaukee have been about the same as last week, and seem to be likely to remain at about the same figures for some weeks to come. The demand is active.

The rye market here still has a light supply.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous communications or those written on both sides of the paper.

The Biggest Fool.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A bet B that B has not five cents. B produces a five-cent piece. Who wins?

W. P.

Short Corn Crop in Kentucky.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The following is respectfully submitted:

Of the year '83 is unlucky,
And what will poor Democrats do?
For the corn crop is short in Kentucky,
And high license is bound to go through.

[If high license passes in Old Kaintuck the Dems. won't need so much Bourbon to go round.]

Postmasters' Salaries.

KASSON, Minn., Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your paper of yesterday appeared the following item under the head of "Personal":

The latest issue of the "Blue Book," which gives the salaries of the Government officials, shows that there were in the year prior to its date forty-seven Postmasters in the country whose salaries for the entire year were less than 25 cents; eleven who received less than 25 cents for their year's work; and that Postmaster at Perilla Post-Office, White County, Ga., actually received the munificent salary of five cents for his entire year's labor in behalf of the community and the Post-Office Department.

It may interest your readers to know that the Postmaster of Minneapolis, Dakota County, Minn., did not receive one cent for his services for the year. This may be of some satisfaction to a gentleman who received five cents.

G. G. THORNE.

"The Swissheim Mountains."

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of the 13th a dispatch from "Bombstone" reads: "News has been received from Joyce's Ranch, Swissheim Mountains, of mysterious military movements in that vicinity," and then goes on to say that these movements are made by "renegade Indians."

Boasting over a year ago I saw in an Eastern literary paper a thrilling account of a chase of United States cavalry of Indian murderers, which I have been unable to find since. I read it up and kept up the chase in various places in all the territories, but for effect it was finally lost. I still hope was abandoned because the Indians had reached the impenetrable passes of the Swissheim Mountains."

Is he this is a real sound from the tombs. Forty years since I was made happy by the announcement that Gen. Fremont had recognized my services in the cause of human freedom by giving my name to the most rugged and beautiful of Arizona mountain ranges, and if these have been converted into a terminus for the westward railroad, a State asylum for the widows of forty-niners, or for the wives of feud husbands, I should be very glory enough to have gone; but to have my name placarded in front of a safe retreat for bad Indians looks like a huge personal joke.

If there is no good which may not be used for evil purposes, and I live in hope that, when [illegible] have been converted into law-abiding citizens and our Eastern pattern teams with industry, if a despotism should arise and [illegible] the overthrow of freedom, she may [illegible] in those mountain fastnesses [illegible] of liberty did me the honor to attach my name.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

A STRANGE COMPANIONSHIP.

Philadelphia Times: William Brinkerhoff, of Troy, is the owner of an aquarium. At one time it was well stocked with gold-fish, which, however, through the neglect of a careless servant became reduced to a single survivor. This has been the object of the most jealous care on the part of Mr. Brinkerhoff, who objected strongly to the introduction into his domicile of any last of a large Maltese cat, the pet of his youngest daughter. The child, however, finally won her father's objections and secured a place for her pet, promising to guard the gold-fish's interests.

The cat had not kept this engagement was observed by her father as he entered the library of his residence and found the cat its crouching in the aisle,for the evidently preparing to [illegible] intervention. For this purpose, apparently, it leaped upon a chair at the side of the bowl. The fish showed signs of consciousness of approach, but no fear. On the contrary, it rubbed its nose against the glass [illegible] its tail in the water as if to attract the cat's attention. The goldfish came to the surface in a manner which Mr. Brinkerhoff knew to be impatient. Upon this the cat, [illegible] set on the edge of the bowl, reached out, while the cat softly stroked its back. The goldfish swam gently directly beneath, however, seemed still unsatisfied, and, moving away from its strange companion, swam about the bowl and then sought [illegible]. The cat remained in its position as if [illegible] Shortly afterward the fish came to the [illegible] again and snapped at the cat's paw [illegible] water and rested after having done [illegible] the bowl. The cat, seeming to [illegible] the situation, with a single swift [illegible] caught the fly and dropped it into [illegible] of its finny friend. The latter then [illegible] contentedly to the back-scratching [illegible] which it had before resented. Mr. [illegible] ascertained from his little girl that [illegible] companionship had existed for some [illegible] but she had feared to tell of it, as her [illegible] had allowed its formation.

NEAL DOW'S BEAR STORY.

Hon. Neal Dow, who has been traveling in the [illegible] of Northeastern Maine, writes to the [illegible] press: "It was night and bright moonlight, but the moon was often obscured by [illegible]. It was in a little opening in the thick forest where the moonlight could reach the ground. I was startled by the crashing and breaking of brushes and branches. An immense tree without top was lying on the ground. I sat on it and waited. Presently I saw a huge black object slowly approaching; it was a bear. I opened my knife and stuck it into the tree trunk and waited. The bear was within thirty feet of me, and as he sat down on his haunches and snuffed the air for prey the moon was left uncovered by a cloud. Both barrels of my gun made one report. I seized my great knife and waited for the onset; but the huge beast did not move. He continued to sit, with head drooping to the ground. Hastily reloading my gun I approached him and waited for the end. Presently he fell over on his side and breathed his last."

LOST AND FOUND.

A WIDOW LADY, WHO NEEDS THE money very much, lost her pocketbook with $35 in it in the cars or on the street between Lincoln-av. and the post-office. The finder will do an act of real merit by leaving it with the Auditor of the post-office, who will return it to the owner.

LOST—1 18 KARAT LADY'S WATCH, P. S. Bartlett movement, K. W. $10 reward for return to 123 State-st., up-stairs.

LOST—ONE MINK BOA, ON EAST Lake-st. Any one finding it, and leaving it at Mosher's Art Gallery, 125 State-st., will be rewarded.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH, AT Union Depot, Hyde Park, 4 o'clock Thursday train, or Oakland Station. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Fine-Art Institute or at the residence of Mrs. HENRY BROOKES, 4057 Lake-av.

LOST—FROM 2979 ARCHER-AV., MONday last, one bay horse, weight about 1,000 lbs., thin in flesh, small spavin in left leg, and small swelling inside right knee joint.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WALTHAM watch and chain, in Lincoln Park, Friday morning. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by Mrs. E. T. SIMMONS, 357 Chestnut-st.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Gallaudi Established 1870.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO ADVERtisement on first page headed "Safe Investment."

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 3 and 4, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 115 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN—
BY WILLIAM V. JACOBS,
115 DEARBORN-ST.
Am making loans for an eastern insurance company upon improved business and residence property in large or small amounts at lowest rates. Applications acted upon without delay.

MONEY LOANED, CHEAP INTEREST, in amounts from $500 to $10,000, on mercantile notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, etc. Also advance on consignments to buy goods or compromise indebtedness and time given for payment. Apply to FINANCIER, 156 Fifth-av.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. C. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

SIX SHARES OF $1,000 EACH NOT yet taken in the stock company now forming to spondence wanted with manufacturing establishments wanting a good location; this is the place. C. S. GRIFFITH, El Dorado, Kansas.

TO LOAN—AT 6 PER CENT, WITHout commission, sums of $4,000 and upward upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 185 East Randolph-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 94 Washington-st., Room 26. Day and evening sessions. Those will not without extra charge. Call or send for circular. HARRY L. DEE, Principal.

FOR THOROUGH INSTRUCTION GO to the Standard School of Shorthand, Tobey Building, corner State and Jackson-sts., second floor. Day and evening.

JOHN W. BLAISDELL, ACTOR, 24 years' experience. Teaches aspirants all the intricacies of the stage. Address Parlor 5, Old Metropolitan Hotel.

MUNSON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—Ten weeks' individual or class instruction, $25. Forty hours' dictation to advanced learners, $10. Typewriting without additional charge. First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA.

SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 88 LA SALLE-st. Students competent in three months.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIanos; some as good as new, at A. SCHAAF & CO.'S, wareroom 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.' PIANOS are conceded to be equal to to the finest pianos made in this country or Europe. Unlimited warrantees given. Buy from first hands and save 25 per cent dealers' profit. Warerooms, 189 State-st.

ESTABLISHED 1851, VOSE & SON'S pianos; fine assortment now on hand, in walnut and rosewood cases, at low prices and easy payments. Every instrument fully warranted. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS & ORGANS
W. W. KIMBALL, Sole Agent, MONTHLY PAYMENTS
EMERSON PIANOS. W. W. KIMBALL CO'S. ORGANS
Corner State and Adams.

LITTLE GIANT STECK UPRIGHT piano; the smallest and most powerful 7⅓-octave in existence. 239 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

ROOT & SON'S MUSIC CO, CHURCH R & LEE, Managers—Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs; some second-hand pianos of standard make, good as new, at half their value; new pianos of the best makes at lowest prices for cash or easy payments. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 State-st. (entrance 190), have the finest and largest stock of pianos and organs in the city, for sale or rent on low prices, cash or on time.

STEINWAY'S
MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine pianos.

WE ARE NOW ABLE TO FILL ALL orders for our new
STYLES OF
PIANO STOOLS,
At prices that defy competition.
Dealers and agents can have catalogue and price-list sent on application.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., ORGAN MANUFACTURERS, { BEST MADE. EXCELLING all others in BEAUTY OF TONE. { CATALOGUES Mailed free.
FACTORY: CHICAGO.
Corner Rockwell and Twenty-sixth-sts.
WAREROOMS,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

$10 MONTHLY BUYS A FIRST-CLASS new or second-hand piano; please call, examine, and get prices at A. SCHAAF & CO.'S, warerooms 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

200 EASTERN MADE PIANOS, VARIous standard makes, for sale at greatly reduced figures. Get prices and convince yourself at 169 State-st.

MACHINERY.

AN INCREASED BOILER CAPACITY of 30 per cent guaranteed with our grates; no fire-cleaning and large saving of fuel. Rocking Grate-Bar Co., 45 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—BRASS-FINISHERS' AND "Fox" and "Monitor" lathes, wood-turning and speed lathes, milling and grinding machines, vises, belting, pulleys, etc. 4-inch pipe machine, brass-foundry plant; all new and of the best make, and must be sold. J. M. LONG & CO., 186 Quincy-st.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion obtains patents, caveats, etc. Little book on patents free. Office 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

FOR LEGAL ADVICE AND FREE consultation, also notice to those not prepared to advance costs and attorneys' fees, call on COLNELL & SPENCER, 161 and 163 Randolph-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1870; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTICS, NEW HOME, WHITE, Wheeler & Wilson No. 8, all brand new, at half price; all kinds second-hand, $8. Loan office, No. 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs. Take elevator.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ORIGINAL EDDY PAYS HIGHEST price for cast-off clothing, carpets, etc., by sending postal to 358 South Clark. Try me.

BOOKS.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE—1,000 volumes standard fiction per volume, 25c. Cyclopedias, histories, biographies, etc. Back numbers of magazines. Cash paid for books. MILLER, 49 Lakeside Building, Chicago.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basements:

Ashland-av.—A very fine new house, 9-story with sub-cellar, all the late modern improvement, heated by steam; house 24x74, lot 22x150; east front, and a fine home for $16,500.

If you want a good investment here is one: Van Buren-st., two 3-story and basement brick buildings now renting for $2,350, and no location on the West Side improving faster than this is; they pay 12 per cent and the land will increase 10 per cent more. Price $16,500.

Jackson-st., fine corner west of Canal, 75x100; this will soon be wanted for wholesale business. $30,000. A bargain—A fine lot near Post-Office, $600 per foot if sold at once.

FOR SALE — REAL ESTATE — ALL who wish to purchase for investment or speculation, either in the city or suburbs, are invited to call or address us, as we have special advantages of reaching the owners, and very many of the best bargains are not advertised. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BUSINESS property, paying $6,000 over all expenses; will sell for $60,000, and take in part payment about $25,000 in other property; balance small cash payments and long time at 6 per cent. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS BLOCK TO investors, paying over 10 per cent; will pay 15 per cent if entirely insured; a splendid investment KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, No. 2 La Salle-st.: Parties looking for residences or investments in any part of the city are respectfully invited to address us or call at our office.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 2 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—

NO. 2329 MICHIGAN-AV.,

2-story and basement brick, 11 rooms and bath-room, 6 marble mantels, gas-fixtures, furnace, etc., all in good order and condition, etc., etc.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION
MONDAY, OCT. 22D., 1883, AT 4 P. M. ON THE
PREMISES. TERMS CASH, or good security.
HOUSE TO BE REMOVED.
LAYTON, THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV.—
24 feet west front, near Harrison-st.
25 feet west front, near Van Buren-st.
50 feet east front, near Van Buren-st.
2-story and basement brick, $16,000.
2-story and basement brick, $10,500.
40 feet west front on Fourth-av., near Van Buren-st.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X125—MICHIGAN-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., $125 per foot; half block south of this lot selling for $200 per foot. Bargain. FISHER & WARE, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
No. 19 Dearborn-av., 2-story and basement brick, 8 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, $6,000.
NEW MODERN RESIDENCE—Corner Thirty-first and Cottage Grove-avs

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Cash Capital, $500,000.00

Invested in Government Bonds.
Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.
Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.

DIRECTORS.

John McCaffrey, Geo. Sturges, Wm. H. Reid,
John Urquhart, John B. Drake, Geo. Strait,
Wm. B. Mitchell, H. F. Crane, John J. Mitchell.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
JOHN B. DRAKE, Vice-President.
WM. H. MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,

130 La Salle-st., Chicago.
17 New-st., New York.

Railway STOCKS and BONDS and all approved securities bought and sold, or carried on conservative margins.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 18 New-st., (next door to the Stock Exchange) N.Y.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Deposits received; 4 per cent allowed on daily balances. Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Mining Exchange, National Petroleum Exchange, New Orleans Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wire to Chicago.

J. A. KOHN & CO.,
19 Broad-st. (Mills Building), New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, BONDS, STOCKS, Etc., Bought and Sold on Commission.
JULIUS A. KOHN, Memb. N. Y. Stock Exchange.
DAVID OCHS. MORITZ OCHS.

WM. BEYE. JAMES H. HEALD.
Members of the Regular Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.
WILLIAM BEYE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN GRAIN AND PROVISIONS,
No. 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

Established in 1861.
Burnham, Trevett & Mattis,
Branch Offices: Beatrice, Neb. CHAMPAIGN, Ill.,
Dealers in Farm Mortgages, County, Town and School Bonds. Send for descriptive lists.

N. G. Miller & Co., Robt. Lindblom & Co.,
55 Broadway,, 5 & 7 Chamber of Commerce,
NEW YORK, CHICAGO,
Grain and Provision Brokers.

Orders accompanied by margins solicited.
Will fill discretionary orders when requested.
Exclusive Special Wire between New York and Chicago.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Oct. 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Bloom st, 23¼ ft n of Thirty-seventh, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 1 (E. C. Larned to John S. Reid)..... $ 400
Dakin av, 216 ft s of North, e f, 25x126 ft, improved, dated Oct. 17 (Charles Holbech to M. Anderson)..... 1,700
Rebecca st, 24 ft w of Laflin, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 18 (Charles Tabor et al. to Theodore Lindquist)..... 1,800
Lincoln st, 341 ft n of Polk, e f, 45x115 ft, dated Oct. 18 (Isaac E. Pasmore to John Lonergan)..... 1,150
Lincoln st, near above, 24x115 ft, dated Oct. 3 (same party to J. Donovan)..... 600
West Adams st, near Robey, s s, 20 ft 3 in x 124 ft, dated Oct. 17 (Master in Chancery to the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company)..... 8,301
Fourth pl, 144 ft e of Lasalle, n s, 24x124 ft, dated April 22, 1882 (J. R. Winterbotham to M. and M. O'Brien)..... 672
Rand av, 454 ft s of Archer, e s, 25 ft to alley, with 96 ft to alley adjoining on Quinn (Robert D. Quinn, 17 (Albert Crane to John O'Malley)..... 3,400
Emerald av, near above, 72 ft to alley, with 24x 124 ft, dated Oct. 19 (Catharine A. deLong to Thomas H. Fale to same party)..... 1,600
Clarissa pl, King's n ad subdivision of lot 2 in Wright's subdivision of lot 2 in Block 1 in Kinzie's addition, dated Oct. 17 (M. R. Hamilton to James B. Hamilton)..... 3,000
Ashland av, 125¾ ft s of Ohio st, e f, 24½x 125¾ ft, dated Oct. 19 (Catherine O'Brien to Patrick Holden)..... 2,300
Washington boulevard, 130 ft w of Fail st, n f, 42x16 ft, dated Oct. 19 (L. T. Williams to Ann Merchie)..... 2,500
West Van Buren st, between Loomis and Laflin, s f, 20x122½ ft, improved, dated Oct. 10 (Barnard Schaefer to Henry Schaefer)..... 8,500
West Twentieth st, 25 ft e of Jefferson, s f, 24 x100 ft, dated Oct. 11 (M. R. Norman to F. and J. F. Voltz)..... 700
Lail place, 45 ft s of Wood st, s f, 24x80 ft, dated Sept. 27 (C. W. Hatterman to G. J. Drews)..... 600
Marion place, 157 ft n of West Division st, w f, 24x80 ft, dated Oct 18 (Henry Hoeke to Charles Gottschalk)..... 600
Dickey place, 125 ft s of Polk, e s, 16x62½ ft, 7½ ft, improved, dated Oct. 15 (James L. Campbell to J. H. Fellows)..... 600
Richard st, 100 ft s of Wood, s f, undivided ½ of 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 18 (L. H. Robinson to N. F. Pearson)..... 600
West Van Buren st, 25 ft w of Stephen A. Douglas, s f, undivided ¼ of 25x165 ft, dated Oct. 19 (same party)..... 750
Milwaukee av, 88 ft n w of Emma, n s, e f, 24 ft 10 Emma st, improved, dated Oct. 17 (C. and J. R. Gilfether to Mary Nourse)..... 2,750
Milwaukee av, adjoining above, 24 ft to Emma st, improved, dated Oct. 17 (same party to Anna Gaeller)..... 8,500
Arnold st, 75¾ ft s of Thirty-seventh, w f, 24½x 125 ft, dated Oct. 18 (C. (A. B. Rowley to A. W. Rowley)..... 2,000
Arnold st, adjoining above, 24½x122 ft, improved, dated Oct. 18 (A. W. Rowley to A. B. Rowley)..... 2,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lill av, 69 ft e of Fabius st, s f, 27x125¼ ft, dated Oct. 17 (Lucy M. Foskett to Mi hael Kunkel)..... 900

Ashland av, 75 ft s of Belmont, e s, 75x150 ft, dated April 9 (J. L. Davis to C. J. F. Evendorf)..... 685

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Mound st, 312 ft e of Stewert av, s f, 48x125 ft, dated Sept. 25 (S. Lay to the Typograph Manufacturing Co.)..... $ 700
Gate st, 134 ft s of Fifty-second, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 18 (Frank J. Deming to August Schaefer)..... 3,500
Paulina st, n w cor of Fifty-second, e f, 25x125 ft (Frank J. Deming to August Schaefer)..... 3,500
Cornell st, south of cor of Chestnut, w f, 50x100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 18 (B. A. Ulrich to R. W. Bridge)..... 1,800

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wabansia av, 87½ ft w of Simons s f, 37½x 125 ft, dated Oct. 18 (S. Delamater to J. Feltes.) 500

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

R. Porter, two two-story dwellings, 40x32, Nos. 3747 and 3749 Lake avenue, to cost $9,000.
No. John's Reformed Episcopal Church, church, 55x 61, No. 3012 Langley avenue, to cost $6,000.
Peter MacDonald, two two-story flats, 40x59, Nos. 54 and 56 Lawvis street, to cost $5,000.
W. Marshall, basement, 20x44, No. 3 Ashley street, to cost $800.
L. Warzenkneicht, one-story cottage, 20x32, No. 135 Osgood street, to cost $1,000.
Gibson, one-story cottage, 20x28, No. 3302 Ashland avenue, to cost $500.
F. Koff, one-story cottage, 20x46, No. 1145 North Oakley avenue, to cost $1,000.
Thomas Morse, two two-story flats, 75x45, Nos. 622 to 626 Twenty-ninth street, to cost $5,000.
Miss J. Bell, two-story dwelling, 21x46, No. 3519 La Salle street, to cost $2,500.
Wilhman Hill, three-story dwelling, 24x46, No. 371 Twenty-third street, to cost $8,000.
Mrs. Isabella Braiz, two-story dwelling, 22x40, No. 1224 Fulton street, to cost $2,500.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: C. Gossage & Co., 1 case dry goods; L. Manasse, 2 cases hardware; J. McEwen, 1 case picture frames; Lyon & Healy, 3 cases musical instruments; E. B. McCagg, 3 cases carpets, etc.; R. N. Isham, 2 cases carpets, etc.; Burke, Walker & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Wilson Bros., 4 cases hosiery; E. R. Hurlburt, 3 cases woolens; Carson, Pirie & Co, 2 cases woolens; Reid, Murdoch & Fisher, 155 packages pickles; M. Bing, 2 cases dry goods; Waixel Bros., 8 casks casings; Beifeld Bros., 1 case dry goods; A. S. Gage & Co., 3 cases dry goods; B. Winter, 1 case dry goods; Burley & Tyrrell, 16 packages earthenware; S. Waddon & Co., 120 casks soda ash and 200 drums caustic soda. Collections, $10,740.98.

PADDY RYAN'S WESTERN TOUR.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Paddy Ryan, the well-known pugilist, and Mike Kane, his trainer, under the management of the "Parson," Charles E. Davies, showed to the largest audience that has ever been in a theatre in Butte City, Sandreds being turned away. Ryan's route to San Francisco is as follows: Montana—Butte City, Deer Lodge, Helena, returning to Butte the 23d, on which occasion Mike Kane, Ryan's trainer, will give $50 to any one whom he does not beat. Then stop in four rounds, Queensberry rules, with soft gloves, Jack Waite, the champion of Colorado and Montana preferred. Ryan will show in Salt Lake City Oct. 27, and in Ogden Oct. 28, arriving in San Francisco early in November.

BUSINESS.

The Bulls in the Ascendant at the New York Stock Exchange—Pullman Shares Strong.

A Good Local Demand for Money—Notes on Investment Securities, Silver, Etc.

The Produce Markets More Active—Provisions Very Steady, but Closed Easier.

Breadstuffs Very Weak—Prominent Longs Unloading in Wheat, Corn, and Oats.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 19.	Oct. 12.
New York	$173,180,080	$125,403,989
Boston	11,279,518	11,652,551
Chicago	8,035,980	8,324,000
Philadelphia	8,927,341	9,273,456
St. Louis	2,610,140	2,748,853
San Francisco	1,726,812	1,660,623
Cincinnati	1,592,200	
New Orleans	1,486,303	2,577,168

The demand for money is pretty good for these times, and the banks will count this as a very satisfactory week. Some of them report large rediscount orders from the country. No short time loans have yet been placed at more than 5 per cent, but the quotations for longer periods are firm on the expectation of better terms in the near future. The shipments of currency to the country yesterday were only moderate. Eastern exchange was at 25c discount and par. In the local investment market there was still considerable inquiry for solid securities but the transactions were not heavy. At the Chicago Stock Exchange the bulk of business was larger than in many days recently. Mutual Union 6s bear the favorit. Foreign exchange was dull and unchanged. The early part of the day showed some strength but the market soon lapsed into quietude.

The bulls generally maintained their ground in New York yesterday and on some shares there was a handsome advance. The statement of the Pullman Car Company was considered very favorable. It had been expected by a number of interested parties that the decision to issue new stock would depress the quotations but the price advanced, sales being made at 135, and the stock closing at 135½ bid and 136¼ asked. The sales were about 850 shares. The opinions of stockbroders are divided as to the wisdom of the new issue, but many of them are pleased and are asking $2 for their rights, which expire Dec. 1. As for the other stocks the dividend-payers were generally strong, though an attack was made on Western Union, and Gould's brokers sold it while buying freely of other shares. Northwestern common and preferred advanced materially, and W. H. Vanderbilt is said to have had 17,000 shares of the former recorded in his name within a few days. The Northern Pacific shares were feverish. Boston houses are reported to have been large buyers. A raid was made on Lackawanna, and it is heavily oversold. The loaning rates on stocks generally declined, Jersey Central falling from 1½ to ¼, and Northern Pacific preferred from ½ to ¼. There was a large covering of short contracts throughout the list, and much buying of long stock. The Windsor House gossips say the bull movement of the last two days is merely an effort of the big bears to shake out the little ones. Money was quoted a little higher, the rate at times during the day being 3 per cent. That affords to brokers a pretty good profit in carrying stocks, at the charge 6 per cent. Such of them as have been carrying the shares that have so largely declined could do a very handsome thing with the daily rates from ¼@3 per cent. The New York *Journal of Commerce* suggests that if customers would insist that brokers look their stocks up instead of loaning them the market could be turned upward with great rapidity. There were reports from Boston yesterday that the New York Central will soon reduce rates to Chicago via Albany, and also rates from New York.

There has been a revival of bucket-shop operations in New York during the last week or two, and they are more numerous in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange than ever. The efforts to suppress them have utterly failed, and they are thronged with small speculators.

There has been an increase in the supply of Eastern exchange and a decline in price at many of the smaller Western cities, as well as in Chicago. At St. Louis it is weak at par to 25c premium.

A marked decrease in the supply of silver is noticed at Pittsburg. The banks have only a third as much as they had in the summer. It does not return to the Government vaults, but goes into circulation. No explanation has been found for this change.

The amount of the principal classes of investment securities outstanding in this country is estimated at something over $7,000,000,000, of which $3,184,415,291 are railroad bonds, $1,400,000,-000 dividend-paying railroad stocks, $1,316,617,600 Government bonds, $870,611,000 bonds of cities, counties, etc., and $246,974,476 State bonds. The estimate of the State and municipal issues is based on the census returns, of the railroad bonds on the statistics of Poor's Manual, and of the railroad stocks on the basis of $97,554,000 paid in dividends last year at an average rate of 7 per cent. The Government bonds are of course constantly decreasing in volume, and the future is likely to see a reduction in the State and municipal issues, while railroad securities will increase less rapidly than heretofore. The amount of investment capital is now clearly outrunning the opportunities for permanently placing it, and new corporate enterprises are commanding less confidence than formerly, so that the problem of investing spare capital is becoming a serious one.

The rate of production of pig-iron per week by the furnaces in blast Oct. 1 was 90,937 tons, or 6,118 tons less than last year.

The one important enterprise which the French people look upon with great hope now is the opening of the Panama Canal. *La Lemaine Financiere* has an article expressing the strongest confidence in the completion of the work within the specified time and the profitableness of the undertaking. The rapidity with which the 600,000 bonds of 500 francs each, payable in seventy-five years with interest at 15 francs a year, were recently taken, shows how much confidence is felt in the company and how abundant unemployed funds are in France. The rate at which they were placed was 285 francs payable in installments up to Oct. 3, 1884. Thus they yield 5¼ per cent without counting the 215 francs to be reimbursed at maturity. This is of course very much above the income on most investments offered in Paris. The estimate by the International Council of the annual income on the traffic through the canal was 90,000,000 francs, or 15 francs per ton on 6,000,000 tons carried. In addition something is expected from the sale of land. *La Lemaine Financiere*, however, remarks that Mr. Lesseps' estimates of the business that would be done by the Suez Canal were much below the actual figures and expects 10,-000,000 tons a year. This Paris paper is also so sanguine as to look for the completon of the work in 1887, or a year before the contract time. A million cubic metres of earth will be moved by next July, it says, and from that time the rate of progress will be 24,000,000 cubic metres per year. The whole quantity to be taken out is 73,000,000 metres. Such incomplete advices as American are able to obtain from the isthmus are much less favorable than the French reports. Malarial diseases, trouble with the laborers, and uselessness of much of the machinery sent to the scene of operations are among the obstacles which are said to embarrass the work. But the accounts of the French engineer and the readiness with which the securities are taken by a public rendered exceedingly careful in such matters by recent losses are certainly entitled to respect as evidence.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Con. National Bank	120	Chicago City 7s, 1900	125	
†Hiber. Banking Co	143	Chicago City 4½s, 1900	105	
†Illinois Trust & S. Bk	175	†Chicago City 6s, 1901	110½	
International Bank	110	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	90	
Mer. National Bank	130	Chicago C. Ry. 5-20 6s	95½	
Mt. Loan & T. Co	135	Cook County 7s, 1885	102	
National Bank of Amer	145	Cook County 7s, 1887	105	
National Bank of Ill	140	Cook County 7s, 1890	111½	
Union National Bank	135	Cook County 7s, 1892	117	
Chicago City 7s, 1884	100	Cook County 7s, 1893	120	
Chicago City 7s, 1885	102	Cook County 6s, 1895	107	
Chicago City 7s, 1886	105	N. C. C. R., 1st m 6s, 1888	1.95	
Chicago City 7s, 1889	108½	N. Chi. C. Ry. 5-20 6s	104	
Chicago City 7s, 1891	112	W. Div. R. con. 5-20 6s	101½	
Chicago City 7s, 1892	116	W. Div. Ry. rec. 6s	103½	
Chicago City 7s, 1895	119	West Park 7s, 1885	107	
Chicago City 7s, 1896	123	West Town 5s, 1899	102½	
Chicago City 7s, 1897	120	Miss. State 6s, 1892	99	
Chicago City 7s, 1898	120	Mo. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1891	81	
Chicago City 7s, 1899	123	J. Board of Tr. 1st 6s	97½	

2000 Ft W & Den 1st..	65¼	4000 Om S L c.	94⅜
2000 Ill C R & L 5 s con..	102	2000 O C 1st..	83½
6000 Int coup 6s	97½	10000 Tex Pac inc 1 s	38¾
2000 M C 1st 7s	125	26000 do	39
25000 Mexican 1st	103¾	1000.0 U P s f	71
1000 M K & T con 7s	100¾		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 4s coup 1891	114½	3000 N W s f 5s coup	101
6000 Atch 1st	109¼	2000 do	109⅞
4000 B H & E 1st	20	20000 N Y C 1st reg	130
3000 C C C & I 1st	125⅝	3000 N Y W S & B 1st	73¾
13400 C & Q c	140¾	1000 do	74
15000 C S P M & O con	108	2000 do	73¾
1000 D & R G 1st con	88	10000 do	74
10000 E Tenn 5s	71¼	10000 do	74¼
5000 L S reg 2d	121¾	3000 do	74
5000 L S & M 1st	88	1000 O S 1st	90
1000 L N A & C 1st	97¾	3000 O C inc	35¾
1000 M & E 2d	114	2000 do	36
2000 M L 6s	83¾	5000 O R & N 1st	103⅝
3000 do	83¾	1000 Pa Co 4½s coup	99¾
3000 do	83⅝	5000 S L K C & N O 1st	104¾
25000 do	83¾	10000 Tex Pac Rio G	71¾
3000 do	83⅝	10000 Tol & Wa con	18
10000 do	83	5000 U P s f	116¾
1000 M L S & W 1st	101	10 Adams Ex	131
1000 No Pac 1st coup	102⅝		

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Money was in better demand at 3@4; closed at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, dull at 481; do demand, 484.

Dry-goods imports for the week, $1,833,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The money market remains steady, with no new features calling for special comment. The banks as a rule are keeping their surplus well employed at rates ranging from 5 to 6½ per cent on discounts or purchases of good business paper. Call loans range from 4 to 5 per cent, with exceptions at as low as 3 to 3½ per cent. In the outside market the note dealers report a fair amount of business, rates ranging from 4½@5 to 5½@6½ per cent, according to the class and quality of paper offering. Manufacturing paper passes at 4½@5 per cent, according to quality and other circumstances, but money is not yet offered very freely at as low as 4½ per cent except for special selections. At the clearing-house today the rate to borrowing banks was 2@2½ per cent, and New York funds sold at par to a discount of 8c on $1,000. The gross exchanges were $11,279,518, and the balances $1,-391,787. The stock market today was quiet and without features of special interest. As a rule, however, prices were stronger. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced ⅝, to 123, and closed firm. Union Pacific closed at 87¼, as before. Atchison advanced from 80¼ to 81, but on the last sale recovered ⅛, to 80⅞. Mexican Central advanced ⅛, to 12¾. The earnings of the Southern Division of the Mexican Central Road were $3,595,528 the last nine days of September, making $125,525 for the month, as compared with $128,167 in August. The amount of subsidy collected to date is $1,686,921. Wisconsin Central was steady at 15. Flint & Pere Marquette preferred advanced ¼, to 101¼. Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis 1-16, to 87½. In the home roads Boston & Albany continues in good request, and the price is tending upward. It sold today at 175¾, and at the close the rights closed at 17 3-16, as before. Old Colony advanced 1, to 138. Fitchburg declined ⅝, to 123⅛. Ogdensburg dropped from 20, the last sale, to 20¼. In bonds, Mexican Central declined ¼, to 58¾. Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern advanced ¼, to 102¾. Southern Kansas & Western 7s sold at 109¼, as before. Fort Scott & Gulf 7s were steady at 112½. Toledo, Delphos & Burlington incomes sold at 22@24. New York & New England 7s were steady at 98. In telephone stocks, Bell sold at 206@206, closing at 205½. Mexican sold at 21-16.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	*First.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Last.*
First board—					
Atchison	500	80¾	80¾	80⅛	80⅛
C., B. & Q	100	123	123	123	123
Flint & Pere Marquette	10	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
Mexican Central	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Union Pacific	100	86⅝	86⅝	86⅛	86⅛
Bell	10	206	206	205	205
Silver Islet mining	75	2	2	2	2
Oscoola mining	10	18¾	18¾	18⅜	18¾
Second board—					
Bell	50	206	206	205	205
Mexican Central	50	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Atchison	100	80⅝	80⅝	80⅛	80⅛
C. B. & Q	200	123	123	123	123
Union Pacific	100	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
Wis. Central	50	15	15	15	15
Cal. & Hecla mining	2	230	230	230	230
Osceola mining	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

3000 S K & W 7s..... 109¾ | 5000 N Y & N E 7s..... 98

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Ft S & G 7s..... 113¾ | 3000 Mex Cent 7s..... 58¾
5000 K C L & S P 6s..... 102¾ | 2000 L D & B 6s inc.. 2

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The stock market has fluctuated rapidly today. At the opening there was a disposition to sell New Jersey Central on the idea that the short interest had been tolerably well covered. The stock was much more plenty, and it looked as though the bulls had temporarily lost the courage for encouraging the bears to put out those shares which they had covered yesterday. The wide differences, however, were made in Northern Pacific preferred, which was attributed to short sellers' options on the theory that after tomorrow the certificates would be plenty and that the bears would then have no difficulty in unloading their deliveries. As there seems to be every reason to expect that the friends of the road have secured sufficient representation in the preferred stock to ensure the passage of the resolution authorizing the second mortgage. It was rumored late in the day that the bank statement would show a loss in reserve, which helped to agument the depression then existing. The market closed feverish and excited. Pennsylvania Railroad was dull and inclined towards lower prices. New Jersey Central was lower on account of the rapid increase of stock called for. Northern Pacific preferred was in unrest request for cash or regular stock, while short sellers were freely offered at considerable declines. Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia was dull. Lehigh navigation stock was steady. Money, 4@5. Clearings, $8,927,341; balances, $736,454.

The market closed irregular:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Northern Pacific	26¾	
Northern Pacific preferred	53¾	
C & W	24	
C & W preferred	57	
Pennsylvania	57⅜	
Reading	25¾	
Lehigh Navigation	44¾	
R & P	44¾	
Philadelphia & Erie	17	
Northern Central	55¾	
M Con P of N J	106	
Pittsburg T & B	11	

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 19.—Sight exchange on New York, par. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 480¼@481.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 19—5 p. m.—Pennsylvania Central, 60; New York Central, 117; Erie, 39⅜; Reading, 26.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Rentes, 78f 37½c.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were more lively yesterday, with a very heavy feeling in breadstuffs, while provisions were steady. The weakness in grain was due in a general way to the situation which has existed for a long time past —an apparent plethora of supplies—but it was more immediately caused by the reported failure of a large cotton firm in New England, an iron firm nearer home, and the fear that these troubles would be followed by others. It made holders of breadstuffs "sick," and lots of stuff was sold under calls for more margins, which the longs did not care to throw into the hole that seemed, like the chasm in the streets of Rome, to have no bottom. The afternoon call was one of the most exciting ever known in the history of the Call Board though prices did not go much lower than on Change. The largest sales were 2,000,000 bu wheat and 1,000,000 bu oats. Corn sales on the call aggregated only 730,000 bu.

Provisions were quiet and steady—wonderfully steady considering the weakness in grain. Liverpool quotations showed no particular change, but the local hog market was less largely supplied. This tended to firmness in products, which prevailed up to about 11:30 a. m., and then the market gave way slightly, but recovered. There was a fair speculative demand for pork, based on the idea that the buying for next year's delivery has been free enough to warrant confidence in the article. The shipping demand was fair for both pork and meats, and October lard was again stronger under a moderate demand by local refiners; it was offered early at $7.50, but improved to $7.62½ at the close, being an advance of 5c over the latest price of Thursday. January lard closed 2½c lower, at $7.22½. October ribs closed 5c higher, at $6.30, while January closed easier, at $5.47½, the futures being dulled by the report of a 6d decline in meats in Liverpool. On the afternoon call the market was quiet and a shade easier. Later, January pork sold at $9.65; and lard sold at $7.30@7.32½ on the split, for both November and January.

Flour was dull and unchanged. There was a moderate local demand, while shippers did very little. The coarse mill-stuffs were firm.

Wheat was active and weak; it declined 1⅜c, and closed that much below the latest prices of Thursday, at 90⅜c for November and 92½c bid for December. The British markets were called dull and heavy, and New York was fully 1c lower, while our receipts were larger, with small shipments, and the finer weather was emphasized by the report of a more liberal loading in the country. The business troubles outside set the scalping element to selling, and this was followed by a large lot of wheat for November and some for December, both of which had been held on account of parties in New York who had bought some time ago as a hedge against liberal short sales of stocks. As they reversed the operation on both at the same time they were among the very few who have made money recently by being on the long side of wheat. Outside of this there was general trading in a small way, a good many letting go of minor holdings which they had carried from a much higher point. The car-lot market was dull, but a round lot of No. 2 spring (110,000 bu) sold at 90c, understood to be taken for export. No. 2 red sold chiefly at 98c cash, with one sale at $1.03 for December. No. 3 red in South Side houses sold at 93c. Car-lots of No. 2 spring sold chiefly at 90¼@90½c, and No. 3 do chiefly at 86c. On the afternoon call the market for futures was rather weak, November declining ⅜c, while December was only a shade easier. The later feeling as firm at the reduction.

Corn was rather slow, and quite weak. It closed 1c below the latest prices of Thursday, at 46c bid for November, except that May was not quite so weak, closing only ¾c lower, at 47⅛c bid. The British markets were reported dull, New York declined ¾c, our smaller receipts of car-lots for the day were offset by the report of more liberal trading in the country, and the weakness in wheat was quoted as an additional reason for a decline in corn. It was noted that Nebraska men were selling corn in spite of the reported falling off in the yield there. A prominent local long on the May delivery unloaded his pile early in the day, making that month relatively weak, and some holders of cash corn were free sellers. The other trading was mostly in small lots. There was a moderate shipping demand, No. 2 selling mostly at 46¼@46⅝c and rejected mostly at 44½c. On the afternoon call the market was a shade easier. November selling at 46c, and later it was a shade firmer.

Oats opened dull and weaker in sympathy with corn. Sales were early at about ¼c less than the closing prices of Thursday, and trading was only moderately active, when a rumor gained currency that Peter McGeoch, who was generally supposed to be about 2,500,-000 bu "long" on May, was selling out through brokers in the oats crowd. This resulted in a flurry in which prices broke ½@¾c, seller May closing at 31c, and December at 28¾c, being ¾c and ½c respectively lower than the latest prices of Thursday. There was a sale of one lot for December delivery at 28c. As near as could be learned McGeoch disposed of between 700,000 and 800,000 bu through his brokers. Cash No. 2 mixed was moderately active at 27¼@27¾c, with No. 2 white selling in store at 30c. Sales by sample were active, with prices steady at 29¼@31½c for No. 2 white; 27¾@29¼c for No. 2 mixed; 28@30½c for rejected white; and 26½@27¾c for do mixed. On the afternoon call the market was quiet and closed at 27¾c for No. 2 mixed.

Rye was moderately active and weaker in sympathy with corn, with sales of 44 cars at 55@55¼c, and 15,000 bu seller the month at 55c, being ¼c lower than Thursday. November sold at 55¼@56c, and closed dull at 55½c. December sold at 57¾@57¾c, and closed at the inside, and January sold at 58¾@58½c and closed steady, being ¼@1c lower than the closing prices of Thursday. Sample lots were dull.

Barley was less active and weaker in sympathy with the other markets. Cash No. 2 sold early at 62c, and later at 61½c, with seller the month nominal at 61½c. November sold at 62½c and closed at 62c bid. December sold at 63¾c with 63c bid at the close. These latest prices are nominally ¼c lower than the latest prices of Thursday, the depression being caused principally by large receipts, although as stated above the sympathy with the other markets contributed to the weaker feeling.

Flaxseed was steady and a shade firmer, $1.33 @$1.35½ being paid for No. 1. Futures were higher, October selling at $1.35 and seller the year at $1.33, declining to $1.32 later. Timothy was more active and a little firmer at $1.30@1.31 for prime. Clover was more freely offered and sold at $6.10 for prime.

The movements in dry goods was not very active, the continued mild weather being unfavorable to trade. The tone of the market remains firm and healthy. Boots and shoes, clothing, and millinery were reported quiet. Groceries are going out in a liberal way and show continued firmness. There was a quiet market for dried fruits, and raisins and currants were easier. Fish were in good demand and averaged firm. The trade in dairy products continues quiet, with prices unsettled. Oils were active and steady. Coal and pig-iron were quoted steady.

The exports of dairy products exhibit a large increase over last year. Since May 1 the exports of butter have been some 10,500,000 pounds, against 3,800,000 pounds for the same period last year. Of cheese the exports have been about 74,200,000 pounds, against 65,500,000 pounds last year.

The coffee market occupies a very strong position. Latest advices place the shortage in the Rio crop at 1,000,000 bags. There has been a gradual hardening of prices for some weeks past, and recently quite a sharp upward movement has taken place. The advance from the lowest point is full 2c. At present buyers are slow to operate, hold, but holders are confident.

The market for green fruits was more active. Hay was in better request, hides were steady and firm, potatoes dull, and broom-corn moderately active at quotations. Eggs were selling more readily at prices a shade firmer.

With Holmes selling out his wheat, Hutchinson selling his May corn, and McGeoch his May oats yesterday there was a liberal unloading. The markets lacked support. We note that Jones & Singer, the Linns, Kent, and Rehm, between them have filled in about 7,500,000 bu of wheat shorts this week, leaving the market with that much less under it.

The frost that is claimed to have done so much damage to wheat in the Far Northwest occurred Sept. 7, not Sept. 30 as reported. It seems to have struck the whole region north of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and it is said that all of that section will need to procure seed wheat from Minnesota. Some of the frosted wheat was exhibited on 'Change in this city yesterday, and was generally conceded to be a very poor article.

Private cables yesterday reported fine wheat (good No. 2 spring) firmer in London, but poor grades almost unsalable. Exporters here say that there is no export business possible on present quotations, and practically no ocean freight-room available. The purchases now being made for export—of which there need be no doubt, however much the bears may ridicule it—are probably made in the speculative way by parties who hope for a turn in the current and have, perhaps, met with extra inducements to buy from parties tired of carrying the load.

Reports to this city say that a large part of Iowa is now under water, and that Kansas and Nebraska are heavily flooded by recent rains, making the corn very soft.

Corn was said to have been delivered in New York yesterday on year contracts. They probably want to get rid of their cash corn, which is said to be heavily pressing on the market there just now.

Four car-loads of corn sold in this market yesterday to go into Wisconsin. Will the West find a market for the article after the seaboard is tired?

Some people are wicked enough to suggest that there was a slight mistake about the freezing of wheat. It was the holders who got frozen out.

A notice of the death of Lazarus Bloom was posted on 'Change yesterday.

King, of Toledo, publishes a table of monthly prices of No. 2 red wheat (spot) in that market, showing an average of $1.19¼@1.20 for the last six years. THE TRIBUNE tables, published at the end of each year, show that the average specie price of No. 2 spring wheat in this market for twenty-three years is 96¾c. Hence we are now far below the average.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Friday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ½c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Class of Thursday.	*Range yesterday.*	*Closed yesterday.*
October	$ 10.40	$10.35@10.40	$10.40
November	10.47½	10.30@10.37½	10.30
December	10.20	10.10@10.15	10.15
January	10.72½	10.65@10.75	10.65
February	10.87½	10.77½@10.87½	10.77½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

October	$ 7.51½	$7.50 @ 7.62½	$7.60
November	7.25	7.25@ 7.37½	7.30
December	7.17½	7.17½@ 7.32½	7.27½
January	7.25	7.20 @ 7.27½	7.20
February	7.35	7.30 @ 7.37½	7.27½

Same time last week..... 7.37½ 7.30@7.37½ 7.37½

MEATS—BOXED LOTS MOSTLY SHORT RIBS AND SHOULDERS.

Shipments—

Monday		2,341	5,038
Tuesday		2,979	4,151
Wednesday		3,630	6,629
Thursday		4,561	6,273
Total		14,809	22,941

Late Thursday afternoon a drove of 2,334 inferior Nebraska sheep sold at $1.20 per head, and yesterday 555 head sold at $2.00 per 100 lbs.

Within the last few months companies have been organized in Concord, N. H., one with a capital of $650,000 for a stock ranch in Wyoming, tte other two with a capital of $75,000 and $175,000 for ranches in Montana Territory.

John D. Gillett was at the Stock-Yards today with 135

active as an average advance of
ed week.
first hope in many days there
ry market, for good to choice
e was scarcely a perceptible
, but buyers, as if by common
o have reached the conclusion
are too high, and there was no
holding off. The limited number
holders slow to respond to de-
ions, but after holding out in
ere obliged to give way. Sales
most of the desirable, fairly
s, but there were many coming
for which an outlet could not be
tion. Excepting three lots of
, which were taken at $7.35 no sales
r than $6.90. There were several
, but most of the trading was at
The market closed weak.
stuff averaged cheaper. Fat cows
a good figures, but in all poor to
was plainly visible a decline of 15
ull and dragging all day, and not a
ver unsold. Cows sold from $2.50
good ones, while from $3.50 to $4.25
on to good fat little steers. Bulls
her shrinkage yesterday in values
fresh receipts were heavy, as
here were also early sales Monday, and
and their orders well filled. Quite
efficient sales at 10c off from Tues-
decline from last week of 25@30c.
ecially hard to move, and a large
into the pens at the close. Sales
3.50 for cows to $4.90@4.95 for good

ders were weak in sympathy with
th there was a fairly active inquiry
e supply. Sales were on a basis of
ers and at $3.50@4.35 for feeders.

CATTLE SALES.

Price.	No.		Av.	Price.
2	65	Western	1,186	$4.05
3	284	Western	1,054	4.10
6	118	Western	1,054	4.10
6	60	Western	1,052	4.00
6	180	Western	1,060	4.00
6	79	Western	1,040	3.90
6	40	Western	1,040	3.90
6	40		1,040	3.90
6	152	Western	1,051	3.90
5	29	Texas	945	3.65
5	26	cows	880	3.50
5	21	cows	920	3.50
5	23	cows	900	3.50
5	13	cows	960	3.50
5	20	cows	955	3.50
4	12	cows	850	3.40
4	15	143 West. cows	943	3.40
4	73	West. cows	943	3.40
4	45	West. cows	868	3.40
4	27	West. cows	867	3.40
4	12	West. cows	1,000	3.40
4	13	stockers	546	3.40
4	15	cows	957	3.40
4	46	cows	961	3.40
4	11	cows	791	3.40
4	30	cows	1,000	3.40
4	10		1,000	3.40

as an active and much stronger
ranging a full 10c higher than Thurs-
common grades did not show quite
ement, while the better ones sold
which showed a chance of fully a
ake hold with much vim, but there
ers and buyers between the two
he pens were all disposed of. Trad-
anging from $3.60@4.20 for culls to
er sheds. Cows sold from $2.75@3.50
good ones, while from $3.50@4.25
on to good fat little steers. Bulls

HOG SALES.

No.	At.	Price.	No.	At.	Price.
114	.....	$4.80	54	.....	290	$4.80
42	.....	4.80	80	.....	242	4.80
42	.....	4.80	80	.....	240	4.80
42	.....	4.80	80	.....	241	4.80
42	.....	4.80	61	.....	275	4.80
42	.....	4.80	61	.....	274	4.80
42	.....	4.80	61	.....	274	4.80
42	.....	4.80	61	.....	273

SKETCHES.

Jonas Everard's Wards, and the Good Fortune They Brought Him.

Expensive Night-Robes Which Are Marvels of Beauty and Taste.

How a Theatrical Agent Was Handled by Some Collar-Factory Girls in Troy.

Mrs. Armstrong, of Boston — Her Wealth, and the Fight It Has Caused.

To Be Read Between the Lines—Several Kinds of Girls—Current Poetry, Humor, Etc.

THE TRIBUNE'S PRIZE STORY.

[THE TRIBUNE'S prize of $10 has been awarded this week to the author of the following story.]

The Misses Hetherington.

A bachelor Mr. Jonas Everard was, and a bachelor it was his intention to remain all the days of his life. At least, so all his friends said, and as he never took the trouble to contradict them and never sought the society of the opposit sex, it is only reasonable to suppose that his friends were right.

For nearly forty-five years he had lived, more than twenty of them a solitary, but not unhappy, life of study in his rural New York home, free from care, content with his lot in the world, with no responsibilities, no ties of kindred or friendship.

His visitors were few and far between, for he never enouraged chance callers, so that it was with something like a shock of surprise that he heard one evening as he sat in his study that his privacy was intruded upon.

"Some one to see me, did you say, Thomas?" and Jonas Everard let fall his eyeglasses, lifted a frowning brow from the work he was studying—"The Decay of Modern Culture"—and looked severely and doubtingly at the servant who had announced such an astounding fact.

"Yes, sir."

"Very well; show him in here."

Mr. Everard resumed his eye-glasses and his study, and Thomas bowed himself out of the room and betook himself to the entrance-hall with such an excess of curiosity tingling in every vein, and away out into his fingertips, and away down into his toes, that he with difficulty maintained his usually slow and decorous gait.

In a minute and a half exactly the tap signaling his return sounded upon the study-door; but already his master had forgotten the existence of any visitor in the house, as the servant knew by Mr. Jonas Everard's monotonous response to the summons. And with such a tremor of excitement as had not thrilled his obese form since the days of his youth and mild flirtations with waiting-maids and kitchen-girls, Thomas threw wide the door and announced, in his most impressive manner:

"The Misses Hetherington."

If a thunderbolt—a whole heavenful of thunderbolts—had been hurled into that room Jonas Everard could not have been more stunned than he was at the sight of the Misses Hetherington, and would not have uttered anything more impious than he did as the two pretty little creatures, in queer hoods with black bows and Mother Hubbard cloaks, over which their golden hair streamed, advanced to greet him.

"By Jupiter!" he exclaimed, in tones compounded of helpless supplication and antipathetic amazement.

At that the Misses Hetherington halted, and even made a retrograde movement.

"Are you swearing?" questioned the elder of the twain severely. "Because if you are it is very wicked of you."

Thus taken to task Mr. Jonas Everard looked more amazed than ever—as if the first discharge of the weapons of the worthy whose name he had taken in vain had been followed by another of superlative force.

"No, I wasn't swearing," he said feebly. "But who are you?"

"The man told you—we are the Misses Hetherington," replied Miss Hetherington, gravely. "And we have come to stay with you."

"Have you?" responded Mr. Everard.

"Yes," continued Miss Hetherington, serenely, not allowing him time to interpose any other question. "And I'm glad you're our guardian, and we can call you 'Guardy,' like the little girls and young ladies do in books, for Jonas is such an ugly name; and if you were our uncle we would have to say Uncle Jonas, and there couldn't be an uglier name than Jonas, could there?"

"I don't know that there could," assented Mr. Everard, in the most subdued manner. "But I didn't name myself," dejectedly, as if for the first time in his life it occurred to him that was a great mistake that he had not done so.

"Oh, no; of course not. You're not to blame for it. It was your papa's and mamma's fault," said Miss Hetherington condescendingly. "Then, pulling forward her sister, "This is Daisy, and I'm Rose."

"Yes?" said Jonas Everard, dismally, the grievance of his name still apparently overclouding his mind. "You have very nice names. Are you Owen Hetherington's children?"

"We're your children now, mammy says."

"I ain't his child!" broke out Miss Daisy, decisively, at this juncture. "I won't be his child. He is too old and cross, and he don't kiss us like papa does."

At this outburst Mr. Jonas Everard looked wildly about his study, as if with a vague idea of escaping from these critical infants. But Miss Rose Hetherington took the matter much more calmly.

"Yes, you are," she said, authoritatively and reprovingly, to the rebellious Daisy. "Papa's dead, and we're his legacies to Mr. Everard. He is to be our 'guardy.' And he is just papa's age, for papa told me so. Besides, it's not polite to talk about how old people are."

"Then I suppose it's very impolite for me to ask your respective ages?" inquired Jonas, meekly.

Rose looked dubious about the point of manners involved, but answered promptly:

"I'm 8 years and 10 months, and Daisy is 6 years and a half."

"And how did you get here? You didn't come from Connecticut alone, I suppose?"

"Oh, no. Mammy brought us. She's out in the hall."

Jonas Everard had begun to revive from the first shock of the Misses Hetherington's appearance, but now he was reduced to a state bordering on imbecility.

"And your mother is to live with me too?" he gasped.

"O dear!" sighed Rose, exasperated at his stupidity; "our mother died when Daisy was a baby. Mammy is our nurse. Of course she is going to live with you. She would have got us here a day sooner than Mr. Felton's letter said but we had to stay at a big hotel in New York while a lady got our black clothes for us and these cloaks. They're nice, ain't they?"

Poor Jonas knew very little about the merits of young ladies' clothing, but, quite willing to trust to Rose's superior judgment, assented to the niceness.

"And did you say a letter had been sent me—about you?" he inquired, casting a glance of relief at Daisy, who was stealing out into the hall.

"Yes," nodded Rose; "Mr. Felton, papa's lawyer, wrote you a letter the day papa died."

"It did not come," remarked Jonas Everard, with something like a groan, as he thought how he might have averted this awful catastrophe which had befallen him had he been warned in time. "If you will tell your nurse to come here I will ring for Mrs. Wilson."

"Who is Mrs. Wilson?" asked Rose, as she moved toward the door.

"My housekeeper. She will—will—take care of you."

"Oh, mammy will take care of us, only we want a new nursery, you know, and to get our playthings unpacked," explained Rose. "This looks as if it might be quite a nice house to run about in," she added, patronizingly, as she disappeared.

Thomas had done his full duty in the matter of informing all his fellow-members of the household concerning the new arrivals, and Mrs. Wilson, as well as her subordinates, the cook and the kitchen maid, was in a high state of excitement by the time Mr. Everard's bell rang its imperative summons to his study. Like Thomas, however, she did her best to maintain her usual dignity, though she was scarcely prepared for the remarkable scene which was occurring in the library when she arrived there.

Jonas Everard sat on the edge of his great chair, before his study table, regarding the two children in silent misery—Daisy in her nurse's arms, crying and kicking; Rose essaying to act as mentor and comforter.

"There, now, honey, do be still," coaxed the old woman, dropping tears of woe and moist kisses all over her darling's face. "It knows its mammy loves it, sure enough."

But the fact that its mammy loved it did not console the weeping Miss Hetherington, who only sobbed the louder and writhed the more vigorously.

"For shame, Daisy!" exclaimed Rose. "This is an awful big house, and we'll have such fun in it. Do be still."

"But she wants to go back home," exclaimed the old nurse, in extenuation of her pet's conduct. "She says the gentleman don't love her."

"Of course he does," declared Rose, decidedly. "Don't you, guardy? He's going to love us awfully. Come, see if he isn't, Daisy."

Thus urged Daisy's sobs lessened and she slid down from her nurse's lap and allowed her sister to drag her toward Jonas, who looked askance at her tear-drenched face and splashed garments, wondering how he was to prove to this watery damsel the depth of his affection for her. But the Misses Hetherington took the matter out of his hands by Rose putting her arms about his neck and kissing him warmly, but decorously, while Daisy climbed upon his knee and smeared his face with her wet one, inquiring:

"Have you got any new playthings for us?"

"No; but I'll get you something very nice," he answered, hurriedly, glad to seize upon this mode of pacification, and looking thoroughly uncomfortable in his unwonted position. "Something very nice," he repeated, almost coaxingly. "And now, hadn't you better go with Mrs. Wilson and see what comfortable rooms she can find you, and what a nice supper? I think she has—ah—jam—and marmalade—and cake—or something nice," feeling, from his ignorance of what was beguiling to the youthful appetite, forced to fall back upon the "something nice."

"Oh, yes," said Daisy, beginning to beam, and tugging at Rose's hand, "I'm hungry."

"Very well, Mrs. Wilson, you will see that the—ah—the Misses Hetherington—are provided with every comfort."

And assuming something of his usual unbending dignity, Jonas Everard bowed the party out of his study, and prepared to shut them out as well. But Rose interposed, thrust one hand into a capacious pocket, and dragged forth a bulky envelope.

"There! Master said as how I was to give you that, and to tell you that he'd sent his children as legacies to you, and trusted as how you'd be as kind to them as you was once to him," and having delivered her message in a voice broken with tears the faithful woman followed her charges, who were romping through the wide hall in a manner that was awful beyond expression to good Mrs. Wilson.

There was a suspicion of moisture in Jonas Everard's eyes as he closed the door and seated himself at his desk with Owen's letter in his hand. He had loved the boy years ago, when they had been in the same classes at Yale, and he had been Owen's one confidant and ally when the small, affectionate but passionate lad had suffered the pangs of homesickness and aroused the hostility of all his other schoolmates by his hot temper and pride. Then had come separation when they went out into the world, and they had never met since, though a few letters passed between them at intervals of years.

Jonas knew that Owen had not married until he was 35, but was utterly ignorant of his friend's domestic life; while Hetherington knew that Jonas had never married at all, but lived a lonely, secluded, studious life in the old family homestead, but was ignorant of that passage in his friend's life which had transformed him into a recluse and a woman-hater.

It was with a heart growing momentarily more tender and eyes more moist that Jonas Everard read how Hetherington drew near the last of his race—bequeathed to the friend who had always held the old, warm place in his affections his two little daughters and the charge of their property.

"You may find them troublesome charges," he wrote, "but for my sake keep them, Everard, the poor little creatures, by a wretched fate made motherless, and now by this incurable disease so soon to be robbed of their only relative. They are prepared to love you, old friend, for I tell them about you daily, and you will find them deeply affectionate."

By the time he came to the end of the letter some real tears dropped from Jonas Everard's eyes, and he was so metamorphosed that he wished he had been more genial to the Misses Hetherington—he even thought he might have offered to kiss them.

"Poor things! And they are Owen's children!" he sighed reproachfully. "Well, they must have some new playthings. That'll make it all right."

He summoned Thomas and gave an order which caused that worthy personage to entertain doubts as to his master's sanity. The toy-shops in the village were to be rifled of their choicest treasures that night, regardless of expense.

"Then the young ladies are to stay here?" ventured Thomas, curiosity for once in his life getting the best of his decorum.

"Of course they are to stay here," snapped Mr. Everard.

Next he summoned Mrs. Wilson and informed her that two or three of the largest and sunniest rooms must be prepared expressly for the use of the Misses Hetherington and their nurse, who were, for the present at least, to reside at the homestead, and that Martha, the nurse, would advise her as to the habits and needs of the children.

"And does he think I'm to be advised by an ignorant nurse-woman, and to stay here and see her hugging and kissing those children, and to have the little impudent minxes racing all over the house?" queried good Mrs. Wilson, energetically, of the ceiling as she closed the study door behind her and left her master attempting to pick up his broken thread of thought on the subject of the decay of modern culture.

But while Mrs. Wilson's question remained yet unanswered, and before poor Jonas succeeded in regaining his interest in his interrupted study, the library door was flung open and Daisy and Rose ran in.

"We've come to bid you good-night," said Rose, putting up her face to be kissed.

"And when are we to get our presents?" questioned Daisy.

With unusual gentleness, and an awkwardness that would have been very funny to an observer, but to which the children were entirely oblivious, Jonas lifted his little charges upon his knees, and assured them of the forthcoming of their presents on the morrow, and his hope that they would find the old house a happy home. Then he dismissed them to bed.

And certainly his hopes were fulfilled, however his appreciation of his charges may have fluctuated.

The Misses Hetherington took most kindly to their new home, and at times not a few turned it into a small pandemonium. Martha humored them most injudiciously, Mrs. Wilson stormed at them and made them hate her, but acquired not the slightest control over them, and their guardian locked himself in his study and let them go their own gait, though he often shuddered at the racket they made through all the once quiet house. Still, with it all, the little intruders wormed themselves into Jonas Everard's affections by their sweetness of manner and their daily night and morning caresses.

But matters came to a climax when, one day in the early spring, Daisy dug up Mrs. Wilson's choicest mound of bulbs. It was more than that much-exercised woman could bear, and she informed her employer that he must part with either her or the Misses Hetherington.

"Then I'll advertise for a new housekeeper today," announced Jonas Everard, bluntly.

"Very well, sir."

Mrs. Wilson retired with an injured air. She felt that superior virtue is seldom, if ever, rewarded in this world. After seven years of faithful service the Misses Hetherington were preferred before her.

The Misses Hetherington themselves expressed unbounded joy at her approaching departure.

"And don't you think, guardy," suggested Rose, who was a remarkable combination of womanliness and mischief, "that you'd better get some one who would teach me some lessons as well as look after the house? Mammy says I ought to be learning something."

"True enough, Rose," assented Jonas, well pleased; "I will act upon your suggestion. Now run away and play, and don't let Daisy dig up any more hyacinth beds."

It was some weeks before Mrs. Wilson's place was filled; but when Mrs. Latimer was engaged Jonas Everard flattered himself that he had gained a prize.

Her application had been earnest, her references unexceptionable, her letters ladylike and polished.

It was nearly June when she arrived at the homestead—a tall, lissom woman, dressed with a severe simplicity that was yet decidedly stylish as well as becoming to her pale face, with its full blue eyes and shining brown hair.

The children "took to her" immediately, and Jonas Everard, delighted, after a few days of observation, left home for a short sea voyage to Greenland, where he had lately heard of some curious geological formations which he was anxious to inspect.

Short—and yet it lengthened into months.

It was almost September when Jonas returned to his home and the tender mercies of the Misses Hetherington. But what a change had come over the place in his absence! There was not a room in it but what was well aired and lighted, and bore the stamp of a refined and womanly presence. Everything everywhere was bright, cheerful, dainty, home-like. And Rose and Daisy had shared in the general improvement—gay and affectionate as ever, they were no longer enfants terrible in untractable mischievousness and outbursts of stormy passion.

It occurred to Jonas Everard instantly that these were Mrs. Latimer's doings, and almost as instantly that he could not treat such a woman as he had treated Mrs. Wilson. It cost him a struggle, but before night he astonished Thomas by informing that personage that the big dining-room must be put into use, and that he, Jonas Everard, would no longer eat alone in his study, but with Mrs. Latimer and the Misses Hetherington.

Whether Jonas ever consciously acknowledged to himself that he was rewarded for his self-sacrifice in this respect is doubtful, but he certainly came to actually enjoy mealtimes—even to enjoy, most of all, the late dinners at which Rose and Daisy did not appear—and to regard Mrs. Latimer as an extremely sensible and agreeable woman.

As the weeks drifted on he even fell into a habit of spending an hour or so with her of an evening in the little sitting-room she had chosen just off the dining-room. You see how things were going.

In early spring a letter from Mr. Felton summoned the Misses Hetherington's guardian to New York for a few weeks, and he had never dreamed how dear his home was to him until he felt all his veins thrilling with delight and expectation as he stepped just within it upon his return. But in the hall he saw something which caused him a swift shiver of uneasiness. Two little tearful, black-robed figures sat sadly upon the lower steps of the great staircase, and a big trunk stood near the door.

"Oh, guardy!" sobbed the Misses Hetherington, rushing to greet him. "Mrs. Latimer is going away! The carriage will be here for her in a minute! Don't let her go! Please don't!"

"Mrs. Latimer going away? Where is she?" demanded Jonas Everard, excitedly.

"In the sitting-room. Oh, go and tell her she must stay!"

"I will," promised Jonas, obediently, and he strode away and gave one swift tap at Mrs. Latimer's door and then entered her presence.

At sight of him she sprang up with flaming cheeks and hastily gathered from the table some sheets of paper upon which she had been writing.

"Mrs. Latimer, the children tell me you are going away. It is absurd, impossible! You must not go! What will they do without you? What shall I do without you?"

And having thus irretrievably committed himself, Jonas Everard leaned across the table and pleaded his suit with the vehemence of a converted woman-hater and his 45 years.

"It is impossible that you should marry your housekeeper," dissented Mrs. Latimer, with drooping eyes, when he hesitated for her to speak.

"Not impossible at all! I will never marry any one else!" maintained Jonas, stoutly.

"But it is impossible that you should marry me! You know nothing about me! You don't even know who I am!"

"I know all that I want to know—that I love you!" declared Jonas.

"Ah, no! That is not enough. When you learn the truth about me you will, perhaps, want to retract much that you have said. At all events, I will not listen further to you until you acquaint yourself with all my history," said Mrs. Latimer, decisively. "Take these papers and go away with them for a few days. I will stay with the children. A week from today you shall telegraph me whether I, too, am to go, or whether you wish me to stay."

Jonas accepted the conditions, took the finely-written sheets the lady extended to him, wrung her hand passionately, and went into exile.

But not for a week. He had only been gone four days when he burst into the old house, stamped the dust from his boots, and made straight for Mrs. Latimer's sitting-room, taking that lady in his arms in the most summary fashion.

"I want you, my dear, for my very own!" he exclaimed, as he held his housekeeper against his breast. "Will you give yourself to me? Can you love me? Owen Hetherington gave me his children, and now I want his wife!"

At which rather peculiar speech the lady smiled happily up into Jonas Everard's face.

"Yes," she answered, "I will give myself to you, for I had learned my heart's secret before you returned from New York. And I shall gain—just think! you and my children! But what are we to tell them?"

"O guardy! Dear guardy!"

"By Jupit——" Jonas commenced, but bethought himself of the enormity of the ejaculation in the Misses Hetherington's ears in time to check it before fully exploding. For there they both were, having heard of his arrival.

"Come here, Rose," he commenced again, more collectedly this time, and took Daisy on his knee and drew two chairs before the open fire for himself and Mrs. Latimer. "I want to tell you a story. You may not quite understand it all now, but you will as you grow older. There was once a young lady who loved a nice man and was to marry him, but she heard he was dead. Then, though very sorrowful, she let her friends persuade her into marrying another nice man, but a man with a jealous nature and a fiery temper. She was a good wife and had two little baby girls of whom she was exceedingly fond. But while the younger was yet a tiny infant, the man whom she was to have married, but believed dead, came to call upon her. They had a sad interview and parted, never to meet again on earth, as they never have, for he has been really dead for some time. But the lady's husband heard about this call and flew into such a rage and said such cruel things to his wife that she felt that she could not live with him again. She went to her old home and led a quiet life there, mourning for her dear little girls whom she could not see, until her husband died and sent the girls as a legacy to a friend of his. Then the lady, hearing of it, left her pretty home to live in that gentleman's house as a housekeeper and governess that she might be near her children."

"Guardy," said Rose, stopping him here, "I don't want to hear any more unless you mean Daisy and me, and that Mrs. Latimer is our mother."

"I do," nodded Jonas, brightly.

Both children flew at Mrs. Latimer and nearly smothered her with kisses.

"And to think we've got a mamma, when we always believed she was dead," said Rose, complacently. "How lovely it is!"

"And shall we call you mamma and keep you for good?" inquired Daisy.

"Yes, you're to keep her for good, and to call her mamma, and to call me papa—if you don't object," added Jonas, with a little uncertainty. "For your mamma has promised to marry me, and you see that will make me your papa."

"No; only our step-papa," corrected Miss Hetherington, gravely. "But we'll call you papa; won't we, Daisy?"

"Yes," assented Daisy. "He's very nice, and papa's a nicer name than guardy."

"But poor mamma'll have to call him Jonas, I suppose?" remarked Rose, reflectively.

"But I don't mind calling him Jonas a bit," laughed "poor mamma," kissing Rose. "I don't think it is such a dreadful name."

"Don't you?" in surprise. "Well, I think it is nicer myself than I did a long while ago," seriously.

At which Jonas Everard laughed excessively.

"A year ago, eh, Rose? Ah, my dear"—to Rose's mother—"I must tell you, sometime, about a year ago! But now see what I have brought you all."

There were two delicate golden chains for the Misses Hetherington, and a diamond hoop for Mrs. Hetherington. And when Jonas Everard had bestowed these with appropriate remarks, he encircled the children and their mother in his arms and declared with a rapture which proved to the inestimable Thomas, waiting at the half-open door to announce dinner, that the bachelor days of his master were forever over.

"And these—Owen Hetherington's legacies to me—are the most priceless possessions in the whole world!" L. A.

SATURDAY SELECTIONS.

Expensive Night Robes—How They Are Made and Trimmed.

New York Letter: The blonde head was bent low over a cloud of fleecy lace that occupied part of the counter in the large Broadway dry-goods house yesterday. After a prolonged inspection the wearer of the light hair turned to the older lady by her side and said with a pleased smile:

"Isn't it beautiful, mamma?"

"Very. But it is very expensive."

"Yes, it is a little expensive, but just see how perfect everything is. See the cunning little pocket and the delicate blue cord running down the sides. Oh, I must have one like that," and the young lady held the marvel of lace and insertion at arm's length and with head perched bird-like on one side contemplated a garment fit for a Queen—or for an American girl.

To the uninitiated male spectator the apparel on exhibition appeared to be a very ornate ball-dress, except that there was no train and the intricacies of lace, and ruching, and frills seemed rather formless. A whispered inquiry of the saleslady in waiting as to the nature of the dress on exhibition brought the low reply:

"It is a nocturne in night-dresses."

"A what?"

"A symphony in evening-wrappers. In plain English, it is a beautiful night-gown, designed for a New York bride."

"Is it expensive?"

"Not very. That one costs $125. We have a few more costly, and quite a number equally ornate, but less valuable. This one is used as a sample only. When a lady purchases such a robe, she has it made to order, as it is just as necessary to guarantee a perfect fit in this class of goods as in costumes designed for more public wear."

"But who purchases such expensive night-dresses? At first sight it appears to be useless extravagance to waste so much money on a garment seen by but one person and worn only at night."

"You would be surprised," she said, with a smile, "at the number of expensive gowns sold. Now here," taking down a satin-lined box and exposing its contents, "this robe alone is worth $300, nearly half as much as a Worth dress. Our best purchasers are, of course, brides—that is, young girls on the eve of marriage. No, I don't think vanity has a great deal to do with the selection of such expensive night-dresses. Every woman likes to appear well in the eyes of her lord, and it is as much a compliment to him as to herself to dress well for him alone. Then, too, the mothers of the girls are anxious that their daughters' undergarments and nightrobes shall be of the finest material. If the bride is hard to satisfy at this counter, her mother is always found infinitly more difficult."

"Are the finer robes imported?"

"O no; we tried that plan for some time, but it failed. Foreign dressmakers appear to have no idea of what is required in an American night-dress. They are so accustomed to fitting the fuller forms of their English, French, and German customers that they have lost all faculty for properly draping the lithe, willowy figure of the average American girl. So we have these costumes made up here. Much of the material is imported, however. This real lace about the sleeves and filled in around the neck and down the corsage is from Belgium, and this edging about the skirt proper is from France. The material for domestic production, and is the finest of its kind. See."

She lifted the garment tenderly and held it at arm's length, the soft material falling in clinging folds to the floor. Creamy-white percale formed the background for the display of a profusion of delicate lace. Cut very decollete, the opening was half concealed by downy traceries of hand-made lace, and down the front breadth the same material was carried in graceful curves. The narrow bands across the shoulders were enriched with elaborate rosets, doing away with the necessity and the use of pale pink ribbon that traced the outlines of the figure to the waist.

"Some of the night-dresses," explained the saleslady, "are made with loose, flowing sleeves filled in with tulle, but the majority are made low-necked and sleeveless, as this one is. It depends, of course, entirely upon the personal preference and appearance of the purchaser. If the bride is the fortunate possessor of white, rounded arms, and shoulders of whose contour she is proud, her choice falls naturally upon the garment which best reveals those charms. I have noticed that while younger ladies select the sleeveless robe, nine-tenths of the widows ask that the sleeves be sewed in, and give minute directions upon this point," and, carefully refolding the garment, she replaced it in its box.

A request to look at different colored night-robes was met with a pitying smile, and the information was tendered that white alone was used in their manufacture. Why this was so the saleslady was unable to say, further than that white was symbolic of purity and innocence. "Why," she continued, "we would drive a prospective bride away by the mere suggestion of any other hued garment. The only color permissible is a very delicate tracery of cord, almost imperceptible. Even with this bit of color we have enough difficulty in suiting our customers. It must harmonize exactly with the complexion of the wearer or she refuses to take it. In one order alone we were required to change certain shades of blue three times before coming to the capricious tastes of the Brooklyn girl. In one instance a slender piece of cardinal ribbon was inserted around the neck, half hidden by the lace. But this was the exceptional case of a pronounced brunet. If color is desired a handkerchief worn in the pocket gives the desired effect."

"Is a $300 night-dress really any more comfortable than a common $1 gown?" was asked after the saleslady had bowed out a fault-finding customer.

"Well," she replied reflectively, as a pair of dimples grew into the corners of her mouth, "it is difficult to say. While a cheap robe may be equally as comfortable, you can see for yourself how much more beautiful these finer dresses are. The first requisit of such a wrapper is, that there must be nothing scratchy about it. Everything should be soft and yielding to the touch. So the more expensive the material the more down-like it is, and consequently the more comfortable. A gown is, you see, the diametrical opposit of a jersey—from a modiste's point of view. The one is made to fit closely, bringing every curve into relief. The other is worn more loosely than a day-dress could be worn, and is shorter and more open than a street or ball dress."

Further information was vouchsafed to the effect that orders for these expensive goods came almost entirely from this city and Brooklyn. Occasionally a Southern girl purchasing her trousseau in the city would order two of the dresses, but from the wealthy residents of New York came the greater part of the custom. The tendency to richer night apparel seemed to be growing and all elaborate trousseaus purchased recently included expensive gowns of this class.

In two of the larger stores visited special dressmakers were kept who did nothing but work on these garments, to such an extent had the demand grown. Besides, a large portion of the needlewomen's time was devoted to repairing the originally expensive lace marvels.

"These things," the forewoman explained, pointing to two gowns on a table near by, "are continually being brought to us to be mended or to have little rents in the ruching or lace-work carefully repaired. That is one reason, apart from the first cost, why only very wealthy people can afford these luxuries. To a lady that kicks at night, or who is at all restless, a delicately-made gown is an expensive investment. The least careless movement causes a tear, which takes time, trouble, and money to repair. We have had this garment returned half a dozen times for repair within three months," holding up a filmy net.

"Another expense is the laundry work, which must be carefully done, after the removal of the more delicate lace. Taken altogether, one of these robes is more trouble to the wearer than a pet poodle," and the speaker glanced across the store to an ecru poodle that was quietly masticating a lady's silk train.

Across the street a large men's furnishing establishment advertised "night-shirts for presents." Inquiry elicited the information that quite a trade in shirts of this description was carried on, and that the purchasers in most cases were ladies. "They buy them for their sweethearts first, their husbands and brothers next," softly said the young man with the banged hair who presided over the department. "It is getting quite fashionable for a lady to present her *fiance* with an elegant *robe de nuit*. Young wives, too, like to surprise their husbands with such testimonials of affection. Then we have a class of customers who purchase these shirts for their own wear. Most of these are dudes, I believe, though occasionally an old man who is about to commit matrimony a second or third time invests in a pair of high-priced shirts. O, prices range from $8 to $20, according to material, workmanship, and amount of lace used. You won't have one today, then? Good-day."

Troy Amazons—A Theatrical Agent's Experience with Collar-Factory Girls.

"Do we have queer experiences on the road? Well, I should say so. The road is paved with them, and it doesn't make an easy walking road either," said a theatrical agent the other day.

"Are the annoyances of traveling life lasting?"

"Well, that is rather a hard question to answer. As a rule, no. The professional traveler is a mercurial individual, and, fortunately, generally of a forgetting and forgiving disposition. The hard times of last summer are forgotten in the prosperous winter of the present. Scenes of dire calamity become after a time only material for ludicrous stories, and days of prosperity long since vanished are not regretted in the hopefulness that their retirement is only temporary. It is astonishing what time will do for a man in the way of making him forget past discomforture.

"I never was so miserable in my life for a half hour as I was once in Troy, N. Y., and, although that was only a short time ago, I can now laugh as heartily at myself as those who at the time looked upon my misfortunes as a huge joke. I didn't consider it a joke at the time, by any means, as I lost in Troy what I had carefully added to for years, and of which I had a great stock on hand."

"Indeed, what did you lose?"

"My personal self-conceit; a real double-headed conceit. It was taken out of me quicker than a Troy laundry can take old starch out of a collar. I haven't got that conceit back yet, and, if I had, I would be very careful not to unpack it in Troy."

"You speak as if you didn't much like Troy?"

"O, I like Troy well enough. It is a noisy, busy, bustling city, full of energetic men and strong women. I don't complain of Troy, because the companies I have been connected with have invariably done well in that city, and I have many good friends there, but I will relate my experience there at a Saturday matinée, and you can judge as to whether or not I should be grateful to Troy and the Trojans. At the time of which I speak I was acting as assistant business manager to Miss Annie Pixley. Our business (the theatrical agent always says 'our business' when he speaks of his star) was excellent everywhere, and it was not necessary for me to work for recognition or remain awake nights devising means to let the people know that you are about and wanted their money. All we had to do was put up our printing and a full house was certain to follow. In Troy, especially, Miss Pixley was a great favorit, and with no class of Troy citizens more so than with the girls and women who work in the collar-factories. They swore by her. Yes, I mean just what I say, 'swore by her.' Can they swear? Well, I should think so! To cut the story short, I didn't know much about Troy, and particularly about that class of her citizens who make a living by furnishing us with our clean linen. I was destined to get thoroughly well acquainted with them.

"It was a delightful Saturday morning, and everything, especially the advance sale, indicated that our week would end in the most gratifying business. I was consequently happy. Having got myself up in genuine matinée style for the adornment of the front of the house and the edification of the reserved-seat buyers, I sauntered leisurely into the dining-room of the hotel and prepared to do justice to a really excellent dinner. The soup had just been brought to me when a messenger entered the room and informed me that I was wanted at the theatre at once to open the house. I protested that it was only a little after 12 o'clock and that, as the matinée did not begin until 2 o'clock, there was plenty of time. A second messenger, in a very excited state, compelled me to leave the table and hasten to the theatre. The entrance to the theatre was very much the same as the entrance to the Boston Theatre, having a large corridor from the street to the box-office, only not quite so long or wide. Well, when I arrived at the theatre you may imagine my surprise to see that corridor packed closely with a giggling, screaming, excited crowd of young girls and women. There was not a youth or man anywhere to be seen in that throng of female Trojans. It was, of course, necessary for me to get to the box-office, and the only way I knew of reaching that point was through that surging and constantly increasing array of femininity. I put on my most polite air and started on my journey. It wasn't long before I wished that I hadn't attempted the feat. 'Ladies, will you permit me,' I said, as I attempted to move forward. 'Not much.' Get back in line, I'm's green, eh?' 'Pickle his nerve, girls,' and various expressions of like nature was the result of my politeness. I tried to move on and did succeed in getting a few feet in advance, but every inch of ground was disputed as I moved, until, finally, I found myself with my arms down by my sides and so completely wedged in by the surrounding females (I had got to thinking of them as females by this time) that I could not stir hand or foot, and was grateful that I could still breathe. I am rather a small man, as you see, and not overstrong, but I had always an idea that I belonged to the masculine and muscular sex, and was, in that respect at least, the superior of woman. O fatal mistake! I couldn't move, but soon found that I could be moved. Gasping out, with as little show of bad temper as was possible under the circumstances, that none of the crowd could expect to get into the theatre until I had reached the door, I again begged to be allowed to go ahead. The petition was greeted with laughter and derisive shouts. In vain I struggled to free myself, but it was of no avail. The exercise of all my strength could not advance me a foot. Finally a big-boned, coarse-featured, but good-humored looking Amazon, nearly six feet in hight, shouted out at the top of her voice: 'Say, girls, give the little cuss a boost.'

"You will pardon me if I am not very graphic in describing what happened to me next, but that I was boosted does not admit of argument. The big Amazon alluded to seized me by the back of the neck and that part of the pantaloons where there is the greatest amount of superfluous cloth, and I was instantly shot over the heads of a score of laughing girls, and landed sprawling fully five feet away. How I got on to my feet again I don't know, but I presume I must have been set upon my feet, because the crowd was so closely packed that it couldn't afford me room to lie down. That I had stamped upon feet encased in tight boots, torn laces, damaged hats, ruined feathers and demolished well made-up figures was soon made painfully apparent to me; my tall hat was made a special target of worded abuse and more damaging blows. I was punched in the ribs; slapped in the face; kicked in the back by female knees, and in order to prove, no doubt, that they were perfectly impartial in their treatment of my person, I was vigorously pummeled in the stomach. John L. Sullivan handsomely whipped the Troy pet in the ring, but if any of his enemies want to see him knocked out let them entice him into this crowd of Troy female instinct-goers, and if he gets out alive it won't be to ever put on the gloves again."

Boston's Celebrated Case—The Fight Over Mrs. Armstrong's Wealth Develops Some Interesting Facts.

A most curious, and what will prove a celebrated case, is now absorbing the entire attention of Bostonians in high and low circles. The facts which have already been brought to the surface read stranger than fiction, and, were they not sworn to, would scarcely gain credence. The names which figure most prominently in the case are Abigail Armstrong and Warren K. Blodgett. The former for many years was the "poor lone widder" of Gov. Armstrong, and is now sleeping peacefully in the grave; the latter is a gray-haired, middle-aged gentleman, who was once an impecunious provision-dealer, but who loved the "widder" more for her money than for herself, and who is now fighting in court for about a million left by her, opposed by some twenty-eight heirs, who allege that she was not in her right mind when she gave her property to him, and that he had an undue influence over her during her life. A case similar to this has hardly been known in this country. It has been in court two weeks already, and it may be a month before it is concluded. Away back in the year 1812 Abigail met Samuel Armstrong, fell in love with him, and then became his wife. Samuel was a printer and publisher, and soon got rich—the greater part of his wealth it was said being made upon a book which, had there been an Anthony Comstock at that time, would undoubtedly have been suppressed. He retired in 1823 upon $300,000, and interested himself in politics. In 1850 Mr. Armstrong died, leaving considerable property, and this, added to a large amount of money willed her by her father, made Mrs. Armstrong the owner of about half a million. It was Mr. Armstrong's desire that his relict should maintain the style after his death that she had been accustomed to before it; and, in obedience to this wish of her deceased husband, Mrs. Armstrong did so for five years. At the end of that time she made the acquaintance of Warren K. Blodgett, who was a smart, intelligent, and good-looking man, and immediately got "mashed" upon him, although he was married and had a family.

Blodgett was a Green Mountain youth, who, when he was of age, borrowed $35, and came to Boston to seek his fortune. He managed to save up a little money and started in the provision business, renting a store of Mrs. Armstrong. After a time he got acquainted with his landlady who took a great interest in his affairs. Blodgett was shrewd and let her. She engaged him to collect her rents for her, paying him well, and also loaned him money. She invited him to call and see her at her house on Beacon street, and accordingly he made an evening call twice a week. In a short time he seemed to gain a wonderful influence over her, and she gave him the entire control of her immense estates and affairs, paying him 10 per cent for so doing. As his influence over her grew stronger, she began to make him presents, so he claims. She started off by giving him $14,000 worth of Government bonds. It was done in this way: She ordered him to buy the bonds, which he did, charging 10 per cent for so doing. Then, soon after, she ordered him to sell them. For this he also charged 10 per cent. Then to cap all she made him a present of the money realized by their sale. Before many months had passed she made him another present, so he claims, of 100 shares of Northern Railroad stock worth $10,000, and a little later on gave him 100 shares of the Boston & Albany Railroad stock valued at $15,000. It seemed as if the poor deluded and infatuated old soul could not do enough for him, for she followed up these magnificent and princely gifts by again making him a present of eighty-two shares in the Boston & Providence Railroad and $14,000 worth of stock in the Boston & Maine Road. Blodgett got 10 per cent commission when these shares were purchased. A short time after Mrs. Armstrong made the acquaintance of Blodgett a great change was noticed in her by her friends. She became miserly to herself, her sisters, and all her relatives, but was most generous to Blodgett, giving him presents of money and the stock before mentioned. She would half starve herself to save money to give to him, and it seemed as if it was her only happiness in life to give her money away to him alone. Blodgett was all the time getting 10 per cent commission upon her income, and managed to secure by this means alone about $20,000 a year. He got so wealthy at last that he moved into the next house to Mrs. Armstrong, which was worth $50,000. About 1877 she prepared her will, in which she gave $5,000 each to her nephews and nieces, a little more than that to her three sisters, and from $200,000 to $300,000 to Blodgett. This will, however, was never executed. By this will one of her nieces, who had married her father's coachman, was entirely cut off.

As to her parsimonious habits it was stated in evidence that, although she had an income of about $700 a day, she denied herself the bare necessities of life. She discharged her coachman and all her servants and sold her horses and carriages. She did her own cooking, built fires, sifted ashes, and would wash off the front door-steps herself to the intense horror of her aristocratic neighbors. Her breakfast and supper consisted of old slices of bread, with butter, and a cup of tea; while for dinner she would add a small piece of steak. Between meals she would take a sip of brandy, furnished her by Blodgett to the extent of a gallon a month. The knives and forks she used were old battered-up steel ones, unfit for use. Most of the crockeryware was chipped and cracked, the cups being without handles, while the cream jug was minus its nose. The carving knife was simply a blade, the handle being broken off. Gravy was served from an old cup. She but away the elegant dresses and costly jewelry she used to wear when her husband was alive, and for years she wore an old, shabby dress that originally cost $8. Her only extravagance in the way of dress was a 15-cent apron, which she was in the habit of showing to her relatives with great pride. Although wearing shabby clothes herself, she did not like to see her relatives wear poor clothing, and upon one occasion gave a relative $75 to buy some clothes with. She would buy heavy Congress boots for $3, because they were cheap. Fires she would not have, as they were too expensive. On very cold days she would leave her room and go into the bath-room, where there was a radiator, to get warm. She was continually making gifts of money and bonds